Bowdoin Orient.

VOLUME VII.

EDITORS.

HARTLEY C. BAXTER, ALFRED E. BURTON, JAMES T. DAVIDSON, BARRETT POTTER, WILLIAM E. SARGENT, SAMUEL E. SMITH, JOHN W. THING.



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Bowdoin Orient.

Vol. VII.

BRUNSWICK, MAINE, APRIL 25, 1877.

No. 1.



A. S. FERNALD,

(Of the late firm of J. E. FERNALD & SON),

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237 Middle Street, PORTLAND, ME.

BOWDOIN COLLEGE.

The means of instruction in this College have recently been largely increased, so as to meet the wants of all classes of students. The following is the present organization:—

- The regular Classical Course: which is that pursued in the leading American Colleges.
- The Scientific Course: which has been shaped to meet the demand of modern times, special prominence being given to the Natural and Physical Sciences, and to Modern Languages.
- A complete course in Engineering, Civil and Mechanical, affording the best facilities for theoretical and practical study.

In the Scientific Course the lineal rank of the distinctive studies in the time given to them, is the following: Mathematics (20 per ct.), Chemistry and Mineralogy (14 per ct.), Natural History (13 per ct.), Physics (11 per ct.), German (.09 per ct.), French (.09 per ct.), Political Science (.06 per ct.). Other studies making up the remaining quarter of the work—such as Rhetoric, Logic, Mental Philosophy, History, Evidences of Christianity, are nearly the same as in the Classical Course.

Special facilities are now offered to students in the various branches of Engineering. The means of theoretical instruction are ample, and the town of Brunswick being one of the principal railroad centres in the State, and the seat of various manufactures, affords opportunity for the study of actual works. The College also enjoys many favors from the United States Coast Survey Office. The admission is the same as to the Scientific Department, except that a full equivalent in French will be taken, if desired, in the place of Latin. The studies of the first and second years are those already given in the Scientific Conrse, except that Drawing is commenced in the Freshman year, and Descriptive Geometry is taken during the Sophomore year. Those who complete satisfactorily the four years course in Engineering will receive the degree of Sc.B. The degree of Civil Engineer and Mechanical Engineer will be given only to those who shall complete the Post-Graduate Course of two years. Students not candidates for a degree will be received at any stage for which an examination shall show them to be fitted, and may remain for any desired time.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

All applicants for admission should produce testimonials of good moral character. They will be examined in the following subjects: —

- MATHEMATICS. Arithmetic, including Common and Decimal Fractions, Interest, Square Root and the Metric System; Algebra, to Equations of the Second Degree; Geometry, Books I. and III. of Loomis's Geometry.
- Latin.—Allen and Greenough's Latin Grammar, including Prosody; Writing Latin (35 Lessons in Allen's Latin Composition are recommended as indicating the amount required for examination); Virgil, the Bucolics, Georgics, and six books of the Æneid; Cicero, seven Orations; Sallust. Also, for the Classical Department:—
- GREEK. Hadley's Greek Grammar; Xenophon's Anabasis, four books, and Homer's Iliad, two books. Also, at and after the examination of July, 1875, Jones's Greek Prose Composition.

English.—English Grammar; Ancient and Modern Geography.

Real equivalents for any of the foregoing requirements will be accepted. $\,$

Or, for the Scientific Department: —

GEOGRAPHY. — Descriptive Geography. Physical Geography, Guyot's or an equivalent.

HISTORY.—Leading facts in general History, and especially in American History.

ENGLISH.—The examination will include, 1st, Reading aloud a passage from some standard author, with explanations of grammatical construction, and definition and derivation of words; 2d, Writing a few sentences in English, on some familiar subject, reference being had to spelling and punctuation as well as to composition; 3d, Correction of ungrammatical sentences composed for the purpose.

Tuition, \$75. Room rent (half), average, \$25. Incidentals, \$10. Total regular College charges, \$110. Board is obtained in town at \$2.75 to \$4 a week. Other necessary expenses will probably amount to \$40 a year. Students can, however, by forming clubs under good management, very materially lessen the cost of living.

Bowdoin Orient.

Vol. VI.

BRUNSWICK, MAINE, APRIL 25, 1877.

No. 1.

BOWDOIN ORIENT.

PUBLISHED EVERY ALTERNATE WEDNESDAY, DURING THE COLLEGIATE YEAR, BY THE CLASS OF '78, OF

BOWDOIN COLLEGE.

EDITORS.

HARTLEY C. BAXTER, ALFRED E. BURTON, WILLIAM E. SARGENT, GEO. C. PURRINGTON, SAMUEL E. SMITH,

BARRETT POTTER, SAMU JOHN W. THING.

Terms — \$2.00 a year in any axos; single copies, 15 cents. Matter designed for publication may be handed to the Editors or addressed to Bowports Outsers, Brumswick, Maine. It should be accompanied by the writer's name, and the signature which he wishes to have appended.

For sale at W. H. Marrett's and B. G. Dennison's, Brunswick.

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EDITORIAL NOTES.

Our Alma Mater can hardly be called a money-making institution. Figures in possession of the Treasurer show the annual expense and total amount received from undergraduates to be in the ratio of 3 to 1. This is not sufficient to pay the salaries of Professors.

Our college exchanges have been placed in the Reading Room, where they will be found regularly during the ensuing collegiate year. It has been thought advisable to give our readers a better opportunity of judging the merits of the college press than is afforded by our necessarily hasty comments in the "Editors' Table."

As the Orient enters upon the seventh year of its existence, custom enjoins upon us, its new managers, the duty of making a formal bow to our patrons, and of repeating those conventional nothings, which would be deemed absurdities in anything but an Introduction. Without reflecting upon the management of any previous editorial board, we feel called upon, at the outset, to make an observation which has become somewhat trite, perhaps, by repetition, that the ORIENT is the College publication; not the representative of any class, society, or clique, not in the popular sense an "organ," but a publication devoted to the best and truest interests of the whole College; a paper whose columns should be open at all times to a free interchange of thought and opinion upon topics of general interest in the college world. To this end we invite contributions from the Alumni, and especially the present undergraduates, using our own judgment, of course, in making selections from the multitudinous communications which must inevitably follow this appeal. In the dim retrospect of the past our memory recalls the time when even the Faculty were not unwilling to come out from their forced seclusion and grace the columns of this little sheet with sapient thoughts; and while the ORIENT "is and of right ought to be" under the "free and independent" control of the students, we hereby promise to publish, without revision or correction, any communication which may emanate from that august body. We claim for college publications in general, and for individuals in the family in particular, a character as peculiarly and distinctively their own as that of the political and religious press. That this is true is apparent from their isolated position respecting the outside world, and from the shifting character of their managers and management, since a change in the former often involves a complete and radical transformation of the latter. They should be governed, however, by the same general principles-law, order, system. A line of policy should be clearly marked out in the beginning and tenaciously adhered to to the end. Our own aim has already been sufficiently indicated. We draw up no public resolutions, neither do we make any specific promises, but we bring to our work a willingness to learn, which we hope will show us to be apt scholars. While an aspiring disposition might lead us to explore new fields in a vain search for originality, we fear that other circumstances over which we, fortunately perhaps, have no control, will confine us to the beaten path of the past, where we shall follow like little Iulus, "non passibus aequis," discovering nothing new, because a keener vision has scanned the ground before us. arrangement marked out for us by the retiring board will be continued in the present volume, as being at once the most convenient and the most familiar to our readers. Backed as we are by a limited experience, and believing as we do that ignorance in such a case is no crime, we appeal to your charity to impute our errors rather to lack of knowledge than of good intent.

The prospect of retaining our old-time prestige in athletic sports is becoming "small and beautifully less." Either new material must be at once created to fill the important positions now vacant, or the temporary check which we have suffered may become a perma-

nent injury. Bowdoin was compelled to withdraw from the New London Regatta or allow herself to be represented by a crew which could but poorly compete with the sister colleges of New England, A class regatta of unusual interest was promised to supply this lack of representation in the intercollegiate contest; but at the time of our writing the possibility of such an event borders upon the decidedly improbable. The college nine, unusually strong in other respects, is this year without a pitcher, and now that our popular catcher is destined to an involuntary retirement, the anomaly is presented of a nine with seven men. These vacancies have been filled by men who were capable of doing credit to themselves and honor to the College. Their support has been lost, and the loss is keenly felt. We know that a suspicion disturbs the minds of a few that injustice has been done in singling out offenders for punishment; that college opinion has not been given its due weight; and that the Faculty are desirous, without regard to means, to gain the moral support of the community at large. These questions we do not propose at present to discuss. We know of no facts which tend to such a conclusion, and until such facts arise, the presumption must be admitted to be in favor of the officers of The one indisputable fact government. in the case, the condition of our physical sports, we all deplore, and the situation demands the earnest, united effort of every undergraduate member of the College. An important problem here presents itself. The class of '80 will soon become Sophomores, and, if our mental vision is not deceptive, we see in that class, elements, which, unless checked and restrained, will cause a repetition of an occurrence which has proved so disastrous. A theoretical belief in hazing does not exist. Perfect consistency requires, then, an entire abolition of its practice. We can not afford to lose any more men, and upperclassmen should discountenance a custom whose results are directly suicidal. Our advice under the circumstances may seem wholly gratuitous and uncalled for; it may come from the standpoint of an hard and bitter experience; it may be that our present stage of progress (the second) points with warning finger to the past; if all this be true, our words are fraught with a still deeper significance. Enthusiasm is contagious, but it should be exerted in the right direction. If a man is a prominent member of the nine, it is not himself alone that suffers from a thoughtless act; the boating men, also, owe their muscle, and to some extent their time, to the College; they should be temporarily, at least, upon their good behavior, even upon the ground of policy, and any failure to do this is a plain dereliction of duty to their fel-This view of the case, aside low-students. from the duty of obedience to a higher principle, ought to be sufficient to prevent a too great overflow of Sophomoric exuberance.

OTIS WARD GARLAND,

CLASS '78, DIED AT GLOUCESTER, MASS., MARCH 30, 1877.

For a second time death has invaded the ranks of '78. Two years ago, in the Summer vacation, after a long and lingering illness, the College lost, in Franklin Dyer, an honored and respected member; but now, in the midst of a busy term, from the vigor of apparent health and strength, with a mind filled with lofty aspirations for the future, another is taken, with an appalling suddenness which bids us pause and pay a tribute of respect to a memory so pure. The annals of college history would hardly contain a nobler combination of heart and mind and soul than made up the character of the deceased. A retiring disposition isolated him, perhaps in too great a degree, from all but an inner circle of devoted friends, so that his genial good

nature, winning manners, and unselfish devotion to the right were fully known to comparatively few. Otis W. Garland was a young man of strict integrity and the highest moral character. It must be a consolation to his friends, as it is the pride of his class, that his college record is absolutely without flaw. Not a single deed of his has the taint of dishonor. He lived a simple, pure, and noble life, and we, his survivors, may find in that short period an exemplification of true manliness in its highest type. The last memorial services were held Monday, April 2d, at the house of the deceased, in Gloucester, on which occasion his class and society were largely represented.

Following are the resolutions adopted by the Junior class, Wednesday, April 18th:

Again has death visited our class, and removed, as before, one endeared to us all, and one in whom we can truly say there was no fault.

While bowing in humble submission to the will of Him whose ways are just though mysterious to us, Resolved, That we mourn the death of our class-

mate as a deep loss to our class, to the College, and to his family.

Resolved, That we recognize in his noble Christian life an example worthy in all respects of imitation.

Resolved, That we extend to his mourning family our heartfelt sympathy in this our common affliction.

Resolved, That a copy of these Resolutions be inserted in the BOWDOIN ORIENT, and that copies be sent to the family of our departed classmate, and to his Exeter classmates.

GEO. C. PURRINGTON. J. T. DAVIDSON, J. W. THING.

Committee.

At the regular meeting of the Praying Circle, Friday, April 20th, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has seemed good to our Heavenly Father in his infinite wisdom, to remove from our number our dearly beloved friend and brother, Otis W. Garland, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, members of the Praying

Circle of Bowdoin College, would thus express our heartfelt sorrow at the death of him who has been so long and so closely connected with us.

Resolved, That by the removal of one whose faithful Christian life and devoted service of the Master won the respect and admiration of all, the Circle has been deprived of a strong support, and the Church of Christ of an earnest and conscientions member.

Resolved, That we would extend to the relatives and friends of the deceased our warmest sympathy in this sad bereavement.

Resolved, That these Resolutions be entered upon the records of the society and a copy be sent to the parents of our late brother.

G. T. LITTLE.

D. H. FELCH,
H. E. HENDERSON,

Committee.

THE MOUNTAIN BROOK.

A trickling stream, the mountain rocks among, Flowed merrily along its rugged way, And in a voice of rippling music sung A cheerful song through all the Summer day; The gray old rocks, as o'er its tide they bent, From its low words learned lessons of content.

At length, as days went by, grown strong and wide, With cheerful heart it took its way along The meadow-land, and softly strove to chide The meadow-grass for sighing, with its song; Each meadow-flow'r bent down its tiny cup, And from its flow took drops of courage up.

At length it gained the barren pasture-land, Where, 'mid the withered grass that formed his throne, A pine tree stood, and frowned on every band, In mute complaint that he was all alone; The loving stream o'er him pure tear-drops shed, And with sweet words the old tree comforted.

Then, weary with its work, longing for rest,
It crept with tired feet along the the lea,
And, as an infant seeks its mother's hreast,
Crept down into the bosom of the sea;
The loving sea embraced the weary one,
And mnrmured low, "O mountain stream, well done!"

DIDO TO ÆNEAS.

METRICAL TRANSLATION OF ENEID, BOOK I., 610—615.

While the waters of the rivers
Flow in channels deep and wide;
While the clouds, from heaven descending,
Hover round the mountain-side:

While the stars are fed by heaven,— Dear to me, whate'er befall, Be your honor, name, and praises, Whatsoever land shall call.

M. M.

COLLEGE DISCIPLINE.

It is probably as well known to the outside world as to students themselves, that college faculties very seldom take any steps in the way of discipline which are satisfactory to the great mass of students.

It is a lamentable fact with us at Bowdoin -and we know it to be the case in many other colleges - that the students and faculty are continually at variance, and while both think they are aiming at the advancement of interests of the College, both are pursuing courses almost directly opposite. While we, as students, are ambitious not to be excelled in literary attainments, so we are anxious to sustain athletic sports and to equal, in that regard, any college in New England. usually the case that any punishment inflicted in college falls upon the leading men in athletic sports. This is very natural, for as they are leaders among the students, if any breach of the college laws is committed the probabilities are that they are in some way connected with it. Taking advantage of this fact, faculties usually hold leading and popular students under a sort of suspicion, and often fix upon them as men whom it is necessary to hold under If they deem it necessary special restraint. to punish one of this class of men by suspension, dismissal, or expulsion, it immediately arouses the indignation of the students. and they denounce the faculty as being over hasty and unjust, especially if the party punished stoutly declares his innocence.

Cases are not rare in our New England colleges in which faculties have been firmly convinced of a man's guilt while the students as firmly believe him innocent. The result is that the students get false ideas of the objects

of faculties, and conclude that they have no interest in the athletic sports in which they are so ambitious, but are rather working against them. In this way students come to distrust and almost to dislike the faculty—the very name of which begins to suggest something of injustice to their minds.

That this state of things is detrimental to the interests of any of our colleges, must be admitted by all; the question is, how can it be remedied? We would suggest in the first place, that the matter can be set right by the students themselves. If a man is guilty of breaking the laws of any college, the students should certainly have confidence enough in the faculty to feel assured they will not inflict a heavier punishment than is deserved. If the man about to be punished is innocent, he can yet be saved by the guilty parties coming forward, for if the laws of the college have been broken some student must certainly have done it.

The great difficulty is that in every college there is a class of students so lost to all honor and sense of justice, that they would allow every man in college to suffer for their misdeeds before they would come forward and own them. The plan which we think most feasible, and which we think could be adopted by all of our colleges without the faculties descending in the least from their dignity, is this: Let all investigations into college affairs and matters requiring discipline be conducted on the plan of a common trial in any court of justice. Let the students feel that they can obtain justice, and that if they are to be punished the reasons for that punishment will be clearly defined, and that the least evidence, both for and against them, will receive due weight. Let every man who testifies be put upon oath, and let his evidence be received for its full value.

We are inclined to think that some arrangement of this sort would effectually put an end to the bitter feelings entertained by many

students toward the faculties of their individual colleges, and it certainly must do away with the feeling that nothing but injustice is to be meted out by them.

THE TOWN.

From old Bungo-nungo-nock, To where merry Quobomock Floweth free;

Brunswick possesses, for a college town, peculiar and characteristic advantages of her own, which at first thought we are apt to overlook. Complaints about our dull little village are of common occurrence. But instead of regarding such complaints as in the least prejudicial to Bowdoin's interests, we regard them as additional proofs of the advantages which we possess.

Our College does not need or try to ape the institutions of our larger cities. We do not pretend to their amusements, their operas and Germans, nor do we desire them. We have here, in Old Pejepscot, advantages of hill, vale, and sea-coast, in respect to which they cannot vie with us, and from which we would not part for all the vaunted pleasures of the city.

Elijah Kellogg, in his "Whispering Pine Series," published a few years ago, showed as plainly as could be desired what ought to be, if it already was not, the true character of Bowdoin life. Since his college days, boating and base-ball have added their quota to our benefits; but aside from these sports, Kellogg has given a picture of student life which must, and does, commend itself to every thoughtful reader. There is not a weak spot in his work. His hero, wanting neither in life or sterling worth, is as tough and true as the sturdy pines which are our emblems. Kellogg had no need to call to his aid the insidious charms of the love story, to insure the reading of his book. His idea was strong enough and true enough to stand by itself and hew its own way to popularity and to the respect of every young heart. Kellogg knew that it was at Bowdoin that such characters as he wrote of would find their fittest place and fullest development.

What unbounded facilities for out-door sports, and recreations of every kind, are offered here! And we certainly know that nothing can surpass these sports in the healthy development of mind and body.

Let those think twice, who have of late expressed themselves so willing to leave their new-found Alma Mater.

The fellow of fine sensibilities and artistic tastes will find no coarseness creeping upon him from strolls and rambles among the beauties of Old Pejepscot. One here reaps all the advantages of nature without imbibing the lowness of the rustic. If he has not attempted it, he will be astonished at the new thrill of life which will come over him on sailing down the richly verdured banks of the Androscoggin, in the budding spring - down through the rushing "Narrows" into merry Quobomock. Life and activity will find full vent for their ebullitions, in jolly trips to the salt bays of Bunganuck and Macquoit; to hunt, perchance, or visit scenes of former tribulations and experiences - spots thronged with memories dark and dread.

Topsham and her quarries are not to be forgotten, for he who has not searched along the tottering walls of the quarry for "minerals rare and prized," or cut his hands on the jagged quartz, has lost half the benefit of one of our most attractive studies.

The worn-out and jaded subject of a night's debauch can never realize, until he experiences it, the renewed strength and lifegiving vigor which the appropriation of our natural advantages, on land and water, will always give to the pursuer.

To the strength of character which Bowdoin, by her situation, is peculiarly adapted to give to her sons, we owe in a great measure the possession of our influential and noted Alumni, who we well know do, in proportion to their number, excel in fame those of any other college in the land. Let us then never be found guilty of acquiescing in unfavorable comparisons of our institution with that of Harvard or Yale. We are different in kind. We possess a peculiar and significant character of our own, which we are proud of, and which will tell to our advantage in the long race of life.

LOCAL.

I told you so!

Not many grinds April 1st.

The long-absent Senior has arrived.

Colds unusually prevalent April 1st.

The Medics find recreation in foot-ball.

A standing question: What is to become of '78?

Of course everybody enjoyed vacation immensely.

A Senior was seen "taking a run," a short time since.

A Junior translates, "beurlauben Sie mich," "give me a rest." Hardly!

The out-door serenade given by the Orchestra was well received. Give us another.

We hope that the new bookseller will receive the patronage of his old acquaintances.

Those who visited the falls on the evening of March 27th, were well rewarded for their exertion.

An ease-loving Junior has been informed that the place for feet is not upon the recitation seats.

Scene in Math. Room: Mr. P.—"I understand the subject, Professor, but can't seem to explain it." Prof.—"Ah! I doubt your understanding."

A certain upper-classman will hereafter remove his pipe from his mouth before swinging Indian clubs.

"Je me tapis dans le massif, Monsieur," is translated by a Sophomore, "I tapped my head on the ground, Sir."

"He drinks," said an incredulous yagger, after listening to a bitter denunciation of intemperance by a well known Senior, at the recent exhibition.

Now Prof. Condon, with his familiar wheelbarrow, appears. He diligently gathereth up sundry debris, the accumulations of the winter, and disposeth of the same.

During vacation a game of base-ball was played between the Medics and a picked nine, composed of town boys and students. The score stood: Picked nine, 46; Medics, 14.

A Freshman would do well to remember that notices are not expected to be removed from the bulletin until at least a dozen persons have had an opportunity to read them.

Dialogue between Junior and Freshman: Fresh.—"Tom, isn't it about time for Snow?"
Jun.—"Give it up. I expect it Wil(l)so(o)n, though." At this moment Misses S—w and W—n appear, and the prediction is verified.

The Freshmen were matriculated March 31st. About a dozen were denied this privilege, however, for various reasons. We understand that Tutor Smythe made some remarks on that occasion, highly complimentary to the class of '80.

Notwithstanding the absence of several speakers, the exhibition at the close of last term was fully up to the average. The programme, which we give in full, was something new and decidedly unique:

MUSIC.

Salutatory.

J. A. Roberts, Andover.

Speech of Vocula.

(English version from Tacitus,)

T. M. Pray,* Dover, N. H.

Guarantees of Peace.

Edgar M. Cousius, S. W. Harbor.

MUSIC.

Spain and Civilization.

Defence of Demonsthenes.

R. E. Peary, Portland.

English vo

(English version from Greek.)
Daniel H. Felch,* Ayer, Mass.

Life and Progress.

A. M. Sherman, Lincoln, Mass.

MUSIC.

The Modern Thersites.

C. L. Nickerson, Saco.

Robespierre to the French.
(English Version.)

Hartley C. Baxter,* Portland.

The Temperance Question.

W. G. Beale, Winthrop.

MUSIC.

W. G. Beale, Winthrop.

Scholarship and Country.

Carroll W. Morrill, W. Falmouth.

J. E. Chapman, Portland.

MUSIC.

* Juniors.

The Unknowable.

The following is the skeleton of a game of chess recently played between Bowdoin and Colby — Messrs. Brown and Call representing the former, and Mr. Brownson, '77, the latter. It is easy to perceive, without a knowledge of the "king of games," that the result was satisfactory to our representatives:

	BOWDOIN.		COLBY.
1.	P-K 4		P-K 4
2.	K Kt—B 3		Q Kt—B 3
3.	K B-Q B 4		K B-Q B 4
4.	P-Q Kt 4		B takes P
5.	P-Q B 3		B-Q B 4
6.	Castles.		P-Q 3
7.	P-Q 4		P takes P
8.	P takes P		B—Q Kt 3
9.	Kt—Q B 3		Kt-QR4
10.	K B—Q 3		K Kt-K 2
11.	P—K 5		P-K R 3
12.	B-Q R 3		Castles.
13.	R-K square.		P takes P
14.	K Kt takes P		R-K square.
15.	Q-K R 5		Q B—K 3
16.	Q R-Q square.		Kt-Q 4
17.	K B—K B 5		Kt takes Kt
	B takes B		P takes B
19.	Q-K B 7 (eh)		K-R square.
20.	Q R—Q 3		Kt-Q Kt 4
21.	Kt-K Kt 6 (ch))	K-R 2
22.	Kt—K 7		Kt takes B
23.	K R takes K P		Q—Q 3
24.	Kt—K 6		Resigned.

Of the Bowdoin men present at the funeral of Otis W. Garland, were Baker, Felch, French, Potter, Pray, Purrington, and Sargent of the Junior class; Sleeper and Fessenden, former members of '78; Chapman and Holbrook, '77; and Emerson, '80.

PERSONAL.

[We earnestly request contributions for this department from the Alumni and friends of the College.]

'34.—In the note on Dr. Hamlin, in the last number, he should have been assigned to Robert College instead of the one given.

'35.—Rev. Joseph Blake, D.D., has been settled over the Congregational Church at Gilmanton, N. H., about fifteen years.

'37.—A. R. Hatch is practicing law in Portsmouth, N. H.

'46.—Dr. Geo. F. Mellen died at Satartia, Mo., Feb. 23d, 1877, at the age of 51. He had been Mayor of the city, and was esteemed as a physician.

'51.—J. S. H. Frink is a lawyer in Portsmouth, N. H.

'54.—John W. Simonds of Franklin, N. H., has just completed his fifth Annual Report of the Common Schools in New Hampshire, a complete and admirably written work.

57.—Rev. D. S. Hibbard has recently closed his connection with the Congregational Church in London, N. H., and is at present in Gilmanton, N. H.

'61.—Gen. T. W. Hyde, of Bath, has been appointed Visitor to West Point.

'62.—Rev. S. W. Pearson's preaching is very popular in Andover, Me.

'63.—A. R. G. Smith, M.D., is practicing medicine in North Whitefield, Me.

'70.—D. S. Alexander, of Indianapolis, has received an invitation from Senator Morton to accompany him to Oregon as Secretary of his Committee on Elections and Privileges. They leave in July and will be absent two months. A good Summer's vacation.

'70.—Dr. W. K. Oakes, of Auburn, was quite seriously poisoned recently, in the performance of a surgical operation, but the symptoms promise an early recovery.

'73.-F. M. Hatch is practicing law in

Portsmouth, N. H.

'73.—Chas. E. Smith is Superintendent of Public Schools in Bellevne, Iowa. The *Leader* of that place speaks of him in terms of highest commendation.

'74.—H. V. Moore has completed his school at Winterport, Me.

'74.—Jesse P. Bickford is Principal of Milton Classical Institute, Milton, N. H.

'75.—L. A. Rogers, of Castine High School, spent his vacation at home in Topsham.

'75.—D. M. McPherson is teaching at Gorham, N. H.

'76.—W. H. Marrett has bought out Chas. Griffin, and will hereafter conduct the College Bookstore.

'76.—Arlo Bates is Principal of Fryeburg Academy.

'76.—W. A. Robinson has accepted a permanent situation in the High School in Orange, Mass.

'76.—Bion Wilson is studying law with his father in Thomaston.

'76.—E. H. Kimball and J. H. Payne sailed from Boston for Liverpool on the 21st of this month. They will be absent four or five months, which they will spend chiefly in England, France, and Italy.

THE COLLEGE WORLD.

Secretary Evarts was one of the founders of the Yale Lit.

The Harvard Library now publishes its circular quarterly instead of semi-annually as heretofore.

We often find that an eloquent speaker is like a river—greatest at the mouth.—Ex.

Whoever may be the dean of the faculty, the dene of the students is Sol-dene.—Ex.

Brown University is to have a new library building, with a capacity for 150,000 volumes.

The *Madisonensis* calls Henry Ward Beecher "a fraud and a humbug." Mr. Beecher is convalescent.

Scene, Law Class. Prof.—"What is the duty of one man towards another?" Student—"One man should treat another—"Class applaud and express willingness.—Ham. Lit.

We have no doubts as to the propriety of serenading newly married couples, but we would most solemnly protest against singing such as, "What shall the harvest be?" and "Ninety and nine."—Argus.

Scientific Student—"Who is that you speak of?" "Huxley." "Oh, yes! Let's see, what did he lecture on, now?" "Evolution." "Why, of course, I had forgotten. He was—er—he was in favor of it, wasn't he?"—Era.

The conference of Yale and Harvard boating men at New London resulted in a disagreement as to the place for rowing the next race. Yale preferred Springfield; Harvard New London. The race will be rowed June 29th.

The State College Orchestra, at Orono, has been reorganized and is composed as follows: C. E. Cheney, 1st Violin and Leader; C. C. Chamberlain, 2d Violin; J. C. Patterson, Cornet; J. W. Meserve, Flute; G. P. Merrill, Clarionet; M. D. Libby, Base.

Rather sarcastic. Scene, Disorderly recitation room; enter a large black dog. Student to Irate Professor—"Here's a big black dog, shall I put him out?" I. P.—"He won't make any noise unless the puppies bother him." Class comes down.—Nassau Lit.

The Seniors at Bates have secured the following talent for the next Commencement Concert: Miss Annie Louise Cary, Contralto; Miss Lillian B. Norton, Soprano; Mr. W. H. Fessenden, Tenor; Mr. M. W. Whitney, Base; also the Boston Philharmonic Club.

The Senior class at Colby have secured the services of the Mendelssohn Quintette Club of Boston; the Stockbridge Quartette of Portland, consisting of W. Stockbridge, Tenor; W. S. Beckett, Basso; Mrs. Gondy, Contralto; Miss Moody, Soprano; and Herman Kotzschmar, Accompanist.—Kennebec Journal.

"Light on the sea: such light the sombre land In all its Summer splendor never knew, As when last eve the salt wind shoreward blew, And day's bright craft sailed past the sunset strand, Leaving a wake of fire, whose glory spanned The isle-gemmed bay, and fired its ripples through, Till all the gray sea into glory grew.

The highlands of the islands stood up grand, And took soft tints of twilight on their snows; But royal hues the royal sea put on, As like a huge kaleidoscope it gleamed With purple, crimson, amber, gold, and rose, That mingled, changed, and faded until gone, And earth and ocean, wrapped in darkness, dreamed."

— Colby Echo.

"Es war einmal ein kleines Madchen, dem war Vater und Mutter gestorben," was translated in class the other day, "There was once a little girl to whom a father and mother were born."—University of Chicago. The above would seem to indicate a superficial knowledge of the German language at the University of Chicago; but the following from a Senior to his washerwoman shows that the knowledge acquired has, nevertheless, a practical turn: "Gewalitige und Hochmuthige Fran:

"Deine auserordentiche Benachrichtigung hat mich, ganz niedergeschlagen, aberdie Bekanntmachung ist nothwendig dasz der Ordnung meiner Verwaltungscinrichtungent so eingerichte ist dasz es mir platterdings unmoglich ist meine Waschfrauregnunge jetzzu bezahlen. Springwetterhausenfeld."

It was returned marked "Held for postage." There was only six cents to pay.

EDITORS TABLE.

[Although buried completely out of sight by the towering pile of exchanges which has accumulated since our last issue, we diffidently and telephonically, as it were, make our first salute to the association of critics who represent their several publications. We expect, of course, from you, the strict impartiality of a judge (with a little leaning, perhaps, towards the defendant); and while you may expect the same in return, we dare not commit ourselves, for fear our future sins might rise up in condemnation before us.]

Harvard, with its claim to seniority as an American institution, and with its multitudinous students in the various departments of the University, very easily holds a commanding position in its literary work. It has two papers (omitting the Lampoon), each of excellent reputation. The oldest-the Advocate-is now in its twenty-third volume, while its rival-the Crimson - has just entered on its ninth year. Among our exchanges we have already learned to greet these periodicals of old Harvard with peculiar pleasure, and with an interest always rewarded by good sense and a charitable spirit. We find in the Crimson this suggestion from Scribner: "That Yale and Harvard establish a course in politics. After three years of study of Political Economy, Finance, and Diplomacy, the graduate to go before an examining board at Washington to obtain a certificate of fitness for office." This would be a decided advance upon the spoils system, as at present in vogne; and we are ready to advocate any, even the most quixotic measure, rather than perpetuate the system that seeks to give to party what belongs to country. A larger infusion of the literary and cultured element into our politics would have a decidedly elevating influence. The nation is just now entering upon the case: The People vs. the Demagognes; and it seems hopeful that the plaintiff may win.

The venerable institution at Princeton, presided over by the philosophical M'Cosh, also boasts of two College papers—the Princetonian and the Nassau Lit.—both of which have their distinctive place and merits. We observe, however, an occasional tilt between the two, such as in other colleges is confined to class criticisms. As an instance of this, the Princetonian objects to the Nassau Lit. as "dry, pedantic, and of a solemn, funereal aspect;" to which the Lit. retorts, with a good degree of irony, that its contemporary is a "fallible, saturnine magazine." It is Old America and Young America sparring in classical phrase, as is not unusual in the outside

world. We notice with pleasure, in its "Personals," that Ex-President John MacLean has completed his history of the College, and given it to the press. It will appear in two volumes about June 1st. Also, we have the record of the death of one of its eminent Alumni, John S. Hart, LL.D., who graduated in '30.

The Bates Student retains its old position, as far as we know, without a rival. "Here and There While Abroad" (from Europe) is very well written, as also is its poem, "The College Bell" (from an exchange). Most of the other quotations are excellent, as, for example, the following from the Hamilton Lit .: "Six bad boys have been expelled from Bates College. The College now consists of eight students and ten Professors." Justice, however, compels us to state that the Student indignantly denies the truth of this assertion, and informs the ignorant Lit., with some asperity, that "Bates has one hundred and thirtyeight students." In order to make the thing square, and to prevent misunderstanding, we take this occasion to apprise the Lit. that the Student's grand total includes the Sub-Freshmen connected with that valuable adjunct, the "Nichols Latin School," also located in Lewiston.

The last number of the *Brunonian* commences with a long-drawn wail of discontent, but gives its readers, upon the whole, a sprightly and entertaining paper. It touches in a vigorous, foreible manner a few salient points of college life, and its general arrangement is the best we have yet seen. The pathetic ballad of "Prince Goenethohalla" arouses our deepest sympathy for the writer and his unfortunate heroine. Bowdoin, it appears, has imitators at Brown. A desperate attempt has been made of late to "raise the roof" of one of the minor college buildings, but as yet without success.

The publishers of the Matrimonial News and Special Advertiser, laboring doubtless under some temporary derangement of mind, have sent us a copy of their interesting publication. We have decided, after mature deliberation, not to accept the liberal offer therein contained—at least until after our engagement with the ORIENT is broken off; but we venture to express the hope that Barkis, who appears to be "willin," may meet her "affinity" in due season. At present her cupid-ity appears to be the sole obstacle to so desirable a consummation.

We are indebted to the Bureau of Education at Washington for the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Education for the Year 1875, and also for a Special Report of the Public Libraries of the United States for the Year 1876.

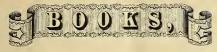
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The social career of Madame de Stüel was scarcely a succession of greater triumphs than that of Harriet Martineau. She resembled that lady in her remarkable powers of conversation, while she was endowed with a far higher degree of common sense.—New York Tribune.

In reading this latest and last work from Miss Martineau's hand, we are impressed with the belief that she has done for antobiography what Boswell did for biography, and that her work is so far the best one of its kind that no other antobiographer deserves to be named as even second to her.—New York Evening Post.

We find it very interesting.—Springfield Republican. As enjoyable as a romance.—Providence Journal.

The work is an exceptionally interesting one of its kind, and will take a place beside Trevelyar's Macaulay as one of the most prominent biographical works of recent years.— New Haven Palladium.

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Board is obtained in town at \$2.75 to \$4 a week. Other necessary expenses will probably amount to \$40 a year. Students can, however, by forming clubs under good management, very materially lessen the cost of living.

Bowdoin Orient.

Vol. VII.

BRUNSWICK, MAINE, MAY 9, 1877.

No. 2.

BOWDOIN ORIENT.

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EDITORS.

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EDITORIAL NOTES.

Those of our readers who expect to find in Editorial Notes short and pithy discussions of local matters need not feel obliged to peruse the somewhat lengthy presentation of a subject in which our little world is just now taking special interest. We hope, however, that among those who thus "pass by on the other side" will not be included the perpetrators of the recent outrages upon college decency, who ought to be literally ostracized from the society of all honorable students.

The Directors of the Base-Ball Associa-

tion deserve the thanks of the College for their earnest endeavors in the face of great obstacles to again put base-ball upon a sound footing. We alluded, two weeks ago, in rather discouraging terms, to the present status of our physical sports; but, having "touched bottom," we are now beginning to feel the effects of the rebound.

The Bath Trotting Park has been secured as the arena for future contests, and, having been carefully leveled and provided with all necessary appurtenances, is now said to be superior to, if not more convenient than our own Delta.

Negotiations are pending to secure, if possible, a game with the Harvards, either before or after their game with the Bates nine, which takes place Saturday, May 12th, at Lewiston. Mr. Beale, Chairman of the Board of Directors, informs us that an affirmative reply to his note is probable.

We have no desire to appear boastful, neither do we wish to make our contempraries unduly envious, but false modesty alone could prevent us from saying that the proficiency which we, as a College, have acquired in the art of writing, has reached a most astonishing degree. We should never have made this statement if our reputation for veracity were not absolutely unimpeachable, and if we had not at hand an abundance, nay, a superfluity of proof to defend our position.

This happy state of things is not confined to any particular class; it matters little, too, what the subject to be treated may be, only let it be something—social, political, moral, or otherwise, the result is always the same—the manuscript is returned to the writer

without a scratch, erasure, correction, or mark of any kind save a diminutive cross in one corner, somewhat analagous (pardon the illustration) to sticking up a hoe in a cornfield to tell how far the work has been completed, when it would be impossible to find out in any other way.

The supposition that the articles in question have not been examined at all we at once abandon as entirely untenable, for have we not seen extracts from Shakespeare and Milton, in which the quotation marks had been inadvertantly omitted, remorselessly cut up, and pronounced "vague," "indefinite," "ambiguous," etc.? We think that considering their opportunities Messrs. Shakespeare and Milton did very well in the literary line, but we submit that it is grossly unfair to criticise their productions by the same standard which measures the literature of this cultured period of our civilization.

The question now arises: "Whence cometh this extraordinary gift?" We confess ourselves unable to answer, unless it be from a literary atmosphere, which came in with Longfellow and Hawthorne, whose subtle influence, not vet dissipated by a half-century of time, still pervades and permeates the very air we breathe, and imparts to an ordinary college composition an indefinable something, which causes the Prof. to instinctively give the man a "ten strike." It may be unnecessary for us to remark that the articles contributed to the present number have not yet received this meed of approval; but, having given our fellow students a puff, we desire to add that our offer is still open to all who so desire to ventilate their hobbies and idiosyncracies by publishing them to the world through the medium of the ORIENT.

We hate grumblers; we always did and we always expect to in spite of the commandment. Yet sometimes we think they are unappreciated characters, and though we consider them on the whole as Ishmaelites, there is no doubt that they serve society a good turn by calling attention to needed reforms, although they do not always point out the means by which they can be accomplished. It is often better to listen to bitter truths than to honeyed praises. We caudidly believe that there is much more good in the world than evil, but evil is aggressive, makes itself prominent, and takes the lead whenever it can.

It is with many misgivings that we take upon ourselves the onerous duties of chief scolder on the Orient staff. Our training and usual serenity poorly fit us for the position. To fill it acceptably one needs six months' experience as a circuit minister, stuffed with dainties by the well-meaning but ignorant sisters of his flock until it is difficult to decide which is the more sour, his stomach or his theology.

We hope no one will get an idea from this article that an unusual amount of depravity lurks within our college walls, for we do not think such is the case. If we present the dark side of college life it is because we think sunlight may, in time, soften some of the darker colors. Few young men seem to be aware of the value of discipline. In fact, discipline of all sorts irks the average youth. He cannot see why he must spend even three years in learning a trade. He aspires to be a journeyman before he has fairly entered upon his apprenticeship. His lessons are a mass of facts to be crammed into his head, and are to stand neither upon the order of their entrance nor of their exit. To study in such a way that each succeeding lesson shall grow easier is not to be thought of for a moment. Between him and discipline there is continual, skirmishing from the time he commences to make raids upon his mother's pantry until he reaches the acme of his Sophomore year - a raid upon a hen-roost.

So apparent seems the necessity of disci-

pline in order to insure success, that the wonder is that it is so shunned. And were it not for the fact that we are painfully reminded every day of this antagonism to discipline, we should apologize for offering any proofs of its importance. The English thought seven years little enough time to learn a trade thoroughly. To-day the best productions of our manufactories are from the hands of men who have looked carefully after the details of their work, and spent years in careful preparation. Napoleon, when asked what was the chief prerequisite to an army's success, replied: "Discipline, most thorough discipline." Camilla Urso practiced for months simply drawing her bow, and spent years upon nothing but scale practice. The elder Booth spent thirty years in studying the Lord's Prayer, and could draw tears from all eyes by its recital. History is full of examples of the benefits of discipline. Students that have not acquired a liking for mathematics are sure to pronounce the study a needless one, and yet we venture the assertion that there have been very few clear thinkers and logical reasoners that were not at the same time good mathematicians. No man thinks for a moment of engaging in a prize fight, a walking match, or a boat race without the most careful preparation. Even the Bowdoin Base-Ball Club thinks a small amount of practice is of considerable importance.

Now, if discipline is so necessary for a proper and healthy development of our mental and physical qualities, it must play an equally important part in the formation of a sound moral character. And this brings us directly to our subject—college discipline.

In considering this subject in connection with recent events in our College, it is safe to lay down this as a rule. The Faculty intend to do what is right and what is for the best interests of the students and the College. They may and do make mistakes; where is the man so wise that he does not err? They

may be prejudiced; and the fault may not be theirs but of the student, whose general conduct created it. They may seem to be partial in the administration of justice, but we must remember two things: first, that many things which we as students see, do not come under their observation; and secondly, they are in possession of facts that are unknown to us which would often entirely change the aspect of affairs. All this talk about certain ones being singled out for a sort of vicarious punishment, or for outside effect, is clear nonsense. Equally absurd is the belief that students are suspended or expelled to bring a confession from the guilty parties. rack and thumb-screw would be a much more efficient means of extorting a confession. Some are indignant or grieved, just as the mood seizes them, because they are suspected and accused of "high crimes and misdemeanors." But let these gentlemen examine their "daily walk and conversation" and see if there is not food in it for suspicion. If they have been seen in suspicious company, if they are rowdyish in church or chapel, if they are indifferent to their studies, and have frequent and sudden ill (?) (bad) turns, they ought not to feel themselves very much abused and their manhood outraged if they are accused of offenses not half as disgraceful as those enumerated above.

We need a better public sentiment in College; one that will show the authors of this petty breaking and stealing how contemptible they are making themselves. A sentiment that shall make rowdyism, during any religious services, a thing to be scorned. A sentiment that shall correct this false notion of honor that requires a student to do an amount of lying limited only by his opportunities. There is no need of this antagonism between students and Faculty. It ought not to exist. The interests of both are, or ought to be, identical, and that is the highest good of the student. It is the duty of the students,

not only to assist the Faculty in enforcing discipline, but to take some matters into their own hands, and see if a lasting remedy cannot be found.

A young man can make no greater mistake than to imagine that he can be fast or dishonest during his college course and experience no evil results from it in after life. If he lowers his moral tone here, the chances are decidedly against its ever being raised. And should he reform, people are gifted with too long memories and too little charity for his future usefulness. For the suppression of hazing the Faculty deserve and will receive the support of the best class of students. Nothing is doing so much to injure the College as the exaggerated reports of hazing that are sent forth, not by those that oppose the barbarous custom, and consequently are ashamed of it, but by those who engage in it. Let one of the valiant Knights of Hazing go out to teach a country school, and his store of hazing stories is his only stock in trade to awe the big boys and to impress upon the minds of "gaping rustics" his superiority (Sophomore conceit), and the importance of a college education. No wonder that there are good people in this State who use the very name of our colleges to frighten their And in all soberchildren into obedience. ness we assert that the cause of liberal education has been injured more by this than by any other cause.

In our relations to the State no one denies that it is our plain duty to assist in the enforcement of the laws—even of unjust and oppressive laws. We certainly sustain the same relations to our college government, and hence must owe the same duties. Truth and honor ought to be regarded the same within college walls as out in the world. The success of Old Bowdoin, dear to us all, is in our hands. Shall we use our opportunity wisely, is a question that each must answer for himself.

TO THE BANDUSIAN FOUNTAIN.

PARAPHRASE FROM HORACE, ODE XIII., BOOK III,

Oh! Fountain of Bandusia!

That sparkling flow of thine
Is elearer far than crystal;

Full worthy thou of wine,
And of the fairest flowers,—
A rosy, fragrant twine!

To-morrow, then, I'll bring thee
A kid, whose swelling brow
And horns give budding promise
Of love and strife, but now—
Vain promise! In the Spring-time
And glory of his might,
His blood shall stain thy waters
With many a blood-red light.

For thee the fiery dog-star,
The hot noon, gloweth not;
A grateful cool thon yieldest
The flocks that seek thy grot,
And to the labor-wearied
Thy breathings fresh have sought!

Thou, too, O leaping Fountain,
Thou, too, shalt be, ere long—
When I shall sing thy praises—
A fountain famed in song!
When I shall sing the ilex
That o'er thy mosses strays;
The cool, delicious water
Among thy rocks that plays;
And the music of thy prattle
In thy descending ways.

м. м.

THE TREASON OF AARON BURR.

[This article was originally designed for a declamation.—EDS.]

The cemetery at Princeton, New Jersey, is historic ground. In it rest the remains of one, who, though honored by the suffrages of his countrymen with the second office in their gift, was grudgingly granted at last the common inheritance of man—a grave. Born of illustrious ancestry, which in democratic America is often a very bar to advancement, he rose by his own unaided efforts, by the brilliancy of that intellect which is yet the amazement of the world, to a summit whence his sudden and utter fall furnishes a terribly suggestive lesson.

The traveler enters the iron gateway, and looks about him to discover some marble shaft more imposing than the rest - a fitting memorial of the illustrious dead. He finds it not. Side by side lie the honored Presidents of the College of New Jersey; here and there are inscribed the names of others, noted in the world of letters; but the neglected and unmarked spot must be pointed out to him where reposes the dust of Aaron Burr. "Is this the man," he inquires with wonder, "who enjoyed the confidence of the 'Father of his Country'? Was it he, whose heroic daring fired with emulation the soldiers of the Rev-Is it this Aaron Burr whom the sovereign people made second only to the great Jefferson? Then republics are indeed ungrateful." "But Aaron Burr was a traitor to his country. He sought the dismemberment of that Union which was so proud to honor him." Such was the decision of his contemporaries: a decision which had no foundation in fact, and would have had none in fiction, were it not for the malignant assaults of enemies and the too great credulity of pretended friends.

Many people there are in this world, whose narrow creed it is to deny the existence of any good in a character which contains any marked evil. "Can any good come out of Nazareth?" has been triumphantly echoed these eighteen centuries. If Aaron Burr was guilty of so great a crime, he deserves the severest reprobation of mau; if he was innocent, every consideration of justice, humanity, nay, Christianity itself demands his acquittal.

The defense of a bad man, when unjustly accused, by no means implies a general defense of his character. That Burr was a licentious, immoral man it would be the height of folly to deny; that he was guilty of revolutionary designs against the land of his birth is too much a mooted question to be assumed without argument.

The situation of this remarkable man in

the year 1805 is sadly familiar to all. He had just fought with Hamilton under provocation, which all his biographers unite in asserting to be more than sufficient in what was emphatically a duelling age. The unfortunate termination of this meeting-more unfortunate for him than if he himself had fallencombined with the growing friction between himself and his chief, caused him to embark upon that hazardous and chimerical enterprise which accelerated—was, in fact—his downfall. Drawing around him, by his magnetic influence, coupled with golden promises, a few trusty friends, he proposed in the event of a war with Spain, then apparently so imminent, to invade Mexico and make it an independent power. Never, as all evidence goes to show, did he purpose to draw from their allegiance the Western States, nor would be have crossed the American frontier before hostilities had actually commenced. The very insignificance of the force under his command denounces as manifestly absurd the allegation of his rivals.

But Jefferson in his blind prejudice had prejudged him guilty, and all the influence of the administration was thrown into the scale against him. Honest John Marshall, however, rose to the dignity of the occasion, banished all personal considerations, and (though the vindication savored somewhat of that cruel Scotch verdict—"Not Proven") pronounced him innocent of any overt act or treasonable conspiracy.

These are the recorded facts of history. In opposition to them rest the uncompromising hostility of President Jefferson and the ingenious argument of Mr. Wirt. Whether we believe Aaron Burr to be technically or morally innocent, we are compelled to denounce his insane project; whether we attribute his action to the death of Hamilton and the consequent revulsion of feeling, or to the malignancy of Jefferson, we must admit that it was the legitimate offspring of a character like his. "Talent," says Lowell, "is that

which a man has in his power; genius is that in whose power a man is." It was the latter, linked to his vaulting ambition, which made Aaron Burr what he finally became. It was that which pointed out to the youthful Corsican the star of his destiny, and made him the dictator of Europe. But let us not deceive ourselves; it was that which made them both destroyers instead of saviours of mankind.

The story of Burr's strange, eventful life has become part of our history. removed from the charm of that presence, whose fascination none could deny, and few -alas!-resist, we still follow with unceasing interest the events of that memorable period; we echo the exultant acclamations of his troops at the intrepid bearing of their leader upon the heights of Quebec; we add ours to the plaudits which greet his brilliant successes at the bar: we can but feel that his elevation to the Vice Presidency was his just reward. In short, we admire his extraordinary abilities, but our admiration is akin to dread-a feeling of oppressiveness comes over us, which we cannot drive away, and we feel relieved to know at last that the eclipse of his fellows was but temporary, and that after the comet has disappeared from the heavens, the stars still continue to shine with undimmed lustre.

How great the responsibility which such talents impose, and how terrible the penalty which awaits their perversion! The very elevation to which they raise their possessor makes any deviation from the strict path of duty more apparent and more certain of punishment, even at the hand of man.

Call at No. 9 A. H. and behold the identical lantern with which Diogenes sought an honest man. Its history and the manner in which it came into the possession of its present owner are given in full.

LOCAL.

Tempus fugit.

Coats off in Gymnasium.

Don't order any more coal.

The bell rings at 6.30 A.M.

William Perry was in Rome March 12th.

'78 complains of the high price of books.

The Smyth Scholarship was awarded to Tarbox.

The dance in the Gymnasium was a success.

Pitching coppers affords amusements to the Freshmen.

It looks as though we were to have no regatta this season.

Has any one read the posters relating to loafers in the depot?

Wooding-up is said to be very prevalent in Freshmen recitations.

The Juniors are reading Wilhelm Tell; the Sophs, "Le Cid."

The Orchestra has several engagements to play for the B. A. D. A.

Alas, how many students were unable to translate "Ave Verum"!

The mosquitoes are coming—their vanguard has already appeared.

Baker, '78, is the new bell-ringer and curator of the Gymnasium.

Purington, '78, is to teach the Topsham High School the coming year.

Dictations don't seem to be popular with the French and German classes.

The loss of Jacobs has had a very depressing effect upon the base-ball interest.

Two noted Sioux chiefs have been recently added to our aboriginal population at Bowdoin.

The continued pleasant weather brings out canes in abundance, and an occasional tall hall. An opportunity is given the students who drill, to take optional signal drill and target practice.

Although M. made remarkable time from Adams Hall to the Chapel, the bell was three minutes late.

In view of recent developments it would be well to conceal all suspicious articles before leaving for vacation.

Greek Prof.—"What is the uncontracted form of the third person plural?" Soph.
—" J-w->-----, sir."

Fortis et asperas tractare serpentes, is renderep by a member of '80: "And brave to touch aspirated serpents."

It is not often that we are favored with so many, and so good, entertainments as we were during the first fortnight of the term.

It is to be hoped that the Faculty will succeed in ferreting out and punishing the persons concerned in the recent thieving affairs.

The Prof. of Mathematics, while visiting the recitation in Logic, was made aware of the existence of a planet heretofore unknown, viz.: Cyrus.

Imagine the feelings of that poor Fresh who struck the Campus in the middle of the vacation, thinking all the while that term was in session.

We are glad to see that the organ in the Chapel has been repaired. We hope that this will be an extra inducement to continue the singing Sunday evenings.

The following Seniors are to compete for the Sixty-Eight Prize: J. E. Chapman, G. T. Little, C. W. Morrill, R. E. Peary, J. A. Roberts, and J. W. Sewall.

An enthusiastic Soph who heard the sermon lately delivered to young men, and who waited impatiently for the peroration, humbly suggests that the next discourse be for the benefit of young women.

PERSONAL.

[We earnestly request contributions for this department from the Alumni and friends of the College.]

'13.—Nehemiah Cleaveland, born in Topsfield, Mass., died at Westport, Conn., April 17th, in his 81st year. Most of his life was devoted to the labor of teaching youth. As assistant of the late Rev. Reuben Nason of Gorham Academy; as master of a private school for boys in Portland; Tutor in the College three years; Principal of the famous Dummer Academy in Byfield, Mass., nineteen years, from which he sent several pupils to our College; Head of the High School, Lowell, Mass.; Prof. in the Academy, Exeter, N. H.; and Principal of a Seminary for young ladies, Brooklyn, N. Y., -he sustained a high reputation, especially as a classical teacher. He was one of our best College poets, was appointed to deliver one of the addresses at our semi-centennial celebration, and before. as since, has given addresses at our Commencements, which have been published. Other addresses, of an historical character, from his pen, have been printed. He has left, in manuscript, an extended history, it is believed, of the College, with notes of its He was a gentleman of wide acquaintance, of generous culture, of exquisite taste, and delicate humor. He was kinsman of the late Prof. Cleaveland, for years a member of his family, and was a true son of his Alma Mater. In his removal the College mourns one of its most prominent Alumni.

'44.—James Henry Hackleton, born at Bristol, died at Frederick, Md., April 9th, 1877, at the age of 58 years. Before the war he was a successful Principal of a school for young ladies, in Kentucky, and since that time has had charge of a similar institution in Frederick.

'45.—James H. Deering is connected with the City Government of San Francisco, and has presented the last two Municipal Reports to the Athenean Society.

'54.—Warren Johnson, born at Farmington, Dec. 24th, 1830, died at Newton, Mass., April 23d, 1877, et. 47. He was appointed to a Tutorship in the College the second year after graduation, and served in that capacity He then established a Family two years. School at Topsham, which he managed several years with success. The Superintendency of of Schools for the State of Maine having become vacant by the resignation of the late Rev. Dr. Ballard, Mr. Johnson was appointed to that position, and discharged its responsible duties with energy and ability. He had just become well established in office as Supervisor of Schools, Newton, Mass., when he was suddenly arrested by a malignant and fatal disease. He was a man of an enterprising spirit, of ability and bearing that commanded respect, and for many years sustained a decided Christian character.

'58.—J. P. Cilley, Adjutant General of Maine, has issued orders to the captains of the different militia companies informing them that cartridges will be furnished each company for target practice during the year, to encourage and promote accuracy of aim.

'61.—Philentius C. Wiley, a prominent physician of Bethel, was drowned on the morning of April 26th, 1877, by the upsetting of a boat on Lake Umbagog, as he was returning from a professional visit. He had an extensive practice in Bethel and vicinity, and was highly esteemed as a man.

'62.—C. P. Mattocks has recovered from his sickness, and has returned to Portland. Chandler's Band recently gave him a grand serenade.

'73.—Albert F. Richardson is spoken of in very high terms as Principal of the High School in Bridgton.

'75.—W. A. Deering is still Principal of Gilmanton Academy and Home School for Boys, Gilmanton, N. H. '76.—Chas. G. Wheeler is preparing for the press a work of reference left unfinished by the late William A. Wheeler, and entitled: "Who wrote it?" It is an index to the authorship and subject of the more noted works in ancient and modern literature.

'76.—J. G. Libby is Principal of the High School in Princeton, Me.

'76.—O. C. Evans was recently in town.

THE COLLEGE WORLD.

Oxford caps have been adopted at Ann Arbor.

Columbia has an endowment fund of \$5,000,000. A surplus of \$50,000 is added yearly to the principal.

It has now been definitely settled that Cornell will not enter the Summer Regatta of the National Rowing Association.

President Seelye has given all of his salary while Representative in Congress from Mass., to the town of Amherst, to be expended in laying sidewalks throughout the village.

The advantages of co-education of the sexes are seen at Colby, where the young ladies take the prizes and the young gentlemen the "deads." And still we hear no complaint.

According to the *Crimson*, all attempts to secure a Class Day have been abandoned, though '77 is the first class so peculiarly constituted as to be unable to have one.

The "Yale Book," an elaborate work devoted to the past history of Yale College, has been given to the press. It will appear in two volumes, imperial quarto, and will contain 800 or more pages of letterpress, illustrated by from 100 to 200 full-page electrotypes. The first volume will be issued shortly before Commencement, the price to be in the neighborhood of twenty-five dollars.

The Yale-Harvard Regatta will, undoubtedly, be rowed at Springfield. Yale, as the challenged party, prefers it, and her claim cannot be consistently denied, especially in view of the latter's record of last year.

An interesting discussion has just been brought to a close in the *Boston Transcript*, relative to the "Old and New Regimes" at Harvard. After a somewhat protracted war of words, the opponents of the present elective system gave it up and retired from the contest.

Class Day appointments at Dartmouth are regulated by a plenipotentiary committee of five, one from each secret society. The plan gives unexpected satisfaction. The Dartmouth says, however, in regard to it: "In whatever way the matter is met, there must necessarily be individuals who will be somewhat disappointed. This cannot be avoided. It must be expected. Our disappointments may be our best appointments. Failures often are guides to higher success. Class Day seldom makes or unmakes a man. It sometimes does undeceive men."

CLIPPINGS.

A Toast: Woman — The last and best of the series. If we may have her for a toast, we won't ask for any but her.—Ex.

A naughty girl at Elmira Female College wants to know what the little devils will swing on now, since Hell Gate has been blown up.—*Turgum*.

A dandy in Broadway, wishing to be witty, accosted an old rag-man as follows: "You take all sorts of trumpery in your cart, don't yon?" "Yes; jump in—jump in!"—Bates Student.

The New York World announces the "Spring Fashions in Oratory: Commencements are to be cut no shorter than usual, trimming of Greek quotations very full, philosophy cut bias, and the whole finished off with a neat ruche of Longfellow's 'Psalm of Life.'"

Prof. (explaining the Malthusian theory)—
"Now then, Mr. J., you will marry and will
get seven children." J. (turns pale and
exclaims in Shakespearian accents)—"Marry
then I will not." (Groans.)—Ex.

What a terribly profane thing this is, and the Yale Courant is responsible for it. Conundrum—"Who was the first swearer on record?" Answer—"Eve; for when Adam asked her to let him kiss her, she answered, 'I don't care, A-dam, if you do.'"—Chronicle.

A Senior reciting in Greek Philosophy had just finished saying: "And Socrates dreamed that an unfledged *chicken* sat on his knee. It remained there until it was grown and then flew away," when the Professor remarked that he was out on a foul fly and passed to the next.—*Chronicle*.

Some students in a Maine University were scolding the janitor for remissness, and assured him that if he did not mend his ways he would go to the bad place. "And what would you do there?" said they. With a chuckle, the janitor replied, "Wait upon students, the same as I do here."—Harper's.

Scene in the Library: Librarian—"You know, Mr. F—, the rules of the library. You have two books on your name already. You cannot take this one." Prof. G.—"If my name is not full I will take that book. Here, Mr. F—, you can read it first." Librarian (vehemently)—"That's a pretty way to beat the devil round a stump."— Cumpus.

A CONDENSED NOVEL.

Vol. I.

A winning wile,
A sunny smile,
A feather;
A tiny talk,
A pleasant walk
Together.

Vol. II.

A little doubt,
A playful pout,
Capricious!
A merry miss,
A stolen kiss,
Delicious!

Vol. III.

You ask mamma,
Consult papa,
With pleasure;
And both repent
The rash event,
At leisure,

--Ex.

EDITORS' TABLE.

The Rochester Campus has just found out that Bayard Taylor wrote the National Ode. The Campus, however, is not a whit behind our other exchanges in all that goes to make up a varied and entertaining paper. Its local department is particularly good.

In No. 3, Vol. I., of the Colby Echo we find much to commend and little to censure. We confess to a genuine surprise that so young a paper should at once take so high a stand among the college press. "Manhood in College" has a decided, manly tone which is characteristic of the entire publication. Our chief objection is that it comes but once a month. No. 2, through some oversight, probably, has not yet reached us.

The College Reporter is a welcome visitor to our sanctum. It hails from the Penobscot, where our State has planted the germ of what may grow to be a State University. And this, its literary progeny, has a promising look, and, what is better, a modest bearing. It shows that our goodly commonwealth, in linking farming with science, is fostering a much needed enterprise.

The Cornell Era contains a very graceful salutation to the incoming Editorial Board of that paper, under the pertinent heading—from the retiring editors—of "Moriburi Salutamus." It must be a gratification to our Bowdoin poet laureate to see this recognition of his recent semi-centennial poem, doing duty once more in pointing a moral for the benefit of the youthful Knickerbockers. Such is fame! We trust our brothers editorial will realize in full the prophecy with which Longfellow closes his poem:

"--- As the evening twilight fades away,
The sky is filled with stars invisible by day."

The University Herald, from Syracuse, New York, has made known to the literary world this discovery in philology: "The English is the daughter of the Anglo-Saxon dialect, of the Gothic division, of the Indo-European stock." It is pleasant for us to trace the pedigree of our spoken tongue. When shall we have a chair of English literature, or a lectureship of Anglo-Saxon, corresponding to the place now occupied by the defunct languages of Greece and Rome?

The Bates Student is pleased with our first attempt at journalism. We fondly hoped that such would be the case, and now we know it to be so, a thrill of pride comes over us, that such an authority as our nearest neighbor and blue-backed contemporary deigns to drop a few crumbs at our table. True, the casual observer might not construe its notice of us as entirely complimentary, but we have translated it with one of Tilden's pocket dictionaries, and it comes out all right. We bow our acknowledgments.

Our British exchange, the Oxford and Cambridge Undergraduate Journal, is received just as we go to press. We opened it with a feeling of curiosity, and were agreeably surprised to find it not couched in the obscure and mysterious language with which our ignorance clothed it. It is the cultured and scholarly representative of England's great Universities, whose vast interests are a power throughout the world. An extended notice of this periodical demands time and careful examination, both of which we are unable at present to give it.

The following exchanges have not yet come to our table. If they are not received after their next issue, they will be dropped from our exchange list: The Sibyl, Alabama University Monthly, Mercury, Hamilton Lit., Tyro (Ponghkeepsie, N. Y.), Dickinsonian, and the Cheltenham Record.

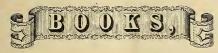
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AND STATIONERY.

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(Successor to C. H. GRIFFIN.)

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Vol. VII.

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Board is obtained in town at \$2.75 to \$4 a week. Other necessary expenses will probably amount to \$40 a year. Students can, however, by forming clubs under good management, very materially lessen the cost of living.

Bowdoin Orient.

Vol. VII.

BRUNSWICK, MAINE, MAY 23, 1877.

No. 3.

BOWDOIN ORIENT.

PUBLISHED EVERY ALTERNATE WEDNESDAY, DURING THE COLLEGIATE YEAR, BY THE CLASS OF '78, OF BOWDOIN COLLEGE.

EDITORS.

HARTLEY C. BAXTER, ALFRED E. BURTON, BARRETT POTTER, WILLIAM E. SARGENT, GEO. C. PURINGTON, SAMUEL E. SMITH,

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EDITORIAL NOTES.

As we go to press we hear strange rumors about "Faculty justice," a "confession to save the innocent," etc., from which we infer that somebody has done something for which he is unwilling to suffer the penalty. Such a disposition is undoubtedly a natural one, but the best interests of the College require us to reiterate the hope that the offenders be speedily brought to justice. So far we are with the Faculty. Possibly, however, the process of elimination is going on with sufficient rapidity without our support.

The Phi Beta Kappa Alumni in New York have formed an Association, with Hon. Stewart L. Woodford of Columbia, President; Mr. Ernest H. Crosby, University of the City of New York, Secretary and Treasurer; and Mr. Benjamin B. Foster, Bowdoin, '55, Chairman of the Executive Committee.

We are requested to communicate this information to as many of our Alumni as possible, and also that applications for membership of the New York Association from members of the Bowdoin Chapter of the Society may be sent to the Secretary at the office of Davies & Work, 120 Broadway.

The formation of a singing-class by Prof. Sewall, for the benefit of the students, was a kind and thoughtful act, and has already proved of great value to those who have been able to attend. We take this occasion to publicly thank the Professor for his disinterested labors, and to assure him that any such courtesy from a member of the Faculty, beyond the mere routine of the class-room, always meets with the hearty appreciation of the recipients.

In view of the complications existing at Harvard and elsewhere relative to Class Day, it is a matter of congratulation that our Senior class has, with less of dissension than usual, filled the various offices with gentlemen in whose ability they have full confidence, thus appropriately crowning their college course with an example of unity and mutual concession which cannot be too highly commended.

We are not innocent enough, however, to imagine that this fact is necessarily the harbinger of an unclouded political sky in the future; we use it simply as an illustration of what may be done, if common sense and a spirit of fairness rule in our deliberations. We hope never to see another of those wretched squabbles which make a pandemonium of our College for a week or two, and never satisfy anybody in the end. Every man, in our judgment, ought to be a politician, in the true sense of the term, both in College and out; but there is a vast difference between following B. F. Butler as a standard and the lamented Sumner.

So much for '77. On the other hand, '78, false to the traditions of her Freshman year, has shown such an utter indifference to class honors, that one of the pleasantest customs of college life at Bowdoin has been allowed to go by default. We allude to the inconsistent attitude taken by the class relative to their proposed Ivy Day. The associations of this beautiful custom are such as should keep it alive and make it a permanent institution, and its importance seemed to be recognized by the members of '78, as indicated by their vote to celebrate it June 1st. before the departure of the Seniors. the literary officers, afflicted with unusual modesty, have seen fit to resign, and, as the limited number of the Juniors will not admit of the election of a second set, we must allow a blank to take the place of the usual festive occasion. We can only express our regret that a class with so good a record should mar it so needlessly.

Predictions are cheap, and, though economy is an object with us, we do not propose to indulge in any more random statements until something more permanent than college report can be found to base them upon. No sooner had we announced the "decided improbability of a Spring regatta," than, as if for no other reason than to prove us false prophets,

the Sophomores and Freshmen, with the air of men who are perpetrating a good joke, immediately put their crews upon the river, and are now pulling twice a day, with an energy and vim which certainly have the appearance of "business." We know not what unforeseen concatenation of fortuitous circumstances may interfere to prevent the consummation of our desires; in other words, there may not be any regatta after all, but we shall speak of the affair just as if it was a foregone conclusion.

The Sophomore crew is a good one with plenty of muscle, but they have not yet reached the point where they can exert it to the best advantage. No. 3 pulls with his This must be overcome or we shall refuse to give '79 the moral support of our influence. The Freshmen, with striking originality, have discovered that the road to success lies in putting every pound upon the last part of the stroke. They pull, however, with evenness and regularity, and are confident, if all things else fail, that they can get the champion cup by cheek. In reference to repeated inquiries, we have decided not to give our opinion as to the result, preferring not to discourage the Freshmen - we mean the Sophomores.

Mr. Gürdjian's lecture upon the "Eastern Question" secured, as it deserved, a large and intelligent audience. The points were well made and forcibly presented, and the entire discussion was as free from prejudice as could be expected from one who is personally interested in the result of the pending struggle.

Apropos to this discussion, we desire to call attention to the prevailing ignorance throughout the College upon this and other important questions. The primary causes of the war, which is convulsing an entire continent, and indirectly the world, and which threatens to disturb the balance of power in

Europe, are not understood as they should be by us, as students of history. We speak advisedly when we say that not a dozen of us within the college walls could give an accurate outline of the history of the Turks in Europe, or of their relations with Russia. "Enterprises of great pith and moment," affecting, it may be, the destinies of a nation, are regarded with far less interest by the average student than the intricacies of whist and the fascinations of the leather-tipped cue. The late election displayed a marvelous amount of ignorance of the very alphabet of our politics, the fundamental laws of government.

With such facilities as we have for acquiring information, ignorance is inexcusable. The fault is entirely our own, although it is not peculiar to us. Our Library and Reading Room are not sufficiently patronized. Daniel Webster used to say that the students at Exeter who read the papers could be readily distinguished from their more indifferent classmates by their superior intelligence and greater ease of expression. We do not desire to put ourselves on record as advocating remissness in study, but we seriously believe it to be of the first importance to become thoroughly posted upon what is going on in the world around us.

A PRAYER.

If I were dead,—and thou coulds't see me lying
With face of soulless clay,
And know that on my lips impassioned crying,
Eternal silence lay;—

Thou would'st forgive me all thy life's undoing,
Thou would'st forget it all,—
And over me, my stony face bedewing,
Thy tender tears would fall.

I cannot die—that gift of God's bestowing
Will not be granted me,
Until long years in their resistless flowing
Gain the eternal sea.—

But oh, if thou with the divine forgiving Of one who seeks to save, Would'st blot me from thy record of the living, And write, instead, a grave,—

And think of me sometimes with tender sorrow,

As of a friend who died,

Then I could bear the burden of my morrow,

I should be satisfied.

[COMMUNICATION.]

THE STARS.

How soft and bright the stars shine,
Up in the sky so high,
And yet I sometimes think they're mine,
They seem so close and nigh.

I know they are my friends alway,
For be I gay or sad,
My secrets they will not betray,
My confidence makes them glad.

For me to tell them all my grief,
My thoughts, my hopes, my sorrow,
Is sure to bring me sweet relief;
From them no care I borrow.

Ofttimes, with sad and weary heart, By friends I seem forsaken, Their kindly beams on me they dart, My faith is then nushaken.

As eyes are windows of our souls,
Is it not thus with the stars?

Are they not tiny, beaming holes,
Through which God sends the bars

Of tender, helping, warming light,
Direct from his dear heaven,
To reassure and make more bright
Dur lots on earth here given?

And if we tell the stars our needs,
Is it not like telling Him?
Who all our yearnings tenderly feeds,
Though oft His eyes are dim,

With tears brought there by our hard hearts, Which seem so closed to good That each kind throb that in them starts, Is due to His sweet food.

So never be afraid to show

The stars our inmost life,
The struggle is hard enough below,
With them we're free from strife.

But as a tender, trusting child,
Go to them night by night,
And let them help us with their mild
And never failing light.

OLIVER GOLDSMITH.

It is only by looking into the home life of an individual with whose public character we are acquainted, that we discover those bidden springs from which have flowed all the incidents of his after career. To gaze only at the broad stream of his prosperity is like looking into a clear river, broad and deep, and vainly trying, by gazing into its clear depths, to discover something of the region from which it flows. Instinctively we long to follow its course round the bend that hides its windings from our sight, and, wandering along its banks, reach its source among the hills, where it first issued forth, and growing broader and deeper, fought for its existence. There is no person among the long list of poets that have extended down to modern times, the winding course of whose life is better worth following than that of Oliver Goldsmith. By gazing into his private life, by watching the stream as it leaps along encountering the rocks of poverty and breaking down the barriers of public opinion, we find an explanation of many things which, viewed in the light of his public life, have appeared to cast a shadow over his memory.

Oliver Goldsmith was born on the tenth of November, 1728, at the hamlet of Pallus, County of Longford, in Ireland. The family from which he sprung was respectable but by no means thrifty. They seem to have handed down virtue and poverty from generation to generation. Both of these characteristics Oliver seems faithfully to have inherited. The house in which he was born was an old half-rustic mansion, situated on the banks of the Surrey. It was a fitting birth-place for a poet. For many generations, according to tradition, it has been haunted by the fairies or "good people," who are supposed by the imaginative Irish to delight in old mansions for their midnight revels.

Two years after his birth his father, by a change of circumstances, succeeded to the

rectory of Kilkenny West, and removed to Lessoy, County of Westmeath. This was the scene of Oliver's boyhood, the original of his "Auburn" in the "Deserted Village." There, at the age of six years, Oliver's education passed into the hands of the village schoolmaster, one Thomas (or as he was familiarly called, Paddy) Byrne.

Goldsmith has given us a faithful picture of the learned master in those familiar lines in the "Deserted Village,"

"Here in his noisy mansion skilled to rule,
The village master taught his little school;
A man serene he was and stern to view.
I knew him well and every truant knew;
Well had the boding tremblers learned to trace
The day's disasters in his morning face;
Full well they langhed, with counterfeited glee,
At all his jokes, for many a joke had he;
Full well the busy whisper circling round,
Convey'd the dismal tidings when he frowned."

Byrne was a fit teacher for a poet. Often when he should have been teaching his scholars something more useful, would be tell to the wondering urchins tales of wild adventures in foreign lands, of which he himself was the hero. Goldsmith listened with open eyes and mouth to these tales, and longed for the time when, free from all restraint, he might wander off in search of like adventures. The learned pedagogue was also very superstitious, and the imagination of his pupil, was long peopled by the fairy folks of his native land. A severe attack of smallpox caused his removal from under the tuition of Byrne. On his recovery his face was deeply pitted and remained so through life.

He was now placed under the care of Rev. Mr. Griffin in Roscommon. Here he entered upon a higher course of studies, but owing more to his careless habits and utter want of system, than to that dullness of mind which was frequently ascribed to him, he made no great progress. A year or two before this time, while still under the instruction of the "village schoolmaster," Goldsmith had occasionally written scraps

of poetry which he would keep awhile and then burn. But by chance one of these waifs got into the hands of his mother. She was astonished at the easy flow of the lines and the thoughts they displayed, and petitioned his father to allow him the same privileges with his older brother, then in the University. Accordingly, at the age of sixteen, Oliver entered Trinity College. Here he made no great mark, his conduct being distinguished by that same easy indolence which in early life he frequently displayed.

There are many anecdotes of his college life, all of which show plainly both his great kindness of heart and his hatred of all restraint. But we will pass them over and merely mention one that shows that kindness of heart, for which, to the close of his life, he was ever distinguished.

A friend knocking at his door one morning, heard the cheery voice of Goldsmith saying gaily, "Come right in." He opened the door, but stopped short in amazement. There lay Goldsmith on the bed, immersed to the neck in feathers. "In the name of all that is wonderful," exclaimed his friend. "how came you in this plight?" "Oh." said Oliver, "I have given away all I possessed, even to my bedclothes." The truth of the story was this: Early that morning. as he was taking his accustomed walk, he met a poor woman leading by the hand two ragged little children. "Oh, sir," said she. clutching his coat, "help us, for we are starving;" and then she poured into the ears of the student such a tale of woe, that the tears started to his eyes. Eagerly he felt in all his pockets to find something to relieve her, but they were, as usual, empty. "My good woman," said he, "I have no money, but come to my room and I will give you all I have, and you can turn it into money "-and leading her to his room he loaded the astonished woman with all the clothes he could find, even taking the blankets from his bed. "For," said he, as he concluded the tale, "hearing her story I never once thought of needing them myself. So when I felt cold I just ripped open the bed and got in among the feathers, and," said he, laughing, "it does just as well."

After taking his degree at the University he spent some years in traveling, with the idea of studying medicine. He attended medical lectures at Paris and then wandered about through France, his father being his only resource as we may conclude from that well known passage in his "Traveler:"

"Say, spritely bard of mirth and social ease, Please well thyself, when all the world could please; How often have I led thy sportive choir With tuneless pipe," etc.

Finally, after two years of wandering about, he landed in Dover, and for some time wrote articles for reviews and other publications, but without attracting much notice. It was at this period of his life, and just as he was about to give up his literary efforts, that he made the acquaintance of Dr. Johnson, then at the head of the literary world. Though so opposite in character, they seemed mutually attracted and remained firm friends through life. From this time Goldsmith rose steadily into notice, yet he was looked upon as merely a "literary hack," till his poem, of the "Traveler," appeared. Soon was issued that story which has been such a favorite with people of all classes down to the present time, the "Vicar of Wakefield;" then, some time after, the "Deserted Village." In all his prosperity, Oliver was still the same lighthearted Irishman. He was characterized by the same extravagance and the same gay hopefulness of the future. In the midst of his busy life his health began to fail, and then it was that he yearned for a home; for some place to which he might return and spend his last days. In his own words.

"There to return, and die at home at last,"

He died in London, April 4th, 1774.

"Let not his faults be remembered," says Johnson, "he was a very great man." Not so—let us remember them all, lest we should also leave out some one of those many virtues with which they were so inseparably entangled; that as we close the record of his life, we can say with heartfelt sympathy, "Poor Oliver!"

PSI UPSILON CONVENTION.

Middletown is a beautiful city on the banks of the "Winding and willow-fringed Connecticut," and in its feathery green dress it looked doubly beautiful to us, coming as we did from sober, winter-staid Brunswick. Weslevan University, a Methodist institution, is located here, on the summit of a small hill where a fine prospect of the delightful Connecticut valley is always before the students' Here it was that the delegates from all the Chapters of the Psi Upsilon Fraternity assembled on the morning of the ninth of May to hold their forty-fourth annual Convention. From the West and East and South came the Psi IL's to meet their unseen brothers and exchange congratulations and words of good cheer.

Three sessions were held, and although the business transacted was mostly of a private nature, the following facts may interest some of the readers of the ORIENT. At the first session, telegrams of greeting were sent to a number of distinguished Alumni, and among these was Bowdoin's graduate, Hon. W. D. Northend, of Salem, Massachusetts.

Petitions were received from Colby University and the University of California for charters to establish chapters at those institutions. That of the former was deliberately and emphatically refused, but that of the latter was favorably received and referred to the executive council for consideration. In all probability it will be granted.

The Fraternity is about to issue a new catalogue of its members, to which much time, care, and expense has been given, and it promises to be the best of any college society that has yet been published. A new and convenient feature will be the geographical index—the grouping of the names of all members who reside in the same town or city.

The President and Faculty of Wesleyan sent a formal invitation to the Convention to visit the buildings and grounds of the University, which the Convention was happy to accept. The buildings are seven or eight in number, somewhat surpassing our own in architectural display. The chapel, library, and museum and scientific building are all built of brown sandstone from the celebrated Portland quarries on the immediate and opposite bank of the river. Wesleyan also boasts an observatory and a telescope of the third order.

The literary exercises on the evening of the tenth was the most prominent event of the Convention, as well as of the season in that part of New England. The church in which the exercises were held was very elaborately decorated with flowers. The altar was transformed into a perfect bower of camellias. ferns, and tropical plants, while over it was suspended a diamond of white roses and carnations, fully four feet long. Upon this were embossed the emblems of the Fraternity in colored flowers. All the gas jets were twined with festoons of smilax, looped with calla lilies. The young ladies of Middletown. who graced the occasion in full numbers, also added to the charm of the whole effect.

The presiding officer, Governor Rice of Massachusetts, after a few words of greeting, introduced the orator of the evening, Hon. J. R. Hawley of Connecticut. He opened with some excellent remarks upon the worth and dignity of friendship. We should cultivate our capacity for friendship, for this is capable of cultivation and development as

well as any other quality or power of mind. Inasmuch as college societies tend to foster this development, they are a blessing, as he could testify after an experience of thirtythree years. We cannot give our friendship to every one, and therefore it is right we should choose to whom we will confide this "heart's best blessing." True friendship cannot exist in company with evil intentions -an argument to overthrow the objections of those who affirm that because secret societies are secret, they must be bad, "truth seeking the light," etc. The orator then discussed "Local Self-Government," referring in part to the recent troubles in the South and suggesting his own opinions as the result of his late experiences in his visit to Louisiana as one of the Commissioners.

The poet was Prof. H. H. Boyesen, of Cornell, one who has compelled recognition from the public in a very few years, and who now stands at the head of the rising generation of our poets. He told the story of our late rebellion in the form of an old Norse legend, under the title of "The Brother Feud." It was very stirring and called forth a perfect storm of applause. We understand that it is to appear in one of our leading magazines, where any one so disposed can see it for himself.

The banquet at the McDonough House which followed, was prolonged far into the morning, being enlivened by the wit of Charles Dudley Warner and the speeches of other distinguished men.

The forty-fifth annual Convention of the Alpha Delta Phi Fraternity will be held at Williamstown, Mass., May 23d and 24th, under the auspices of the Williams Chapter. At the public exercises the oration will be delivered by Rev. Edward Everett Hale, D.D., and the poem by Prof. H. L. Chapman, Bowdoin, '66.

LOCAL.

"Aint I a rogue?"

Theme in yet?

Paid your term bill?

"And Douglas is the cry."

The Seniors call him "Pinkey."

"Fifth couple join hands and forward."

So we are to have a Field Day after all.

It is all smoke, but there is too much of it. Phillips, formerly of Bates, has entered '78.

Fessenden of '78 is soon to rejoin his class.

"Boss" has got a new hat—so say the engineers.

What will accelerate the growth of Jim's whiskers?

Lincoln of '80 has become a member of Psi Upsilon.

The burnt district on the campus looks finely again.

The average Senior is now rapidly approaching the third stage.

The lecture on the 10th inst. was well attended and very instructive.

The singing school taught by Prof. Sewall is said to be very successful and well attended.

Profanity, soiled boots, and dusty clothes, have perceptibly decreased since the ashheaps disappeared.

The proper thing to do is to call at 17 A. H. and try to persuade him to talk upon the "Eastern Question."

The *little* Senior and his dog are now furnishing unbounded amusement and food for jokes, in the South End.

The College book-store presents a decidedly rejuvenated appearance. The ghost of J. G. would scarcely feel at home there now.

Sleeper, formerly of '78, has been appointed, by the Faculty of Amherst, monitor of the next Freshman class.

The Juniors were recently reminded of their youthful school days by the peculiar manner in which one of their number applauded.

A notice, affixed to a Freshman's door, informs the chance reader to "knock and it shall be opened unto him." Where are the Sophs?

The officers of the Reading Room for the ensuing year, are: President, Thing; Vice President, Kimball; Committee, Felch, Baker, Grindall.

Latin Prof.—"I should prefer that one should recite at a time, as it interfers materially with the marking system to have two recite at once."

The Engineering Seniors are camping out, on Harpswell Neck, and performing practical engineering work under the instruction of Prof. Vose.

A visitor to our church, the other day, wanted to know if those were the souls (pointing to the display above the Senior railing) which "By" was trying to convert.

A Junior of many titles, owing to the late difficulties into which the soporific effects of the narcotic weed have thrown him, has decided to swear off, and resort again to the milder influence of the cabbage leaf.

D—— got out of coal and "borrowed" some of Glandis, a few days since. Glandis says he doesn't like to see a fellow in a hard situation so late in the year, and if he sees him in his coal closet again, he'll help him out.

The Faculty seem to have their hands full in keeping the Freshmen straight. Perhaps they now regret that they attempted to relieve the Sophomores of that duty, for they find their burden "greater than they can bear."

In the absence of the giants, we notice the "Lilliputs" have, at length, dared to venture on the river, and discuss boating matters as pompously as old Saratoga men. Nevertheless don't be discouraged, boys, the excitement at the finish will be the same, although we may have to wait longer for it.

We notice, with pleasure, the first active move towards the panel pictures. The staging is not ornamental but it looks like business. We understand that the painting presented by a lady in town will be finished first. The subject is to be the "Transfiguration." The Seniors will probably fill a panel on the opposite sides, with an Old Testament subject. Both of these will be completed at Commencement this year.

PERSONAL.

[We earnestly request contributions for this department from the Alumni and friends of the College.]

'31.—Samuel Adams, born in Gilead, Dec. 19th, 1806, died in Jacksonville, Ill., April 28th, 1877, æt. 70. He graduated M.D., 1836; was Tutor in the College two years, and filled the Professorship of Chemistry and Physics in Illinois College thirty-eight years. He was a man of strong intellectual power, an able teacher, and contributed articles to the Bibliotheca Sacra and other reviews which gave him high reputation for clear and forcible discussions of subjects now debated in the sciences of the time. He was steadfast in his Christian faith.

'58.—Gen. J. P. Cilley is to deliver the Memorial Day oration at Augusta.

'60.—Rev. James L. Phillips has recently returned from India, where he has been as a missionary, and returns again the coming Autumn. He is regarded as one of the most interesting and eloquent clergymen in the Free Baptist denomination.

'74.—H. G. White sends the list of literary parts, which different members of the class of '74 have been invited by the Class Committee to deliver at the Reunion of this class next Commencement. It is intended to make this Reunion a memorable one in the history of the class. The following is the list of parts: Orator, T. C. Simpson; Poet, H. G. White; Historian, F. W. Hawthorne; Toast Master, W. H. Moulton.

'75.—George N. Dorr is teaching the High School in Sandwich, N. H.

'75.—P. P. Simmons is one of the Principals in Lawrence High School.

'76.—Chas. H. Clark is at present agent for Maine for D. Appleton & Co.

'75.—C. H. Wells is studying law in Great Falls, N. H.

'76.—G. T. Prince was in town a few days ago.

'76.—C. S. Andrewsisin San Francisco, Cal.
'77.—C. L. Nickerson is Principal of the
High School in Woodford's Corner.

THE COLLEGE WORLD.

A literary magazine is being talked of at Harvard.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe lectures to the ladies of Vassar.

Rifle match between Harvard and Yale comes off at New Haven, June 26th.

Junior exhibitions are not popular with the students of Brown, nor is the *Brunonian* with the Faculty.

The University of Michigan has 1,100 students in its various departments, with 55 officers of instruction.

Amherst has added a \$1,250 diamond to her possessions. The reference, of course, is to the base-ball field.

Cornell sends out two rival society publications this year—the Cornellian and Cor-

nelian, possibly resulting from a schism similar to that which afflicted Bowdoin in 1875.

Harvard, Princeton, Williams, Rutgers, Columbia, Trinity, Alleghany, Michigan, and the Junior class at Yale, have adopted the cap and gown, and other colleges are agitating the subject.—Ex.

It is proposed to insert among the required studies at Harvard, "Cook's Theory of the Sliding Seat," Wright's "Perfect Short Stop," and Benjamin F. Butler's great work—"The True Method of Raising Subscriptions."

The President of the Johns Hopkins University has presented his second annual report to the trustees of that institution. "The completed Register for the year includes the names of eighty-nine students, including twenty who hold Fellowships."

The Board of Regents of the University of Michigan has decided not to permit dancing in University Hall at the Senior reception. The *Chronicle* announces the vote: "The following Regents voted for dancing: S. S. WALKER, CLIMIE, and GRANT, those opposed were walker, estabrook, rynd, collier, cutcheon."

CLIPPINGS.

"There are plenty of great intellects in this country," says a demoralized student, "but they seldom rise above the dull horizon of mediocrity, owing to the depressing influence of the police."—Ex.

Junior, after diligent search in the library—"I can't find Hiawatha anywhere, and I've looked all through Tennyson's works." Later: "Oh! here it is, with Longfellow's own monogram on the fly-leaf."—Ex.

Prof. V. in Physics, calling on M. to recite, and opening a notice at the same time: "Mr. M.—the class prayer meeting this evening will be held in No.—." Every one but M. appreciated the joke.—Ex.

Paterfamilias (to his oldest son, who is at Yale)—"George, these are uncommon good cigars,—I can't afford to smoke such expensive cigars as these." George (grandly)—"Fill your case—fill your case, gov'nor!"—Ex.

Scene, Faculty meeting: serious deliberation; case of Freshman who shot Scudder's chicken with pistol from top of U. H. Query: Prof. A.—"What do you think about it?" Prof. B.—"I think it was a pretty good shot."—Ex.

A certain member of '79 cut two days last week; excuse, sore eyes. On the second day of his absence the President of the Sophomore Faculty went out to see the rifle club shoot, and arrived at the range just in time to see this hopeful invalid make two bull eyes at four hundred yards.—Record.

EDITORS' TABLE.

Our exchanges the past two weeks have been of an unusually heavy calibre, and at the same time, as a rule, remarkably devoid of dullness, which is so often associated with weight.

The contrast is indeed striking, to pass from the harmless vaporings of the Cornell Era and Niagara Index to the metaphysical speculations and argumentative discussions of the Yale Lit. and its feminine rival, the Vassar Miscellany. Even the Wit-tenberger, whose profundity, we are glad to say, is not too far beyond the depth of ordinary mortals, speaks in a dazed sort of way (and still with inward satisfaction) of "an objection which we [the Wittenbergers] never dreamed of being nrged against a college paper; it is that some of our articles are too deep, too metaphysical." While we do not fully coincide with this frank expression of opinion, we are heartily in favor of distinctive literary publications, like those mentioned, and of a judicious infusion of the literary among those which do not aspire to the name. We see already the danger of running in ruts, as shown by the gradual leaning of some papers towards one or the other extreme, in accordance with individual preferences or prejudices. In one the local department is abnormally developed; in another the exchanges are rarely noticed; a third is of so light and trifling a character throughout, that we wonder how it ever survived the tender years of its infancy. Few

there are that strike the golden mean and keep it. Having eased our mind by this digression, we shall try to notice more particularly those papers of which casual mention has been made.

First and foremost, both in point of age and, we are inclined to add, of ability also, stands the Yale Lit. Dignified, gentlemanly, and scholarly, with occasional flashes of wit and sarcasm, it answers admirably the purpose for which its distinguished founders designed it. Its unassuming bearing, and total absence of arrogance and pride, ought to teach less deserving publications a suggestive lesson. "Thoughts of a Grumbler" is a "pleasant, unpretentions" article, just like the work it epitomizes. "Tito as a Study of Character," seems to be a strong analysis of one of George Eliot's creations, but not having seen "Part I.," we withhold any decided opinion. Finally, commend us to the "Notabilia" for its grace, freshness, and originality. We are glad to notice the fraternal affection between the Lit. and its younger brother, the Record, as evidenced by their words of mutual commendation.

With its next number the Vassar Miscellany changes hands, and, as the retiring board leaves the back door of the editorial sanctum, while their successors file in at the front, a tearful remembrance of the "Trio of Luts." causes an incontinent outbreak of feminine—sighs, mingled with envious glances at the "coming woman." Even their strained merriment betrays their situation, for they are totally unable, by their own confession, to appreciate the funny man of the Hamilton Lit. "We are sorry for 'em,' in the words of the venerable Josh, "but we can't help 'em." We suggest to the new management the propriety of changing their "De Temporibus et Moribus," to "O! Tempora! O! Mores!" It would accord better with the sentiments therein contained.

The chief attraction of the May Sibyl is a nine column letter from the Centennial. Our first thought was that we had stumbled upon an aged Sibyl or an old letter which had been unable to find a publisher when it was first written. A careful perusal of the article, however, discovered our mistake; it is evidently the production of an intelligent and wide-awake observer, and recalls vividly to mind some of the varied scenes of the great panorama (we want you to know we have been there). A foreign correspondent dwells at some length upon phases of oriental life, but diligent search fails to reveal any allusion, however remote, to the Orient itself. Strange how some writers wander from their subject! On the whole the Sibyl is no sibyl at all, but a plain (we beg the ladies' pardon) matter-of-fact sort of a paper, dealing, as it should, much more in the past than in the future.

The College Mercury has some good points, and improves on nearer acquaintance, but its "Personals" had better be entirely abandoned, or written in a less flippant manner. If the object is to caricature their Alumi, it may be a success; but if it is to assist in the dissemination of news, it must be pronounced a ridiculous failure, besides being entirely out of taste.

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In reading this latest and last work from Miss Martineau's hand, we are impressed with the belief that she has done for autobiography what Boswell did for biography, and that her work is so far the best one of its kind that no other autobiographer deserves to be named as even second to her.—New York Evening Post.

We find it very interesting.—Springfield Républican. As enjoyable as a romance.—Providence Journal.

The work is an exceptionally interesting one of its kind, and will take a place heside Trevelyan's Macaulay as one of the most prominent biographical works of recent years.—
New Haven Palladium.

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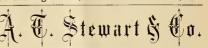
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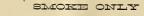
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Bowdoin Orient.

Vol. VII.

BRUNSWICK, MAINE, JUNE 6, 1877.

No. 4.



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- The Scientific Course: which has been shaped to meet the demand of modern times, special prominence being given to the Natural and Physical Sciences, and to Modern Languages.
- A complete course in Engineering, Civil and Mechanical, affording the best facilities for theoretical and practical study.

In the Scientific Course the lineal rank of the distinctive studies in the time given to them, is the following: Mathematics (20 per ct.), Chemistry and Mineralogy (14 per ct.), Natural History (13 per ct.), Physics (11 per ct.), German (.09 per ct.), French (.09 per ct.), Political Science (.06 per ct.). Other studies making up the remaining quarter of the work—such as Rhetoric, Logic, Mental Philosophy, History, Evidences of Christianity, are nearly the same as in the Classical Course.

Special facilities are now offered to students in the various branches of Engineering. The means of theoretical instruction are ample, and the town of Brunswick being one of the principal railroad centres in the State, and the seat of various manufactures, affords opportunity for the study of actual works. The College also enjoys many favors from the United States Coast Survey Office. The admission is the same as to the Scientific Department. except that a full equivalent in French will be taken, if desired, in the place of Latin. The studies of the first and second years are those already given in the Scientific Course, except that Drawing is commenced in the Freshman year, and Descriptive Geometry is taken during the Sophomore year. Those who complete satisfactorily the four years course in Engineering will receive the degree of Sc.B. The degree of Civil Engineer and Mechanical Engineer will be given only to those who shall complete the Post-Graduate Course of two years. Students not candidates for a degree will be received at any stage for which an examination shall show them to be fitted, and may remain for any desired time.

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All applicants for admission should produce testimonials of good moral character. They will be examined in the following subjects:—

- MATHEMATICS. Arithmetic, including Common and Decimal Fractions, Interest, Square Root and the Metric System; Algebra, to Equations of the Second Degree; Geometry, Books I. and III. of Loomis's Geometry.
- LATIN.—Allen and Greenough's Latin Grammar, including Prosody; Writing Latin (35 Lessons in Allen's Latin Composition are recommended as indicating the amount required for examination); Virgil, the Bucolics, Georgics, and six books of the Æneid; Cicero, seven Orations; Sallust. Also, for the Classical Department:—
- Greek. Hadley's Greek Grammar; Xenophon's Anabasis, four books, and Homer's Iliad, two books. Also, at and after the examination of July, 1875, Jones's:Greek Prose Composition.

ENGLISH.—English Grammar; Ancient and Modern Geography.

Real equivalents for any of the foregoing requirements will be accepted.

Or, for the Scientific Department: -

GEOGRAPHY. — Descriptive Geography. Physical Geography, Guyot's or an equivalent.

HISTORY.—Leading facts in general History, and especially in American History.

ENGLISH.—The examination will include, 1st, Reading aloud a passage from some standard author, with explanations of grammatical construction, and definition and derivation of words; 2d, Writing a few sentences in English, on some familiar subject, reference being had to spelling and punctuation as well as to composition; 3d, Correction of ungrammatical sentences composed for the purpose.

Tuition, \$75. Room rent (half), average, \$25. Incidentals, \$10. Total regular College charges, \$110.

Board is obtained in town at \$2.75 to \$4 a week. Other necessary expenses will probably amount to \$40 a year. Students can, however, by forming clubs under good management, very materially lessen the cost of living.

Bowdoin Orient.

Vol. VII.

BRUNSWICK, MAINE, JUNE 6, 1877.

No. 4.

BOWDOIN ORIENT.

PUBLISHED EVERY ALTERNATE WEDNESDAY, DURING THE COLLEGIATE YEAR, BY THE CLASS OF '78, OF

BOWDOIN COLLEGE.

EDITORS.

HARTLEY C. BAXTER, ALFRED E. BURTON, BARRETT POTTER.

WILLIAM E. SARGENT, GEO. C. PURINGTON, SAMUEL E. SMITH,

JOHN W. THING.

TERMS—\$2.00 a year in advance; slugle copies, 15 cents. Matter designed for publication may be handed to the Editors or addressed to Bowdon's Oblight, Brunswick, Maine. It should be accompanied by the writer's name, and the signature which he wishes to have appended.

For sale at W. H. Marrett's and B. G. Dennison's, Brunswick.

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EDITORIAL NOTES.

Reports of our Ivy Day celebration, and of the disastrous defeat of our nine by the Colbys, came too late for insertion in the present number.

In accordance with the expressed wish of many friends of the ORIENT, the present managers have decided to increase the size of the paper by the addition of four columns of reading matter, the object being to place the literary department upon a stronger basis without crippling the rest. The change involves considerable expense and additional responsibility, both of which, however, the Board is willing to bear, if, by so doing, the value and attractiveness of the Orient can be increased.

The following extract from the Amherst Student expresses so exactly the condition of our base-ball interests here that we quote it entire. We might add, from personal knowledge, that the nine have not received sufficient encouragement of late, and any improvement in this regard, even in attendance at the hours of practice, would be of material aid, for ballmen, like any other men, always do better when somebody is looking at them:

"Now that the new ball field is put in good condition, the students should do all they can to help on the Association in its efforts to pay the expenses of visiting nines. Attendance upon all the games during the term will help the Association in this respect. Those members of the College who were unable to subscribe at the time when subscriptions were called for, can in this way render the Association very efficient assistance, besides encouraging the nine by their presence. Money paid out in small sums in this way, is less severely felt by the giver, while it is nearly as valuable as a downright subscription."

The nine suffered their first defeat of the season at Portland, May 30th, in a well-contested game with the "Reds." No detailed report has been furnished us, and we have not time to write one. The game was characterized by a few brilliant plays, but more inexcusable errors. Phillips's delivery was very effective until the fifth inning, when our opponents, by hard batting, assisted by

numerous errors in the field, added four to their score. We are pained to record a sad accident which happened to the Portland catcher. While running across the first base he stumbled and, in some unaccountable manner, fractured his leg just above the ankle. A subscription was immediately started and reached a considerable amount. The score—10 to 8 in favor of the "Reds"—is by no means discouraging, but shows the evident necessity of more practice. The following record will explain itself:

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Pike, l. f2	ō	ō	0	Ö	Fuller	. 31			.2	ī		3	4	4
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We regret to hear of the proposed resignation of Prof. J. B. Sewall, our able and popular professor of the Greek Language and Literature. A continuous service of thirteen years, dating back from the Antumn of 1864, has shown him to be not merely an efficient but a necessary member of the Faculty, and, while many changes have taken place among subordinate officials, we were coming to regard Prof. Sewall, as our venerable and muchloved Prof. Packard has long been considered, as a part of the institution. Besides his evident fitness for the position he has filled so long, his uniform courtesy, to Freshmen as well as Seniors, secured the respect and regard of all who were benefited by his instruction. Among the memories of our Freshman year, at a time when the youthful mind is easily swayed by comparatively trivial matters, the unvarying politeness and cordiality of our Greek Professor made a lasting impress upon our minds. His formation of a singing class for the benefit of the students was but one of a series of thoughtful acts which could never have occurred to any but a kind and thoughtful disposition. Always dignified without being reserved, affable without being free, and a painstaking, critical scholar without the least affectation, his removal from active participation in College affairs will leave a vacancy which will indeed be hard to fill.

The resolutions of the Senior class, which we print in another column, express the sentiment of the entire College, viz.: Regret at his departure, but the heartiest good will for the future. We echo the sentiment, and add our belief that the executive ability and scholarly attainments of Professor Sewall will win for him new laurels in his new field of labor.

On page thirty-two of the new catalogue is enumerated a list of prizes professedly given to members of the College for excellence in Composition, Oratory, etc.

A guileless sub-Freshman, inexperienced in the inscrutable ways of a College Faculty, might suppose that these sums are actually paid out annually from the Treasury to the successful (?) candidates. We thought so once, and, although we always regarded it as a clear breach of promise that the entrance prizes, which were heralded with a great flourish of trumpets previous to our examination, were never heard of after that interesting event, regard for our Alma Mater has hitherto kept us silent.

But this obtaining property (we use that word advisedly) under false pretences deserves a remonstrance, although we may be revealing secrets by so doing. First, and by far the most valuable as a college honor, is the '68 Prize, established by the munificence of the class of 1868. These absent-minded gentlemen forgot, however, to leave the substantial proof of their generosity behind them, and, being now scattered more or less over the

civilized world, the fortunate recipient, besides paying the expenses of the exhibition, is obliged to become a traveling mendicant or give up all hopes of ever seeing the pecuniary fruits of his labor. We might perhaps mention at least five candidates at the last exhibition who would have been willing to receive the award of the Committee on even these terms, but that is not to the point. We are arguing for a principle.

Next in importance, and once the source of a most excellent drill, the "Bowdoin Association of the East" offers a gold medal—the "St. Croix Medal," so called—to the best debater in the Athenæan and Pencinian Societies; but these societies having for some years been in the condition of old Scrooge's law partner, we suggest the impropriety of longer keeping the good people of Brunswick in suspense by a semi-annual advertisement of this debate.

And now, as fifteen members of '78 had about decided to compete for the prizes offered for excellence in extemporaneous English Composition, we hear that these, too, are to be discontinued. True, the Faculty did intimate the possibility of the latter not being available the present year, which must be regarded as an unusual stroke of candor when they were morally certain such was the case.

Not to dwell particularly upon the fact that the prizes for declamation are rarely, if ever, paid; that the Chemical prize in the Scientific Department has been discontinued; and that others will probably follow with the resignation of one of our most valued Professors—we assert, with all due respect, that such things ought not so to be.

We know that the College has of late been in straitened financial eireumstances; that the undergraduates do not pay half the running expenses; and that, moreover, the cases we have mentioned are exceptional, and not the rule. The Smyth Scholarship occurs to us as a notable instance of what the friends of the College are doing to promote the cause of true education.

Notwithstanding these facts, the system of prizes and awards at Bowdoin is radically deficient, but it is only that part of it which is mere pretence and show that we oppose.

Our advice (and we offer it with a deep sense of our insignificance) is not to make promises, which have the appearance of a lure to catch students, without the slightest apparent prospect of fulfillment; and finally, while our august rulers are vigorously weeding out the discordant elements from among us, let them improve their spare moments by reading up on the "Obligations of Contracts."

TO A. S. P.

Again I walk the village street, Beneath the elm trees' ample shade, Where, loug ago, my boyish feet So oft with dear companions strayed.

I see again the college halls, And noble pincs that whispering sung; I stand again within the walls Where once our youthful voices rung.

Here is the old, familiar place Where Cleaveland's rugged manhood shone; Here glanced the light of Newman's face; Here Upham's life-long work was done.

Here Smyth toiled on from youth to age For Bowdoin's good and Bowdoin's fame. And left upon her history's page An honored and a lasting name.

And one still lives, whose kindly hand Our feet through classic pathways led; Though Time, with gently-touching wand, Has silvered o'er his honored head.

Bright may his golden Autumn be, His footsteps pass through pleasant ways, And long may he be spared to see The Indian Summer of his days.

TO LEUCONOË.

PARAPHRASE FROM HORACE, BOOK I., ODE XI.

Seek not to know the span
Of years that thine shall be,
For this is not for man
To know, Leuconoë.
Then be content to know
That thou and I must go,
Leuconoë.

And O! 'twere better far
And nobler, still to wait,
Than our soul-peace to mar
By wresting truth from fate.
Then be content to know
That thou and I must go,
Leuconoë.

If Jove shall spare to thee Full many Winters more, Or this shall be thy last, Now raging on the shore,—0! be content to know That thou and I must go, Leuconoë.

Be wise: the red wine flowing
Will give thy soul relief;
With hope thy days are glowing—
What though thy day is brief?
Then banish all thy sorrow,
And foudly trust the morrow,
Lenconoë.

AN AFTERNOON IN QUEBEC.

At last we are standing on the citadel of Quebec, the Mecca of our pilgrimage, the consummation of a hundred boyish dreams. Nearly all of us had passed our boyhood in the valley of the Kennebec, and among our earliest recollections were the fireside-stories of Wolfe's gallant death, and the legends of Arnold's perilous march through the wilderness. To-day we realize our early and longcherished desire to see the grim old fortress for whose capture both risked their lives, while one in winning lost, and the other in losing won. How easily the weary miles of our long tramp are forgotten as we stand here with so much beauty all around us! Hundreds of feet below us silently rolls the majestic river to the sea, its surface unruffled save by the busy tug-boats darting here and there, and a couple of alternating, wheezy, puffy Huge vessels ride at anchor ferry-boats. upon its bosom; and the sight of our own star-spangled banner floating from the masthead of one of the largest, thrills our hearts. Ocean steamers lie idly smoking at the wharves, as if resting after their conflicts with the waves, and gathering strength for another voyage. Across the river tower the bluffs of Point Levis, sometimes rising from the water's edge, and again leaving a nestling place at their feet for the miniature Alpine tower. Beyond lies a broad level plain reaching far back to the wooded hills of Notre Dame, that deny even one glimpse of our loved Pine Down the river, dividing its Tree State. broad current, is the Isle of Orleans, an emerald in a setting of silver floss. A dozen white-winged boats coyly skirt along its shores as if enamored with the beautiful river queen. Still farther down, a cloud of spray marks the spot where, with one wild, joyous plunge, the Montmorency leaps to the bosom of this northern Amazon. To the north and east the St. Charles winds its sinuous way through a beautiful country dotted with villages and fertile farms. Away back they stretch, till fields are lost in forests and forests melt away in the shadows of the lofty Laurentian Mountains, "rock-ribbed and ancient as the sun." At our feet, straggling along from the water's edge up the cliffs along the banks of both rivers, around us on three sides is the quaint old city of schools and churches, whose history blends the romances of two worlds, and whose age the centuries tell. Here, on these bluffs so grand and high, despite the erosions of time, have been witnessed many stirring scenes. Standing here, perhaps on this very spot, surrounded with all the wild magnificence of nature, the old Algonquin chief Donnacona, dropping his bow and arrows in astonishment, beheld a strange craft with white, distended wings, come slowly sailing up the river like some huge bird.

Bluffs of Quebee! what changes have been wrought above you and over this fair land since that September day so long ago, when the brave old Frenchman, Jacques Cartier, first sailed by you in his frail bark, and how eventful has been the history of the city whose faithful guardian you have been! Fayored indeed would be the mortal that

could see what you have seen and hear what you have heard. Where these walls now stand frowning down upon their counterpart mirrored in the river's bosom, once stood lofty pines, through whose tops the Summer breeze sung a strain that found a response only in the flashing of the waves that rippled at your base. Here the noble champion uttered those words that will live longer than the city he founded and left to your watchful care: "The salvation of one soul is of more importance than the founding of a city." Here, from your breezy heights, he sent forth his missionaries to the savage tribes. And when he died, with a chill November dirge and strewn with leaves, you mourned his death. From that time more than a century of varying fortune passed over you, during which many fierce battles were fought for your possession, sometimes the British lion waving above you, sometimes the tri-color of France; and then in the stillness and gloom of that September night you felt the tread of Wolfe and his band of heroes as they toiled up your steep sides. The next day you heard the roar of battle on Abraham's plains, a field that drank his life-blood and gave him A little more than a decade, and you witnessed the repulse of Arnold, and looked down with stony, unpitying glance upon Montgomery's sad death. Now almost a century has passed with nothing to rouse you from your drowsy dream of peace, save the boom of the sunset gun. Nature, ever lavish of beauty, has richly endowed this scene, and, as if trying to outdo herself, or as a parting benediction, showers down upon us the glory of the setting sun.

The island floats away in a sea of rosy hue, and as we look down upon the placid river we can scarcely believe that we are standing on earth and not between two heavens. The booming of the gun brings us back to earth, and breaks the magic spell. But now as its last faint echoes die away, from every tower

in the city and all the hamlets far and near rings out the strange, sweet music of the vesper bells—the call to prayer. Now high, now low they chime, and ever sweet, as if every echo of the gun had wakened a sleeping muse. And as the last sweet strains are dying on the trembling air, the night steals down upon us from the far-off northern mountains and sets its seal upon a day of perfect joy.

OUR UNIVERSITIES.

In the good old times the name of University, associated as it was with those grand seats of learning at Oxford, Cambridge, Göttingen, Berlin, etc., used to convey in its meaning the idea of immensity, grandeur, and completeness in everything educational.

How different now is the idea expressed by this word, in our own country, completely flooded, as it is, with Universities, - High Schools,—universal only in the sense that they admit any and every person that may choose to apply. The formula for founding a seat of learning out West, being this: Jones obtains a large fortune in speculation, aspires to immortal fame and literary renown, and so lays out a hundred or two thousand dollars in the erection of a large brick block with stone trimmings, situated in a very sightly position, and calls this structure Jones University. Then he begins to canvass the country for a few students and teachers, the distinction between teachers and scholars being that teachers should be a little older.

Look now at the course pursued in the Old World, from which, in this respect at least, we can take a profitable lesson; and we can have no better example than that of the young University of Strasburg, which, after obtaining an immense endowment fund, instead of expending it in the erection of costly edifices, used it entirely to obtain the best instructors the country could offer—men who had devoted their lives to one especial branch

of education, men who could do something more than hear a man recite and let him learn if he chose, who could infuse something of their own zeal and enthusiasm into their pupils. In the University of Strasburg no buildings but a laboratory and library are required. The lectures are delivered in the Professors' rooms. In outward show this University has done nothing, but in actual work it already begins to rank high.

It would seem that our Western people think that since position and wealth are so rapidly acquired among us, education can be rushed along at the same rate. The slow and thoughtful Germans have much the advantage over us in this respect. Their Universities, with Göttingen at the head, now probably surpass all others in the world. Why then do we not profit by these examples, and, since we know that the best education will come from the employment of the best instructors, and not from the number or size of our edifices, why does not each State take it into its hands to foster and advance one good college, rather than add still more to the excessive numbers flooding the country to such an extent that the name University has already lost some of its meaning, and degrees their significance.

Undoubtedly State Agricultural Colleges, and the like, are very good things; but when such institutions, discovering that there is not sufficient demand for agricultural instruction, attempt to offer, under the State support, the same courses given by other existing colleges with much better facilities, it is about time the States begin to count the returns from their agricultural zeal.

Universities we must have, but fewer and better. Self-education, which some advocate even in this age of books, is not in the slightest degree equivalent. Though in an institution where from day to day the instructor does nothing more than find out how well a student has committed a few pages of text-book, we

cannot, of course, find a refutation of the scheme of self-education. But there is the greatest difference between reciting to a man and being taught by one. An author necessarily deals in generalities, and all the advantages of magnetism and personal influence possessed by a live teacher are lost in the text-book. Much more difficult is it for an author to awaken an active, living interest in his subject than for the talented Professor, who, adapting himself to the individual wants of the pupil before him, cannot help imparting to him something of his own enthusiasm. Let our people not hesitate, therefore, in their work of education, but undertake it a little more wisely and systematically.

ALPHA DELTA PHI CONVENTION.

The forty-fifth annual Convention of the Alpha Delta Phi Fraternity was held at Williamstown, Mass., with the Williams Chapter, May 23d and 24th. Notwithstanding the unpleasant weather a good number were in attendance. About thirty delegates were present, representing every Chapter in the Society except Kenyon, while brothers who were not delegates, and graduate members, swelled the number to nearly seventy-five. The delegates assembled at 10.30 A.M., Wednesday, in the parlors of the Williams Chapter. Prof. Lewis Collins of Union, the Secretary of the Fraternity, called the Convention to order, and presided over its delib-A telegram was received from erations. Hon. John Jay, the President of the Society, expressing his deep regret at not being able to be present, and his sincere wishes for the success of the Convention. Most of the business was of such nature that it cannot be made public.

A few items were as follows: The petition of Vt. University for a Chapter was refused; the petitions of two other colleges were left over until another year for further investiga-

tion. It was decided to hold the next Convention at Middletown, Conn., and it was left for the Chapter at that place to elect an Orator and Poet.

Hon. John Jay was elected President of the Fraternity, and Prof. Lewis Collins, Secretary. After having transacted its business the Convention adjourned at 5.30 p.m., Thursday.

In the evening a large number attended the public exercises in the Congregational Church, Mr. E. L. Stetson, of New York, Prayer was offered by Rev. E. presiding. G. Porter, after which the Oration was delivered by Rev. Edward Everett Hale. His subject, "The Leader's Lead," was treated in an able and interesting manner, and was listened to with the greatest attention through-The Poem was by Prof. Chapman of this College, and was declared by all to be a remarkably fine production. After the exercises the assembly sung the Fraternity song, " Ναῖρε," and then formed in procession and marched to the house of ex-President Hopkins, and afterwards to that of President Chadbourne, whom they serenaded with a few society songs; both gentlemen made their appearance and spoke briefly to the company. The procession then proceeded to the Mansion House, where an elaborate banquet had been prepared, which was evidently well appreciated by the company.

After attention had been given to the banquet for a sufficient length of time, remarks were made by several graduates present, including the Orator, Rev. E. E. Hale, the Poet, Prof. Chapman, Rev. E. E. Porter, Prof. Lewis Collins, and Mr. George Mills.

After the graduates had spoken, remarks were made by the undergraduates from each chapter, after which the assembly separated, though several parties were made up which prolonged their festivities until daylight appeared.

Thus passed an occasion which could but

be enjoyed by all present, and it seems to us that especial praise is due to the Williams Chapter for its careful painstaking to secure success to the Convention and pleasure to those who attended it.

[For the Orient.]

THE PICTURE "SOLD BY ORDER OF THE BOARDS."

In the Catalogue of the Bowdoin Collection of Paintings, No. 4, "Danaë and the Golden Shower," is described as "Removed from the collection, sold by order of the Boards." The sale of this picture was made more than twelve years ago-perhaps fifteen. It was the representation of a nude female figure, and had therefore never been exhibited with the collection, and was deemed by at least a majority of the Boards as improper for exhibition. Hence its sale, which, it is understood. President Woods resisted as long as possible, and only effected when at last a mandatory vote was passed by the Boards. With the proceeds of the sale, \$250, the picture in the first panel, north side, in the Chapel—the Annunciation—was paid for. The sale was effected through Mr. Nathan Cummings, of Portland, to a Mr. George Hall, Artist, of New York. It had been said that its new owner had restored the picture. and found in it a valuable copy, if not original, of one of the masters. Further about it nothing was known, whether now in Mr. Hall's possession, or sold, or in the country, or out, or even in existence. The writer. being in New York last month, determined to see if trace of it could be found. Accordingly he looked over the list of Artists in New York, and finding the only George Hall to be Mr. George S. Hall in the Studio Building, West Tenth Street, to him he made his way. On making known his errand, Mr. Hall said he was the man, and, pointing with his thumb over his shoulder to a picture on

the wall, "That is the picture." The beautiful picture thus indicated is on a canvas of about four feet by five, handsomely framed, a first rate copy of Titian's Danaë, the original of which is in the National Gallery at Naples, and is worthy of a visit from all lovers of art, especially those interested in Bowdoin. the question for how much would he sell the picture back to the Collège, Mr. Hall replied that he would rather not sell. He wished never to part with the picture as long as he lived. If ever sold, the College would naturally have the preference. The sum of \$2,500 had once been named to him, but he had declined to consider the question.

It is worth while that the facts about this picture be upon record, and known to the friends and Alumni of the College. It ought to come back to the gallery, and if Mr. Hall cannot be persuaded to part with it at once, arrangements should be made, if possible, for it to return to the College eventually.

S.

LOCAL.

Class Day, Tuesday.

No more themes this term.

The Sophs have a new set of oars.

The pun-ny man has been at work.

Drawing for rooms takes place soon.

Seniors go out of Chapel for the last time

Does a class meeting excuse a class from Gymnasium?

on Tuesday.

The "little hatchet" has left its mark on the wood-work of A. H.

The campus is minus several unornamental trees, to the improvement of its looks.

An exhibition was given before a select audience, a few nights ago, in the South End of Appleton, which is said to have rivaled Bishop's. The Juniors confess to have experienced a slight touch of the long-looked-for Junior ease.

Higgins, '78, writes that he likes Minnesota, and is making commendable progress in the study of law.

The Seniors leave us Tuesday. Let's endeavor to make the remainder of their stay as agreeable as possible.

'Tis reported that a member of the Faculty is to depart his life of single blessedness some time during the Summer.

Target shooting is a favorite pastime with a few noise-loving students. The targets haven't suffered much as yet.

Bishop's Serenaders were with us recently. They drew a large and appreciative audience composed of students and mill operatives.

The proposed game with the Colbys did not take place on the 26th as was intended, owing to the unfavorable state of the weather.

Scene—Chemical room. Prof.—"Mr. M., by what instrument have the later elements been discovered?" Mr. M.—"By chemical research."

The Freshman crew seems to be hopelessly broken up; consequently there can be no regatta. College discipline sadly interferes with sports.

The Sophomore prize declaimers are: Bowker, Castner, Corey, Davis, Fifield, Henderson, Huston, Johnson, Pennell, Ring, Tarbox, and Varney.

We see daily half a dozen lazy Seniors and Juniors trying very hard to sit comfortably on the rustic seat, and wondering why some Fresh doesn't fix it up.

Two Freshmen translating Greek: First Fresh—"Why is that word, συγγνώμην, like a policeman hunting for a thief in the dark?" Second Fresh—"Give it up." First Fresh—"Because it is a fellow feeling for a fellow."

Some subscribers complain that the ORIENT is not sent regularly. Such persons can obtain redress of grievances by complaining to H. C. Baxter, Business Editor.

We missed the singing in Chapel, Sunday, 27th ult., very much. We had hoped this pleasant feature of our Sunday evening worship was permanently established.

The following appointments have been made by the Faculty: Senior Librarian, B. Potter; Junior Assistants, Carlton, Henderson, Pennell, Tarbox, and Varney.

We were represented on the stage, at the Old Folks' Concert, by a member of the Faculty and one of the ORIENT editors. Its success, therefore, was not surprising.

Contrary to the expectations of the Junior class, the usual number of prize declaimers have been appointed. The appointments include the entire class with three exceptions.

The Brass Quartette favored us with some appropriate church music, Sunday evening. They drew quite an audience, as they also did on Monday evening when they played on the Mall.

S. S. Stearns represented the Bowdoin Chapter of Alpha Delta Phi, at its last convention at Williamstown. C. A. Perry the Kappa of Psi Upsilon at its last annual convention.

His eye was dull, his step unsteady, and his whole appearence indicated long lack of sleep, as he slowly and sadly said: "I'm not going to Bath any more." But his uninitiated hearer fancied he observed a triumphant air in the manner in which he spoke, which said plainer than words: "I've seen the elephant."

We are requested to insert the following: At a regular meeting of the Senior Class, held May 21st, on motiou of Mr. C. A. Perry, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It is generally understood that Professor J. B. Sewall is about to sever his connection with

Resolved, That we, the members of the Senior

Class, express our sincere regret at the prospect of the loss the College will sustain in one who has ever labored for the best good of every one connected with the College.

Resolved, That we extend to him our heartiest good-will, and wish him continued prosperity in that field to which he may be called.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to Professor Sewall, and also to the Bowdoin

A. M. SHERMAN, Class Secretary. Bowdoin College, May 22, 1877.

PERSONAL.

[We earnestly request contributions for this department from the Alumni and friends of the College.

'29.—Dudley P. Bailey is living in Hebron,

'34.—At a recent meeting of the Alumni of Union Theological Seminary, New York. it was voted to raise a fund of \$10,000 for the endowment of a Henry B. Smith Memorial Reference Library, as a part of the Library of the Seminary. Prof. Smith died a few months ago.

'42.—Thomas Tash has been unanimously elected Superintendent of Schools in Portland, and has accepted the position.

'43.—John Dunlap Lincoln, born in Brunswick, June 1, 1821, died in Brunswick, June 3, 1877. He graduated at the Maine Medical School in 1846. Since then, a practitioner of medicine in his native town, he has won a place of eminent distinction and wide usefulness-more generally known than any of his contemporaries in Brunswick, he was also as generally esteemed and loved. He was a member of the Board of Overseers of the College, and of the Historical Society of Maine, for many years. His father, Dr. Isaac Lincoln, died in 1868.

'43.—Joseph Dane is engaged in the practice of law in Kennebunk.

'43.-Hon. Joseph Titcomb is residing in Kennebunk.

'50.—Hon. William P. Frye was invited to deliver the oration at Bath, on Decoration Day.

'54.—At a meeting of the School Superintendents of New England, in Boston, May 25th, resolutions were offered and adopted in honor of the memory of the late Warren Johnson.

'57.—Henry Dame, Principal of the Bangor High School, has tendered his resignation, to take effect at the close of the present school year.

'60.—H. H. Burbank is practicing law in Saco, Me.

'63.—Josiah Trufant has recently been unanimously elected Principal of the Miami Classical and Scientific Training School. This is the only institution of the kind in the State of Ohio, having been organized by the Trustees in place of the Miami University.

'72.—Herbert M. Heath delivered the oration at Bowdoinham on Decoration Day.

'73.—Albert C. Fairbanks died Thursday, May 17th, in Augusta. He completed last year a course at the Boston Conservatory, and was a member of the Boston College of Music. His health broke down while he was studying Music.

'73.—Edwin Cram is Principal of the High School in Kennebunk, Me.

'74.—Instead of T. C. Simpson, as printed in our last issue, the name of C. H. Hunter should be inserted, as Orator at the reunion of this class next Commencement.

'75.—N. M. Pettingill is District Supervisor of Schools, in Pleasant Hill, Pike Co., Ill.

'76.—Charles G. Wheeler is prospering finely as Principal of the High School in Winchendon, Mass.

'76.—Geo. F. Pratt is meeting with good success as Principal of the High School in Brewer, Me.

'76.—A. E. Rogers is teaching the High School in Hampden, Me.

'77.—S. A. Gürdjian is in daily receipt of

invitations to deliver his lecture on the "Eastern Question."

'78.—Geo. C. Purington is managing the High School in Topsham, in a manner that is gaining for him a name as a first-class teacher.

'78.—John F. Hall, formerly of this class, is Principal of the Grammar School in Weymouth, N. J.

THE COLLEGE WORLD.

Amherst students begin recitations at 6 o'clock A.M.

President Seelye of Amherst has been installed as pastor of the college church.

Dartmouth's Gymnasium cost \$22,000, and is said to be the finest in New England.

George William Curtis will deliver the Chancellor's address at the Commencement of Union College.

Wellesley College has a female base-ball club. The uniform consists of blue Knicker-bockers and red stockings.— *Ex*.

The Juniors at Colby have voted to have an "Ivy Day" at the close of the year, and have elected officers for the occasion.

A proposition to establish an illustrated paper at Cornell, something after the cut of the Harvard *Lampoon*, is being considerably discussed.

Prof. Barbour, of Bangor, one of the finest pulpit orators in New England, has accepted the Professorship of Theology in Yale College.

E. C. Stedman will deliver the next Phi Beta Kappa Poem at Harvard, and Prof. Sumner, of Yale, the Phi Beta Kappa Oration at Brown.—Ex.

Oxford University is one thousand years old, and rejoices in an annual income of one million dollars, a library of five hundred and twenty thousand volumes, and thirteen hundred undergraduates.—Ex.

The first game between Yale and Harvard was played at New Haven, May 26th, and resulted in an unexpected victory for Yale—score 5 to 0. The return game will take place in Boston, June 22d, and if a third game is necessary it will be played the day after the regatta, in Hartford.

The Harvard *Crimson* advises the discontinuance of literary and class-tree exercises at future Class Days, and recommends that the day be given up entirely to social festivities. Why not be radical and limit Commencement exercises to the annual dinner?

The following tabular view of New England's undergraduates was compiled for the New York World:

	Senior.	Junior.	Soph.	Fresh.	Total.
Harvard, 1636	-200	178	229	243	850
Yale, 1700	173	193	223	163	752
Dartmouth, 1769	. 82	95	91	79	347
Amherst, 1821	. 79	86	80	75	320
Brown, 1764	57	64	59	70	250
Williams, 1793	. 41	50	44	56	191
Wesleyan, 1831	. 31	38	60	55	184
Bowdoin, 1802	. 43	25	24	49	141
Mass. Inst. Tech., 1861	. 33	23	42	36	134
Bates, 1863	. 19	24	24	47	114
Colby, 1810	. 17	24	30	38	109
Boston Univ., 1873	. 32	21	26	26	105
Trinity, 1823	. 23	21	22	37	101
Vermont Univ., 1791	. 18	19	22	33	92
Maine Agricul., 1868	. 16	17	36	22	91
Holy Cross, 1843	. 13	18	29	29	89
Tufts, 1854	. 17	19	27	26	89
Mass. Agricul., 1867	. 12	17	15	36	80
Boston College, 1864	. 10	11	19	20	60
Middlebury, 1800	. 13	14	9	17	53
Norwich, 1834	. 4	4	6	13	27
Total	.931	961 1	,111	1,170	4,179

CLIPPINGS.

"How many of you are there?" asked a voice from an upper window, of a college serenading party. "Four," was the reply. "Divide that among you," said the fair one, as a bucket of slops fell like the gentle dew of heaven on those beneath.—Ex.

The following proclamation has been issued: Whereas, the Faculty have learned, to their entire satisfaction, that intoxicating liquors can be obtained at Karl Hellerman's, therefore all students are forbidden to enter his restaurant for any purpose whatever.—

Princetonian.

Apollo straying In fields a Maying, In joyous playing Entuned his harp. Sang lightsome measures, Those joyous pleasures, Those priceless treasures That deck life's warp. In darksome tower, With blighting power, The critic sour Envenomed his shaft-With envious sneering, With empty jeering, From darkness peering, Plied his craft. Apollo dying, The critic plying, The arrows flying, That swift impale, With callous'd fingers The critic lingers To blast all singers That rise at Yale .- Record.

Daniel Pratt, the Great American Traveler. has been in the city during the week, and delivered several of his famous lectures to the boys on the campus, during his sojonrn. In his remarks on "Government," he stated that "a man should show plainly what he is and what he thinks, and not be one thing to one man, another to another," and the boys appreciated the sentiment. The traveler remarked that while he didn't want to see a great and glorious University turned into a dance-house, yet nothing pleased him more than to see "an arm around a tapering waist," etc., etc. In his estimation the Methodists were a set of "dammeddling fools." At this juncture, on the arrival of a party of young ladies, he digressed to give them some sound advice in regard to tight lacing and similar vices, to which college ladies are apt, in his estimation, to be addicted. After some remarks on marriage, he proceeded to relate the substance of an interview between himself and Henry Ward Beecher, and the disgraceful actions of the latter toward him, when he ventured, in a spirit of kindness, to remonstrate with him on his actions with Elizabeth. He then recited his celebrated poems "Star of Prattville," "Chain Lightning Poem," and "Sound the Loud Hewgag," and having passed around the hat, departed, by road, for Detroit. - Chronicle.

EDITORS' TABLE.

The Oberlin Review came to us so tightly encased in its wrapper that most of the words were crowded together so as to be positively indistinguishable. We at once engaged an expert to make it out for us, for we like the Review, but thus far very little progress has been made.

The Dartmouth is an entertaining and enterprising sheet. Its last book review, occupying the usual two pages, is ingeniously made to serve the double role of puff and literary article, as perhaps is always the intention. The writer of the editorial upon "College Rooms" makes out a good case. The new rule, to which allusion is made, must remain practically a dead letter; at least, it is so with us, for, although we have a similar rule at Bowdoin, it is rarely enforced.

In a squib which appeared in our columns two weeks ago, we inadverteatly furnished the Colby Echo with a subject for a long editorial upon "Coeducation of the Sexes," in which the writer proves, to his own satisfaction at least, the entire feasibility of the system. We hasten to inform the Echo that its views and ours upon the question are identical, and that the only reason why we have no ladies at Bowdoin is because the reins of government are not held by the students. The last number of the Echo fully sustains the reputation acquired for it by the first, and we predict for the paper a prosperous future.

The last number of the Niagara Index serves up to its readers biographical sketches of Napoleon Bonaparte, Gray, Grattan, Charlemagne, and Pius IX., while with pretended modesty, but doubtless on the principle that the best should come last, an editorial upon "Ourselves" follows this monotonous array. What department of literature will the Index next exhaust?

Under the title of "Literary Dishonesty," a serious charge of plagiarism is made against the College Campus. We cannot commend the taste or the honor of the Campus in thus pilfering from the Index, and we fervently say "Amen!" to the spirited remarks drawn forth.

The News comes all the way from Sewanee, Tenn., with its delicately-tinted paper and brick-red ink. We never get beyond that cover. It may conceal productions of the highest order of literary excellence, but, judging from the taste displayed in its external adornment, we always feel justified in

committing that attractive sheet to the depths of the waste-basket. Its vermilion and ochre might have made it a success with the aboriginal Indians, three or four hundred years ago, but now a less "loud" appearance would greatly improve it, besides removing a prejudice which such a combination of colors can but excite.

The Chronicle continues to devote a good deal of space to the discussion of their dancing imbroglio, which, although a trivial matter in itself, has been made to assume undue importance by the stupidity of the Board of Regents. The Chronicle is especially severe upon the Advocate, the organ of the Methodist church in Michigan, which assumed, in rather an offensive manner, to instruct "the boys." It may not be a very remarkable fact that the college press is a unit in condemning this unwarrantable veto, but it is remarkable that a body of gentlemen, representing the governing power of a great University, should treat the young men under their charge as pupils of a primary school, who are kept in at recess and made to lose a part of their innocent recreation.

The exchange editor of the University Magazine has had a dream. He imagined himself (strange hallucination!) on the topmost round of the literary ladder, with the ORIENT and most of his other exchanges grovelling at the base. We shall not assume to deny the correctness of this comparison, but think it would have sounded better if some one else had said it. Speaking of us he goes on to say: "The editors will probably learn by experience, if in no other way, that only large and strong colleges are able to publish a first-class magazine oftener than once a month." We make no pretentions to publishing a "first-class magazine;" our aim is simply to furnish a local paper in which local matters shall take precedence, and such a publication would, of course, be valueless if appearing at intervals of more than two weeks. We profess to know something about the wants of a majority of our students, and shall not only continue to publish the ORIENT hiweekly, as heretofore, but have actually made an addition to our columns the present week, at which we request our venerable contemporary not to make any faces. The Magazine itself, although hardly "first-class," judging by the standard of some of our other exchanges, is, nevertheless, well and even ably conducted. "Secret Societies of Past Ages" groups together a mass of valuable information. We shall look with interest for their promised continuation of this subject, treating of the modern development of these organizations.

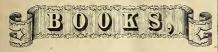
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Bowdoin Orient.

Vol. VII.

BRUNSWICK, MAINE, JUNE 20, 1877.

No. 5.

BOWDOIN ORIENT.

PUBLISHED EVERY ALTERNATE WEDNESDAY, DURING THE COLLEGIATE YEAR, BY THE CLASS OF '78, OF

BOWDOIN COLLEGE.

EDITORS.

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John W. Thing.

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EDITORIAL NOTES.

Since our last issue a slight commotion has arisen in the editorial sanctum, but nothing, we hope, which will in any manner disturb the even tenor of our ways; and our readers may rest assured that the ORIENT will ever strive to maintain her character of a free and independent thinker. We would also reiterate that our columns are thrown open to Faculty and students, and if any may disagree with our views we will give them ample

space and opportunity for the airing of their opinions.

The article upon "College Prizes," which appeared in the last issue of the ORIENT, has met with its expected fate. While expressing substantially the opinions of the present undergraduates, it has likewise received the cordial disapprobation of the Faculty—a difference of opinion of nearly as common occurrence as the advocacy of opposite views by rival political parties. For the publication of this article we have been condemned by the highest authority in College, as "careless and unscrupulous," and have been kindly furnished with "points" upon which to base a "retraction, explanation, or apology."

Upon learning that the general tone of the article was such as to convey a false impression to those of our readers who are unacquainted with the facts, we at once informed the Faculty that our columns were open to them for any communication or criticism which might be deemed necessary, disclaiming any intention of putting ourselves in antagonism with the authorities, but promising on the contrary to endorse any statement which might have their sanction. This offer, for reasons which were undoubtedly good, was refused, but instead we received an imperative command to apologize, which we in our turn as decidedly but respectfully decline to do, at least in the desired way.

But before proceeding farther, let us be clearly understood. We do not wish to assert that we are independent of the Faculty, for their hostility could not arise without foundation, and certainly carries with it the presumption of wrong on our part; but we

do not propose to retract anything, unless we can do so conscientiously; nor, on the other hand, shall we for a moment cling to a misstatement out of a false notion of independence, believing that honor and dignity are better subserved by acknowledging the wrong if any exists. And now for the facts.

As we began with the "'68 Prize" in the original statement, we will observe the same order in our "explanation." We are asked whether the College is in any way responsible for this prize. By no means, and this fact we had in mind when we expressly stated that its non-payment was due to the carelessness of the members of '68. The connection we admit was unfortunate, making it appear to be a specification of the general charge, when the only complaint against the College authorities is in publishing as a "donation" what has never been given at all. Onr complaint that the income is invariably delayed remains unquestioned.

Upon the "St. Croix Prize" there is no material disagreement. "If the societies (Athenæan and Peucinian) are actually defunct, then the Prize should be withdrawn." If the societies are not practically dead beyond the possibility of resurrection we are willing to waive this part of the question. But this, too, has no direct bearing upon the College authorities, and if the opposite impression was given, we hasten to correct it.

As to the entrance prizes, we had just ground for complaint, inasmuch as no mention was ever made of their discontinuance, but we were left to find it out by the Fall Catalogue, which appeared four months after the first examination; and even then the action of the Boards could only be inferred from the fact that the successful competitors were not named. It gives us pleasure to announce, however, that five Freshman Scholarships were established in place of the old system, but why they were not mentioned in the Catalogue, or who first received the income

therefrom, we are unable to conjecture. Probably, however, the first recipients were the members of '78, although truth compels us to state that we never heard of this new departure until within a week.

Next comes the "Brown Prize" for extemporaneous composition, the temporary discontinuance of which, while greatly to be regretted, seems to be unavoidable. It is to be resumed, we understand, with the class of '79.

"Every prize offered by the College has been promptly and fully paid as soon as called for." This sweeping assertion needs to be very materially modified. It is an undeniable fact that the prize men at several of the last exhibitions have not only not been paid, even upon application, but have not so much as recived official notification of their success. These cases we have been directed to note as exceptional upon pain of a severe rejoinder, and for the good name of the College only and not for fear of reply we are glad to do so, but do not hesitate to add that such negligence is disgraceful, even if it occurs but once.

Our argument relative to prizes offered by individuals has been somewhat misconstrued. We merely wished to say that the proportion of the whole coming under this head is so large, and the complaint so small, that we are in a great measure at the mercy or option of private citizens, who might at any time leave the College without resources to pay its promises. We say "its promises," for they practically amount to that, and non-payment of the same is often, though unjustly perhaps, regarded as a reflection upon the College itself.

Thus briefly we have reviewed the facts upon which our argument rests. We feel that some sort of an apology is due for the somewhat slashing tone in which the former article was written, a tone which should have been tempered by calmer reflection, and would have been, if time had allowed.

All apparent insinuations relative to the action of the Faculty were intended to read as the possible expression of inside opinion, and not necessarily of our own. We should be very slow to make an accusation of intentional injustice upon a Faculty, most of whose members enjoy the unqualified confidence of the students. As a matter of fact the Faculty, although officers of government as well as of instruction, are not responsible for changes and alterations in the annual prize list. This apology we frankly make, but do not wish to be understood as abandoning in the least our main position, for that we had sufficient cause for the substance, if not the tenor of our criticisms, no candid mind will deny.

With this explanation we desire to let the matter drop, and shall publish nothing further in regard to it, unless it be a communication from the Faculty. The policy of airing the affair at all may be doubted by some, but our object in so doing was to advocate a reform, which we still believe to be necessary.

The record of our sporting news for the last two weeks has been unusually replete in the *number* of base-ball games, but not in the least full of credit to our nine, we are sorry to say.

The second game of the season was with the Colbys, at Harding Trotting Park, June 2d. During the second inning our nine became somewhat demoralized, and Colby gained six runs; after this the game was quite close and interesting, some brilliant and very few poor plays being made on either side. The score below will show individual record:

COLBY.	BOWDOINS.
R. 1B. P.O. A. E.	
Bosworth, p 2 0 0 2 1	Wright, s.s 0 0 1 5 4
Gibbs, 1b	Bourne, c. f 1 1 1 0 1
Merriam, 2b	F. Ring, r.f 0 0 0 0 1
F. Perkins, c 0 0 12 3 5	H. W. Ring, 2b 2 1 4 6 0
Barker, c.f 0 0 0 0 0	
Drummond, 3b0 1 4 2 3	Jacobs, c
	Call, l.f 0 0 0 0 0
L. M. Perkins, s s 1 2 2 0 4	Phillips, p 0 2 0 5 0
Mathews, r.f 0 1 0 0	Fuller, 3b 0 0 3 2 1
Patten, I.f	Potter, 1b 0 1 14 0 1
	,
Total 8 8 27 8 15	Total

Colby	6			6		9 - 8
Bowdoin0	2	2	ŏ			0 - 7
Umpire: P. R. Clason,	Bate:	3 '77.				

Saturday, June 9th, the College nine met the Portland Reds in a return game, at Harding Park. The Reds had made a change in their catcher, third base, and right field, and were on the whole stronger than in the Portland game; while on the other side Bourne played short in the place of Wright, who was unable to fill his position on account of illness, and Jones centre. The game was not very exciting, and remarkable principally for the errors of the home club. The following is the result:

Umpire - Al Perry of the Electrics.

The second game between the Bowdoins and the Electrics took place on the Delta, Tuesday, June 12th, and was a most agreeable change after the three defeats of this season. The scene upon the old triangle, as the hour of three drew near, was quite inspiring; it reminded one strongly of the good old times of the Bates and Resolute games, and we must say that the Delta is by all means the proper place for our games. The attractiveness and encouragement of an enthusiastic crowd of spectators are lost almost entirely at Harding's, and the only thing we do gain by it is gate money, and lose the game. Mr. Crawford, of the post office, played first, and Oakes, of the Bates, pitched on the Electrics. Much had been expected of Oakes, and the town nine were confident of their success; but it was soon found that there was no one on the nine able to catch his pitching, and this may account for the high number of the score and the numerous base hits. Betting upon this game was rather a prominent feature in the afternoon, and many a student was flush in the evening who had been bankrupt in the morning. Below is the score in full:

ELECTRICS.					В	OWDOI				
г. 1в	.P.C	. A. E.					R. 1E	. P.0	, Δ.	E,
Suow, r.f	1	0 1	Ja	cobs, c.			.6 4	6	7	6
Strout, s.s	0	3 1	Po	tter, 1b			.3 4	13	0	2
Oakes, p 1	2	3 2	Fu	ller, 3b			.2 4	2	1	1
Stone, 1.f 0		0 1		urne, s					2	3
Perry, c.f 1	1	0 2		illips, 1					2	1
Newell, 2b 2 1		1 1	Ri	og, 2b.			.3 2	1	1	2
Crawford, 1b 0				ues, c.f						ï
Toothaker, 3b. & c 3 1	4	2 5	Ca	11, 1,f					2	ī
Curtis, c		0 16		ett, r.f.					0	ō
	_			,						
Total11 10	27	9 30		Total			24 21	27	15	17
						_				
- 1	2	3	4	9	6	3	8	9		
Electrics1	1	0	1	2	2	8	0	1	- 3	
Bowdoins1	0	5	2	5	6	2	3	0	:	24

The last bout which we have to chronicle this week, is the game last Wednesday, at Waterville, with the Colbys. The score of ten innings shows that the game was not so bad as many were apt to think who were not upon the field. Indeed, any one of the above games will be more favorably regarded by those who saw the plays, than by those who merely listened to the reports. The results, however, of the last two weeks show conclusively that our club can do nothing with credit to the College without constant and thorough practice,—a thing which has ever been too often disregarded by a Bowdoin nine. Below is the full score:

COLBY	7.						В	ownor	NS.				
	R. 1B	. P.C). A.	E.					R.]	lв.	P.C). A.	E.
Bosworth, p		1	0		Ja	cobs	c			2	3		11
Pierce, 1b			ĭ										
					111	right,	3. 5	• • • • • •	**	Ť	-	2	5 4
Merriam, 2b				1	F	шer, а		•••••	•2	U	- 2	z	4
F. Perkins, c	2 1	13	5	10	Be	uroe,	c. f	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	.0	0	3	0	1
Barker, c, f,	2 1	0	0	0	Ph	illips.	D		.0	0	2	5	1
Drummond, 3b				2							1		2
L. M. Perkins, s. s.				4				f					ō
Mathews, r. f				0									0
Patten, l. f	0 1	2	1	1	SP	rett, 1	b		.2	3	16	0	1
		_	_	_						_	_	_	_
Total	.12.12	30	13	21		Total.			11	7	30	16	25
***************************************										•			
1	2	3		4	5	6 1 0	7	8	Q		10		
Colby0	2 3 0	ň		ñ	0	,	4	ñ	1				10
Colby	0	ÿ		0	- 4		*	0	1				
Bowdoin0	U	9		U	- 1	0	4	0	1		U		11

Struck out: Colby 1, Bowdoin 8. Time of Game: 2 hours 10 minutes. Umpire: E. O. Lord.

A SONG OF THE SUMMER.

A robin built in the apple-tree,
(Sing high, sing low)
A robin built in the apple-tree
A dainty nest for her blue eggs three,
And the Spring was all a-glow
With the apple-blossoms drifting down,
In a shower of tinted snow.

The robin sang in the apple-tree, (Sing high, sing low)

The robin sang in the apple-tree
A mother-song to ber birdlings three;
And Summer was all a-glow
With th' golden butter-cup-glory spread
In the waving grass below.

A ruthless hand, from the apple-tree,
(Sing high, sing low)
A ruthless hand, from the apple-tree
Tore nest and mother and birdlings three,
And only the Lord did know
Where the blood of the robin, gory-red,
Fell over the grass below.

The leaves are gone from the apple-tree,
(Sing high, sing low)
The leaves are gone from the apple-tree,
And nest and mother and hirdlings three,
Are forgotten long ago,
And ont of the leaden clouds o'erhead,
Fall softly the flakes of snow.

But th' angel who keeps the book of years,
On the page of th' Summer long,
In letters of fire all dim with tears,
Wrote over against this wrong:
"Lost,—from th' heauty the dear Lord wears,
Stolen,—a summer song."

THE SECRET.

Listen right, and we shall hear That which all are glad to know; List and wait in trust and fear For the vision fair to glow.

It is this, all try to find, Searching high and searching low; For in every earnest mind There is hope for more than show.

But the Secret which we seek He who finds it cannot tell: It is given us to keep; If we find it, we do well.

THE SOLITARY OATH.

The people of America, while they cannot be called "hero-worshipers," yet feel an almost reverential affection for the memory of George Washington. With the military element of the country he stands as the typical soldier; with the political element he stands as the representative statesman and President; with the moral element he stands as the embodiment of all that is good and noble. The children of the nineteenth century have had their moral characters largely molded by the traditional example of their first President. And yet there are those who tell us that George Washington swore -- some say upon one occasion, others are ominously silent as to the number of times. We recently heard his "solitary oath" spoken of, and in the interests of truth and in defiance of public prejudice we determined to investigate the foundation of the tradition. For the facts we are about to reveal we disclaim all responsibility, simply premising that the arrangement is our own.

The first "solitary oath" of George Washington which we shall mention, brings him to light in the character of President. The truth of the statement is based upon no less an authority than Thomas Jefferson himself, who tells us, in the ninth volume of his published works, that upon one occasion "the President was much inflamed, got into one of those passions when he cannot command himself, called Frenean a rascal, and said that by G—d he would rather be in his grave than in his present situation."

The second "solitary oath"—for upon examination, paradoxical as it may seem, we find that there were more than one—appears to have been more excusable than the first.

Washington, establishing his headquarters at Cambridge, had but recently taken command of the colonial armies, a motley collection of twelve or fourteen thousand men, stretched into a defensive line sixteen miles long. The men were poorly armed, some indeed without arms of any sort, poorly clothed, poorly fed, and utterly undisciplined. With his army in this condition the crowning misfortune of all happened in the exhaustion of the supply of powder. In Boston were the brigades of thoroughly drilled and disci-

plined British soldiers, likely at any moment to make an aggressive movement, and an attack at that moment would have resulted in the annihilation of the colonial army. In this crisis Gen. Washington sent Colonel Glover to Marblehead for a supply of powder. The Colonel started in the morning and was gone all day. On his return he met Washington pacing up and down in front of his headquarters. Glover saluted, but Washington, too excited to think of formalities, asked shortly: "Have you got the powder?" Glover replied that he had not. Then the General, Theodore Parker tells us, overwhelmed for a moment by the peril surrounding him, and in the depth of his agitation, "swore out the great, terrible, Anglo-Saxon oath, with all its three specifications."

The third and last of the oaths which tradition assigns to George Washington, was occasioned by the battle of Monmouth. The character of General Lee is a matter of dispute among American historians, but no one, so far as we know, attempts to defend his conduct in this engagement. He had received positive orders from General Washington to attack the rear of the British army, but the order did not coincide with his own views of what was best. And so what little he did do in obeying the command was tardily and listlessly done, and at length a feint by the enemy gave him the desired excuse for retreating. The first intimation Washington received that all was not going well, was the spectacle of Lee's forces in full retreat. He rode hastily up to Lee, demanded the reason for this precipitate flight, and when that officer could give no satisfactory explanation, we are told that in his wrath and excitement Washington swore.

Such are the three recorded instances of George Washington's profanity, but the last instance receives less historical support than either of the two former. Our own authority for it is entirely oral, and a careful examination of various historians fails to confirm it. It is not mentioned in the histories or biographies of Bancroft, Hildreth, Prescott, Butler, Gordon, Irving, or Hadley, although all agree that Washington was much enraged by the conduct of Lee.

We must remember in connection with these outbursts of passion the natural character of Washington, and the cares and responsibilities with which he was burdened. He was by nature quick-tempered and irritable. From boyhood through a long life of sixty-seven years he was compelled to hold himself under the strictest watch and restraint. And these two or three exceptional instances of self-forgetfulness are no indication of moral weakness or wickedness.

BEETHOVEN.

'Twas a mild October afternoon in the year 1784. The sun, just sinking in the west, threw a shower of gold on the spires of the beautiful city of Bonn, and tinted with golden light the dancing waves of the Rhine as they swept in to the feet of the quiet city. Just as his last faint beams faded from the waters, a boat-load of merry people landed at the pier, and, with happy shouts of laughter, and good-night greetings, wended their way homeward. The last to go was a middle-aged man, who walked quietly along, vainly trying to keep pace with his two boys, who, with shouts of laughter, challenged their father to a race.

"Good evening, Herr Beethoven," said a benevolent-looking old gentleman, pausing to place his hand caressingly on the heads of the merry boys. "These boys of yours are fine-looking fellows—but where is Louis? Why did you not bring him with you?"

"Louis," said Herr Beethoven sadly; "Louis is a wicked, stubborn boy; had I brought him with me he would only have spoiled our pleasure."

"Ah, Beethoven," said his friend, "I am afraid you don't understand that boy," and with a pleasant good-night he passed on. Herr Beethoven walked quickly on, till he turned the corner of the street, and stood before his own door. Ascending the step, he knocked impatiently. The door was opened by a slight, pale-looking boy, and in thoughtful silence Herr Beethoven entered. "Good evening, father," said the boy timidly, scarcely daring to raise his eyes to the stern face of his parent. Herr Beethoven, without replying to his timid greeting, said sternly: "Are your lessons all prepared for the morrow, Louis?" "Yes, sir," replied his son. "Then, said his father, "you may retire; and on the morrow I will see whether you have told me the truth, or not." Louis took his candle and slowly mounted the stairs to his attic chamber, while his father, turning with an air of relief to his two noisy boys, mentally contrasted their glowing cheeks and bright eyes with the pale face and shrinking form of Louis; and the thought arose in his heart, "O, that Louis were more like his brothers." Leaving Herr Beethoven, let us follow Louis to his attic chamber.

It is a poor place enough, and the only furniture it contains, a bed, table, and chair, and in one corner an old piano; but it is the delight of Louis' heart. It is the only place where he can be alone. To-night, sad and silent, he has flung himself down into a chair and rests his throbbing head on his hands. Poor boy! All day long he has studied the hard tasks given him, in hopes to win a smile from his stern father: and this is his reward. Too proud to shed tears before his father, he puts on an air of dogged indifference; but now, in the silence of his chamber, as thinks over his past hopes and their disappointment, he covers his face with his hands, and scalding tears force themselves through his fingers. But he does not weep long. As he glances around his chamber, his eve falls on the old

His air of listlessness departs and a joyful light sparkles in his sunken eye. he seats himself at the instrument, his whole being seems changed. His shrunken form seems to grow more erect, and a clear light to shine forth from his eyes. He touches the keys, and the very walls seem to tremble with the sound of the sad, sweet melody that comes breathing forth at the touch of his magic fingers. Louis has long ago forgotten his past cares and sorrows; his soul is no longer within the narrow walls of his chamber, but is soaring higher and higher into the realms of space, borne on the wings of the melody which is breathed forth from the keys of the old piano. He plays far into the night, and his stern father, as he hears the faint echoes of the melody, dreams of the songs of angels, and little thinks that those heavenly sounds are brought forth by the magic fingers of his stupid Louis.

Years have passed; 'tis again a bright day in October, but the rays of the setting sun are gilding the spires of the great city of The streets are thronged with There is to be a grand musical enpeople. tertainment, and Germany's idolized composer is to be there. As the crowd press their way into the building, an old man with white hair flowing down his shoulders is led through the throng and quietly takes his place among the audience. There is a moment of breathless silence, and then a slight, pale man comes forward and takes his place at the instrument. He touches the keys, and they breathe forth a melody to which the crowd listen in breathless silence. The melody ceases; and in the storm of applause which follows, the musician quietly withdraws. The old man does not join in the applause, for his white head his bowed in his hands, and his whole frame quivers with suppressed emotion. Who is he? And why does the music affect him thus strangely? It is Herr Beethoven; and the musician is his stupid Louis.

IVY DAY.

It affords us great pleasure to note that '78 has not overlooked one of the most pleasant and most interesting customs of a college course. The proposition of Ivy Day seemed to be opposed, at first, by almost every obstacle, and it was only through the earnest endeavors of the class and its friends that we were allowed to witness so pleasing a spectacle. The services of the Seniors and Sophomores were invaluable, and for them the class is much indebted.

At the tolling of the bell the class marched into the Chapel and took the left row of the Senior seats. To those present at the Ivy Day exercises of '77, our small class must have contrasted strongly with the large number of our predecessors; but notwithstanding her small numbers, and the blows which she (and with her the whole College) have lately received, '78 has done and ever will do everything in her power to maintain the customs of her Alma Mater.

The following were the officers of the day: President, S. E. Smith; Chaplain, W. E. Sargent; Orator, G. C. Purington; Poet, B. Potter; Marshal, C. A. Baker.

The exercises were opened by a selection by the '77 Quartette, followed by a prayer by the Class Chaplain. The oration, entitled "Shall we strive for the Ivy or the Laurel Crown?" was most excellently written and delivered, and did honor to the occasion. Owing to the late day at which it was decided to have an Ivy Day, the Poet did not have sufficient time to prepare his part; and after the oration and music, the class proceeded to the presentations on the green. The following are the honors and their recipients:

Looking Glass	Γ. M. Pray, Handsome Man.
Jack-Knife	.D. H. Felch, Homely Man.
Moustache CupH.	C. Baxter, Best Moustache.
Spade	W. E. Sargent, Dig.
Horse	B. Potter, Ponyist.
Wooden Spoon	A. E. Burton, Popular Man.

The speeches, especially those of the President, Mr. Smith, abounded in wit and puns, and evidently were the source of considerable amusement for the spectators.

Each of the recipients (with the exception of the Ponyist and Popular Man, who vainly strove to convey the impression that they did not merit their honors) declared that no one in the class so well deserved the award as himself. After the presentations, and music by the Bowdoin Brass Quartette, the class proceeded to the planting of the ivy. This took place in front of the Chapel, and each member cast a spade full of earth over the tender plant, which, as it grows strong and weaves its way up the Chapel front, will ever be a witness to the firmness with which the bonds of friendship unite the members of '78. A marble slab, cut in the form of an ivy leaf, indicates the class by which the ivy was planted.

The whole affair passed off in a most successful and pleasant manner, and every member of '78 will look back to Ivy Day as one of the most enjoyable occasions of his college course. The class is exceedingly grateful to those who in any way aided them in their undertaking, and also to those who were present at the exercises. We earnestly hope that this custom will never be neglected by the classes which follow us.

LOCAL.

Sequar Hoss!
He apologized.
Did you go to the trial?
Where did the money go?
"Mes pareils"—my parallels.
The new blouses have arrived.
Is his name Houston, or Huston?
A. J. has begun clipping the hedges.

Rumor is making us its annual visit.

The reporters say the Minstrels were firstclass.

H. B. Wilson has been elected Scorer of the nine.

The night of June 1st was one of unusual festivity.

How strangely those empty seats in the Chapel look!

N. B. Matches can be obtained at several places in town.

Glass is fast disappearing from several of the dormitories.

Second-hand furniture at reduced (?) rates is for sale on all sides.

The M.D.'s have left us, and there is many a "maiden all forlorn."

Prof.—"If the coat fits you can wear it." Every one looks at his neighbor.

Mr. Reed, the photographer, is hard at work filling orders from the students.

The Scientific Freshmen evidently intend to know something about surveying.

A dose of practice is recommended for the many ills which the nine is afflicted with.

Two Seniors distinguished themselves at the fire by gallantly rescuing several window blinds.

The Soph. and Fresh. nines are practicing daily. Have they any idea of playing the Bowdoins?

The perspiring Senior, tugging his huge album from room to room, has at last got it filled and is seen no more.

We noticed several members of the Faculty rowing on the river recently. A good judge says they pull well.

The Treas. of the Base-Ball Association, says he shall come out square at the end of the year if the dues and subscriptions are promptly paid.

One redeeming feature of the new uniforms of the nine is that they can be washed easily. They may need it.

The Military company appeared on the Delta for the first time, last Friday. All things considered they did very well.

Where are those two Juniors who carried the double bass down street for a ticket into a Free Show? Pray tell us about it, Dan!

Soph translating "Un jour seul ne perd pas un homme tel que moi"—"You can't lose such a man as I am in one day." You can't lose him.

The thanks of the College public are due to the kind-hearted Winthropites, who furished the common lounging place with a fine hammock.

Our friend Hennessey is one of our most energetic auxiliaries. He even gets round in time to call up moderately early risers who have no spittoons to clean out.

The following members of the graduating class have been selected to deliver parts at Commencement: Little, Salutatorian; Peary, Roberts, Sewall, W. C. Greene, Metcalf, Chapman, Perry, Morrill, and W. T. Cobb.

Prof. who is examining a class, and who expects members of the examining committee, hears a knock, hastens to open the door, and is confronted by a pedlar who offers goods at remarkably low rates. Something of a grind, that.

At a meeting of the B. B. B. A., June 5th, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Pres., Phillips; 1st Vice Pres., French; 2d Vice Pres., Corey; 3d Vice Pres., Martin; Treas., Dinsmore; Sec., Henderson; Directors, Baxter, Call, and V. C. Wilson.

The traditional game of ball was played by the Seniors at the close of their examinations. Two nines were selected and appropriately named: "The Two Orphans," and "Helen's Babies." After much brilliant playing the Orphans won. Then followed the customary cheers for the players and groans for the spectators, winding up with three rousing cheers for the Canine members of '77.

Instructor Robinson took his class in Mineralogy over to Topsham the 12th. Paying strict heed to the contents of sundry bills attached to trees which warned all persons against harming the same, and also to the supplementary remark in pencil, "Ples Kepe your hands of this Notis," they arrived at their destination in safety, and were rewarded with numerous specimens, including a fine garnet.

By request we insert the following:

We, the undersigned committee in behalf of the class of '78, do hereby tender our grateful thanks to the Senior Vocal Quartette, and to the Bowdoin Brass Quartette, for their generously proffered services on the occasion of our Ivy Day.

A. E. BURTON, J. T. DAVIDSON, P. L. PAINE,

PERSONAL.

[We earnestly request contributions for this department from the Alumni and friends of the College.]

'37.—Rev. J. O. Fiske supplied the pulpit in the Congregational Church in Brunswick, June 3d, and preached two excellent sermons. His subject in the morning, "The Trinity," was very strongly and logically treated.

'41.—Hon. Frederick Robie paid a tribute to the memory of our dead heroes, before the citizens of Gorham, Decoration Day.

'46.—John A. Waterman, one of the speakers in Gorham on Decoration Day, delivered a very fitting oration.

'50.—Prof. John S. Sewall delivered the Memorial Day Oration in Bangor, Me.

'56.—Thomas Blanchard died at Thayer, Kansas, December 11, 1874, at the age of 46. He was born in Columbia, Marion County, Mo. He had engaged in commercial and plantation life and served in the confederate army. He left a widow and four children.

'57.—Rev. David S. Hibbard has been chosen Principal of Gilmanton Academy, Gilmanton, N. H.

'58.—Hon. E. B. Malley delivered the oration at Kenduskeag, on Decoration Day.

'64.—Rev. N. W. Grover is laboring with good success with the Congregational Church in Topsham, Me.

'66.—Prof. H. L. Chapman delivered the poem before the Alpha Delta Phi Convention held in Williamstown, Mass.

'69.—Clarence Hale delivered the Memorial Address, in Bath, before a large gathering of citizens, on Decoration Day.

'73.—D. O. S. Lowell graduated from the Maine Medical School with the last class.

'73.—L. F. Berry graduated from Yale Theological Seminary recently, and has received a call to Plantsville, Conn.

'73.—H. W. Chapman has finished his first year at Yale Theological Seminary, and is preaching in Steuben, Maine.

'75.—E. H. Hall, Principal of the Brunswick High School, has resigned, after teaching one year with success.

'75.—W. A. Deering has been elected Principal of the Essex Classical Institute, Essex, Vermont.

'76.—Almon E. Andrews, formerly of this class, was among the graduates from the last class of the Maine Medical School.

'76.—W. G. Waitt is studying law in Gardiner, Me.

'76.—Alpheus Sanford is studying law with his father in School Street, Boston, Mass.

'76.—Charles T. Hawes has just recovered from quite a severe sickness, and is at present at his home in Litchfield.

'77.—P. H. Ingalls, formerly of this class, is studying Medicine with Dr. Tewksbury, and at Portland School for Medical Instruction.

'77.—Roberts of this class has been appointed Principal of Brunswick High School,

THE COLLEGE WORLD.

Chicago University and Monmouth College can find no Senior capable of writing the class poem.

Tufts College has received 4,000 books from the estate of the late Rev. Thomas Whittemore.

Princeton College has furnished from her list of graduates forty-two presidents for other colleges.

Syracuse University has an etching class in its Art Gallery. There are 200 students in the University.

The Yale nine defeated Harvard and Trinity by the same score—5 to 0—a very favorable comparison for Trinity.

Vassar is to have a thousand-dollar elevator. The girls have almost worn the banisters out sliding down, so the Faculty think it will be better to provide an elevator at once.—Ex.

Statistics of the Senior Class (Harvard) show that at graduation, the oldest man will be 31 years 2 months; the youngest, 18 years 7 months; the average age 22 years 7 1-2 months; 15 men will be over 25, and 4 under 20 years.—The Crimson.

Among the graduates of Kenyon College are: President Rutherford B. Hayes, '42; U. S. Senator David Davis, '32; Edwin M. Stanton, '33; U. S. Senator Stanley Mathews, '40; Henry B. Banning, '50; Henry Winter Davis, '37; Frank Hurd, M. C., '58.—Ex.

During the course of a lecture in Chemistry the other day, the Professor was speaking of the unmagnetic character of a substance on which he was proceeding to remark, "Now you see the magnet fails to attract,"—just then the vociferous cheers of the class caused him to pause in his mad career, and looking at his magnet, he discovered that it was hanging to his unmagnetic substance with all the tenacity of a well-trained bull-dog to the posterior regions of a tramp.—Ex.

The following communication has been received from the Inter-Collegiate Athletic Association:

OFFICERS:

Clarence W. Francis (Columbia), President. C. W. Field, Jr. (Williams), Vice Pres. Geo. S. Philler (Univ. of Penu.), Secretary. Jas. A. Campbell (Princeton), Treasurer.

New York, May 17th, 1877. The Second Annual Meeting of the Athletic Association of American Colleges will take place on the grounds of the New York Athletic Club, New York, on Friday, July 6th, 1877. The following is

PROGRAMME:

1. Mile Walk.

2. Running High Jump.

3. Half-mile Run.

4. Pole Vaulting.

5. One Hundred Yards Dash (trial).

6. Putting Shot.

- 7. Running Broad Jump. 8. One-fourth Mile Run.
- 220 Yards Dash (trial).
 Throwing Hammer.

11. Mile Run.

12. Hurdle Race (120 yards).

13. Two-Mile Walk.

14. One Hundred Yards Dash (final).

15. Mile Walk (graduates).

16. 220 Yards Dash (final). 17. 100 Yards Dash (graduates).

Handsome medals will be given to First and Second in each event.

The track is situated at Mott Haven, ten minutes from the city, via Harlem Railroad; is one-fifth of a mile in circuit, and in perfect order

Entries close Saturday, June 30th, and must be addresed to H. L. Geyelin, University of Pennsyl-

vania.

The Assessment fee for each college competing this year will be \$20.00, payable to the Treasurer. before July 5th.

All communications to the Executive Committee should be addressed to No. 33 West 47th Street, New York City.

By order of the Executive Committee.

C. W. FRANCIS, Columbia. D. C. MORREL, Amherst. E. H. HERRICK, Harvard.

Committee.

CLIPPINGS.

Sleepy Senior (listening to the sweet strains of "Pull for the Shore," proceeding from the next room)-" I wish those fellows in there would'nt sing that confounded boating song, every Sunday morning!"

"Do you know who I am?" asked a policeman of a student he had seized by the throat. "Not exactly, sir; but I fancy you are a malignant collarer."-Ex.

Scene—Young ladies' boarding school. Prof.—"What can you tell of Pluto?" Miss D .- "He was the son of Satan, and when his father died he gave him Hell."

A Senior prep. wants to know if a man with a scolding wife may not be the connecting link that the Evolutionists are seeking, seeing that he is a man with a candle append-

"Susan," said the madam of a boarding school, "you say your young mistress wishes to absent herself from the class-room this afternoon; is the reason of her staying away very urgent?" "Yes, mum, it is 'er gent." -Ex.

An exchange tells about a Senior somewhere, who excuses himself for studying Sunday, on the ground that if the Lord justifies the man for helping the ass from the pit on the Sabbath day, much more will he justify the ass for trying to help himself out.

It is a strange but none the less well-established fact that all the students of '79 in the classical course, with a few exceptions, are remarkable for having either red or very light hair. It so happened in a Physics lecture that they all sat upon the same row of seats, when a witty Soph from behind called attention to the fact, and exclaimed, "Behold the 'light fantastic tow'!"-Ex.

> Good friends, accept these bottles! Your mouths then open wider: First to imbibe, then to exclaim, "O, my, what glorious eider (?)!"

Perhaps some fair young damsel, Whose looks have ne'er belied her, Will not object to taking some, When you are close be-cider.

And if she thus indulges, You may then have to guide her; But she will say, "It's owing to The stuff which is in-cider!"

--Ex.

A student, when asked to give the names of the bones in the head, solemnly replied: "Professor, I've got 'em all in my head but I can't give them."—Volante.

Snodkins (who has numerous events on the tapis)—"I really must say good-night, Miss Roseleaf. I hope to see you at Miss Hopkin's ball to-morrow evening." Ingenuous Bud.—"O, I am so glad you're going, Mr. Snodkins! Good night!" Snodkins retires in a state of terrible perplexity.—Ex.

A couple of Freshman patriots were recently holding a national conference on the Turco-Russian imbroglio. With an air meant to be wisely diplomatic, one of them remarked: "In my humble opinion, sir, the Russians'll take Umbrage before many days are out." "Take it, sir!" exclaimed the other; "I'm only staggered they haven't taken it before, considering how badly the Turks have fortified the place."—Ex.

EDITORS TABLE.

We have received the prospectus of a new college paper at Columbia—the Columbia Spectutor—which is to be the "official paper of the college." From a communication in the Acta Columbiana we learn that the new publication is to be published semi-weekly, and, without conflicting at all with the Acta, is to be of a more newsy and local character. We wish the editors abundant success, and gladly make a place for it on our exchange list.

The Yale Lit. discusses a timely subject, which seems to demand decision—whether men should he admitted to women's colleges. It is a poor rule that will not work both ways, and as Colby and Bates have opened their doors to the two sexes, why not Vassar and Mt. Holyoke follow suit? We trust our stress will fairly consider the urgency of the case and be magnanimous.

The Nassau Lit. for June, is able, as usual. "Oratory in Princeton" strikes us favorably. Stress is laid upon delivery as little attended to. "A poor speech, well delivered, will move more men than a fine one badly spoken." This trite saying is sensible. Another just criticism is this: "Our speakers speak for applause. They speak before their audidence, not to it. Men who speak to win applause, are destitute of deep convictions, and so fail to produce them."

The Round Table from Wisconsin, another of our strudy Western exchanges, has for May a "prize essay," by a Senior, of excellent merit. To show the drift of Western thinking we give the title: "The Balance between Æsthetical and Ethical Culture in the Development of Character." It is ponderous, without being heavy, and discriminating in its ideals of character.

We wish to commend the independence of the Williams' Atheneum, under its "Editorial," in boldly reproving a very prevalent practice in our colleges. We refer to the custom pointed at in this quotation: "College students, while they would resent, to a man, in lusimation that they were not men of honor, too often conduct themselves in a manner to show how little claim they have to that title. Hardly a graduating class but what furnishes its full proportion of men who leave town with some debt unpaid."

We give the following notice, free of charge, from the University Herald. It is a challenge to all creation: "We are requested to state that our baseball men hold themselves in readiness to play any other college nine in existence." Lest, however, all the nines speak at once and confusion reign, it is added: "Our chief attention is paid to literary culture." This is a sine qua non—and no nine can "shift our nine from fidelity to this position." Good for you, men of Syracuse University.

The Lawrence Collegian for May contains an article, entitled "Satan and Mephistopheles" which won the prize in two literary contests, viz., the State, and Inter-State, oratorical contests. In the former, four colleges, all in Wisconsin, competed, viz.: Lawrence, Beloit, Madison, and Milton. In viz.: Lawrence, beloit, Manison, and Millon. In the latter, the State University of Indiana; Oberlin, of Ohio; Westminster, Mo.; Chicago University, Ill.; Central, of Iowa; State University, of Madison, Wis., were the competitors. Six literary institutions of the highest grade, in six Western States, white in awarding to the output of this profession of the highest grade, in six Western States, white in awarding to the output of this profession. unite in awarding to the author of this article, in the judgment of competent men, the highest praise. By this means, we are afforded a good opportunity to gauge the intellectual ability of our Western con-temporaries, and to ascertain what constitutes the high-water-mark of literary taste. The title of this article at once arrests attention. It is an attempt to grapple with two giant minds; with two master-pieces in literature; with the two heroes that give to those master-pieces their world-renown. It seems presumption for undergraduates to lay hold of such a theme. It has in it a look of audacity. But, aside from this, to master the literature of the subject demands leisure hardly within the power of the average student; and to analyze the two heroes, and intelligently compare their characteristics, requires a maturity of judgment to which few can lay claim. And yet, most surprising of all, the article grapples with the subject with the grasp of a strong, round-about, common sense, and extorts our admiration. Is it a symptom that the scepter of intellectual power is taking its way Westward notwithstanding our claim to superiority?

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Vol. VII.

BRUNSWICK, MAINE, JULY 18, 1877.

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- 2. The Scientific Course: which has been shaped to meet the demand of modern times, special prominence being given to the Natural and Physical Sciences, and to Modern Languages.
- 3. A complete course in Engineering, Civil and Mechanical, affording the best facilities for theoretical and practical study.

In the Scientific Course the lineal rank of the distinctive studies in the time given to them, is the following: Mathematics (20 per ct.), Chemistry and Mineralogy (14 per ct.), Natural History (13 per ct.), Physics (11 per ct.), German (.09 per ct.), French (.09 per ct.), Political Science (.06 per ct.). Other studies making up the remaining quarter of the work—such as Rhetoric, Logic, Mental Philosophy, History, Evidences of Christianity, are nearly the same as in the Classical Course.

Special facilities are now offered to students in the various branches of Engineering. The means of theoretical instruction are ample, and the town of Brunswick being one of the principal railroad centres in the State, and the seat of various manufactures, affords opportunity for the study of actual works. The College also enjoys many favors from the United States Coast Survey Office. The admission is the same as to the Scientific Department, except that a full equivalent in French will be taken, if desired, in the place of Latin. The studies of the first and second years are those already given in the Scientific Course, except that Drawing is commenced in the Freshman year, and Descriptive Geometry is taken during the Sophomore year. Those who complete satisfactorily the four years course in Engineering will receive the degree of Sc.B. The degree of Civil Engineer and Mechanical Engineer will be given only to those who shall complete the Post-Graduate Course of two years. Students not candidates for a degree will be received at any stage for which an examination shall show them to be fitted, and may remain for any desired time.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

All applicants for admission should produce testimonials of good moral character. They will be examined in the following subjects:—

- MATHEMATICS. Arithmetic, including Common and Decimal Fractions, Interest, Square Root and the Metric System; Algebra, to Equations of the Second Degree; Geometry, Books 1. and III. of Loomis's Geometry.
- LATIN.—Allen and Greenough's Latin Grammar, including Prosody; Writing Latin (35 Lessons in Allen's Latin Composition are recommended as indicating the amount required for examination); Virgil, the Bucolics, Georgics, and six books of the Æneid; Cicero, seven Orations; Sallust. Also, for the Classical Department:—
- GREEK. Hadley's Greek Grammar; Xenophon's Anabasis, four books, and Homer's Iliad, two books. Also, at and after the examination of July, 1875, Jones's Greek Prose Composition.
- ENGLISH.—English Grammar; Ancient and Modern Geography.

Real equivalents for any of the foregoing requirements will be accepted.

Or, for the Scientific Department : -

Geography. — Descriptive Geography. Physical Geography, Guyot's or an equivalent.

HISTORY.—Leading facts in general History, and especially in American History.

ENGLISH.—The examination will include, 1st, Reading alond a passage from some standard author, with explanations of grammatical construction, and definition and derivation of words; 2d, Writing a few sentences in English, on some familiar subject, reference being had to spelling and punctuation as well as to composition; 3d, Correction of ungrammatical sentences composed for the purpose.

Tnition, \$75. Room rent (half), average, \$25. Incidentals, \$10. Total regular College charges, \$110. Board is obtained in town at \$2.75 to \$4 a week. Other necessary expenses will probably amount to \$40 a year. Students can, however, by forming clubs under good management, very materially lessen the cost of living.

Bowdoin Orient.

Vol. VII.

BRUNSWICK, MAINE, JULY 18, 1877.

No. 6.

BOWDOIN ORIENT.

PUBLISHED EVERY ALTERNATE WEDNESDAY, DURING THE COLLEGIATE YEAR, BY THE CLASS OF '78, OF

BOWDOIN COLLEGE.

EDITORS.

HARTLEY C. BANTER, ALFRED E. BURTON, BARRETT POTTER, WILLIAM E. SARGENT, SAMUEL E. SMITH, JOHN W. THING.

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EDITORIAL NOTES.

Owing to the absence of three of the Board the actual work of the Commencement Number has been much more liberally apportioned than usual to the remaining victims, hence we trust that our subscribers will put up with a little unavoidable delay. As most of the colleges have now closed for the year, this number of the ORIENT will not be sent to our "Exchanges" until the beginning of the Fall term.

Seventy-Seven was an active and loyal

class; sad are we at parting with her, and fortunate do we consider ourselves in having such an energetic class to precede us and to spur us on to rivalry. Seventy-Seven and Seventy-Eight have both been loyal to their College and to their college traditions and customs. Seventy-Seven omitted none, Seventy-Eight omitted none of those festal days which tend to bind a class closer and closer, and lend the romantic shade to college life. Seventy-Nine and Eighty we fear have not yet awakened to a realizing sense of the pleasure and benefit which they are losing by their neglect.

Two years have passed now without a Freshman Supper, and one without a "Burial of Analytics." Such omissions as these not only deprive the negligent class of the benefits, but have a strong tendency to throw the custom entirely out of college life.

The Centennial Address, delivered by President Chamberlain on Maine's day, last November, has now been published by order of the Legislature, in a very neat and attractive form; the maps alone are a most valuable and instructive set, prepared expressly for this work. They render of themselves a clear and indelible outline picture of Maine's History, from the time of the Pequods and Algonquins down to the present day. This work should be carefully read by every student and loyal Maine citizen, in order that they may thoroughly appreciate the land of their birth or adoption. It adds another ray to the luster of our President's literary fame.

The exercises of Commencement Day proper were very much as usual. The church

was filled by interested spectators,-the galleries by many of the fair. Bouquets, of course, were thrown, and larger ones carried up by the ushers. The parts, as a general rule, were quite interesting and very well delivered; those by Morrill, Cobb, and Peary, noticeably so; the Valedictory Address in Latin was written in the plainest and easiest manner possible, so as to be intelligible to the poorest Latin scholar. This was very fortunate, as there were many good hits in it which otherwise would have been lost to the majority. The custom of having ten speakers only, works finely; much of the tediousness of this hot Thursday is spared. The Alumni Dinner which followed this intellectual repast was most excellently gotten up by the caterer, William R. Fields.

After the dinner Gov. Connor spoke briefly and pleasantly, thanking the College in behalf of the State for the noble work it has done and is doing.

Rev. Dr. R. D. Hitchcock, Professor in Union Theological Seminary, and former Professor in Bowdoin, declared that there is no help for homesickness but a return home, and so he had to come back to us. He spoke very affectionately of his fellow Professors of twenty years ago, "especially that grand quaternion Cleaveland, who passed, not away, but up, in 1858; Smyth, in 1868; and Upham, in 1872; and the other, whom I will not mention, but whose mention is to eulogize." The speaker proposed a subscription on the spot to the interest on Memorial Hall, and a generous amount was received.

During this the old hymn was sung which has been sung at the Alumni Dinners from the founding of the College:

Let children hear the mighty deeds
Which God performed of old;
Which in our younger years we saw,
And which our fathers told.

He bids us make his glories known; His works of power and grace: Aud we'll convey his wouders down, Through every rising race.

Our lips shall tell them to our sons,
And they again to theirs;
That generations yet unborn
May teach them to their heirs.

Thus shall they learn in God alouc
Their hope securely stands;
That they may ne'er forget his works,
But practice his commands.

Prof. J. B. Sewall, Hon. John Goodenow, President Champlin, formerly of Colby University, Rev. Dr. Jewett, of India, President Allen, of the State College, and others offered remarks.

On the morning of Thursday the business transactions were as follows:

The Athenean and Peucinian Societies both held meetings and both chose committees to confer with the one already chosen by the College to make a transfer of their Libraries to the College.

At the session of the Boards, Leslie A. Lee was elected instructor of Natural History; F. C. Robinson in Analytical Chemistry; Charles C. Springer in Modern Languages.

The degree of A.B. ad eundem was conferred on Charles A. Curtis, a graduate of Norwich University.

Prof. John Avery, of Iowa, was elected Professor of Greek and Latin. Rev. E. C. Smyth was elected Trustee in place of Rev. David Shepley.

Vacancies on the Board of Overseers were filled by the election of the following gentlemen: Rev. A. H. Currier, of Lynn, Mass., Hon. E. B. Nealley, Bangor, Alfred Mitchell, M.D., and Prof. J. B. Sewall, Brunswick.

Hon. William L. Pntnam, of Portland, was elected Vice President of the Board, vice E. C. Smyth, chosen Trustee.

A.M. out of course was conferred on Albert H. Currier, class '57, Melville A. Cochran, class '52, Clarence A. Walker, class '73.

The Summer School of Sciences, which was inaugurated last year and proved quite successful, commenced its second season. July 16th, with twenty-four students, consisting mainly of teachers and graduates. The studies this year will be Chemistry, Mineralogy, and Zoölogy, practical instruction given in each by Prof. Carmichael, Instructors Robinson and Lee. Books are used only for reference. The laboratories are ample in their accomodations, and access is given to Cleaveland Cabinet, comprising a large and fine collection of native and foreign minerals. The quarries in the vicinity of Brunswick, noted for the large variety of minerals which they possess, furnish unusual opportunities for forming collections.

The fee for a full course, which consists of any two studies, is twenty dollars; for a single study, twelve dollars; neither entrance examinations nor recitations are required.

It is a noticeable fact that the majority of the students now pursuing this course are from out of the State; one of the students, indeed, comes from Japan.

Thirteen, we understand, of the twentyfour here, are pursuing a course in the Chemical laboratory; eight take Zoölogy.

The only important movement in baseball matters during the last two weeks, was the tournament at Harding Park.

The Park Association had made arrangements for a series of games between the leading clubs of the State, and offered as prizes, forty dollars to the first, and twenty dollars to the second club.

Four nines availed themselves of this opportunity, viz.: Baths, Bowdoins, Free-ports, Dirigos. Three games were to be played, the opponents for the first two games to be chosen by lot, and then the winning clubs in these games played the *rubber* for the prizes.

The first contest was between the Baths

and Freeports, and resulted in an easy victory for the former club. On the following day the Bowdoins met the Dirigos in an exciting contest, which is acknowledged to be the best game played at the Park this season.

The Dirigos entered the game in full confidence of their success, but much to their disappointment were obliged to go home defeated. The following is the score:

BOWDOINS.		DIRIGOS,
A.B. In. R. P.O. A. E		A.B. 1B. R. P.O. A. E.
Jacobs, c 1 1 7 1	ó	Knights, s.s. & 1b.4 0 1 5 1 1
	i	
	2	
	õ	
District, S.S		
	0	Lynch, r.f4 0 0 0 0 1
	1	McGlinchy, 3b4 1 0 4 0 2
	0	
Jones, r.f 4 0 0 0 0	1	Pratt, 1b. & l.f 4 0 0 6 0 1
Stone, 1. f4 0 0 0 0	1	
Totals40 4 6 27 15	6	Totals35 5 2 27 9 14
1000011111110 4 0 21 10		1000000 0 2 21 0 11
Innings 2	3	4 5 6 7 8 9
Bowdpins 0 3	3	0 0 0 0 1 0-7
Division 0 0 1		1 0 0 0 0 0 0 9

Time of game: 1 hour 45 minutes. Umpire: J. B. Bresuan. Scorers: Dirigos, J. B. Bradley; Bowdoins, H. B. Wilson.

The game between the two winning clubs was played the next day, and the Bowdoins were again successful, beating the Baths 8 to 2. Below is the full score:

BATH BLUES.	BOWDOINS.
1B. T.B.R.P.O. A.E.	1B. T.B. R. P.O. A. E.
Munroe, 2b0 0 0 0 1 2	Jacobs, c
Troop, I. f 1 1 1 1 0 3	Strout, c. f 2 2 1 0 1
Curtis, 1b0 0 0 7 0 0	Toothaker, 3b 1 1 1 4 0 1
Reed, p	Bourne, s. s 1 4 1 2 0 0
G. Morse, s.s0 0 0 5 3 1	Phillips, p 1 1 0 0 2 1
Plant, c 0 0 0 11 1 5	Ring, 2b 2 1 1 0 0
Sprague, c,f,1 2 0 0 0 0	Swett, 1b0 1 1 5 0 0
Williams, 3b0 0 0 2 0 3	Jones, r, f,0 0 0 0 0 0
R. Morse, r. f0 0 0 0 1 1	Stone, 1, f 2 1 0 0 1
Totals3 4 2 27 7 16	Totals7 16 8 27 6 6
	,

Time of game: 1 hour 45 minutes. Umpire: Kilby Knights of Dirigos.

The best and most effective playing on the College nine was done by Jacobs, who has since accepted the situation of paid catcher on the Manchesters. The Manchesters will be remembered as the nine that played the celebrated game with the Harvards, of nothing to nothing in twenty-four innings.

We must not omit in relating the events of the tournament to give full credit to the work of the Brunswick boys who filled the places of absent members of the nine. Every one of them filled his position unexceptionally. The financial condition of

the Association has never been better than at present, and a good word is here due to Dinsmore, for care and attention in this respect. The prospect of a strong nine next year is unusually good.

We publish, for the benefit of those who could not be present on Sunday, an abstract of our President's Baccalaureate Address before Seventy-Seven:

The text was the phrase "a kingdom of priests," from Exodus xix. 6. The topic was the civic duty of sacrifice-renunciation of private and personal privileges and pleasures for the common good. The relation of the individual to society is an unsettled question of the ages. The Oriental civilizations ernshed the individual; the systems of Lycurgus and Solon, however unlike, resulted in sinking man in the state; Plato and Aristotle, with all their masterly intellect, failed to grasp the moral element in the state, and looked on the individual will as a disturbing force; Rome, great in her treatment of property, signally failed in her treatment of persons,-estimating men by status and not by intrinsic worth, building for the eternity of Rome, and not for the eternity of man, making the means the end, and so she fell, like all those who make their own life the end of living. The modern masters disagree, except in antagonizing the individual and the state. Mr. Mill says that society is advancing at the expense of the power of the individual. On the contrary, the laws of political economy, the logic of society, and the records of history all show that a high social organization and great political epochs are always accompanied by a high power of individuality. Neither savage nor hermit life shows man's true power. This comes by society. Mr. Herbert Spencer's view is that government,-that is society,-is a necessary evil, and that even schools are infringements on the liberties of the individual. and that a man has a right to ignore the state. This is based on a wrong conception of government, as if it were solely repressive and forbidding. has a more vital and moral function. Nor is that necessarily an evil which appears on account of the the existence of evil. The physician is not an evil. Christ was not an evil. Such views as these take the living power out of all human institutions, and the noblest motives out of life and endeavor. Mr. Greg's conception that the true ends of human endeavor are not the highest perfection of the individual, but the harmonious development of the race, would be wonderfully near the truth, if he did not stop in the sad conclusion that we have only to submit to a misfortune we can neither avoid nor understand. He leaves the state still a soulless Juggernaut instead of a vicegerent of righteousness. Mr. Bentham's maxim, "the greatest good of the greatest number," fails to show any reason or right in choosing out that number, and leaves but a poor comfort for those who go down in the struggle; nor would any right heart or couscience be willing so to triumph in the wasteful sacrifice of a fellow soul. But couscious, deliberate self-sacrifice for others, is the definition of heroism, the truest and noblest success. Mere suffering is not virtue; it is the ministry there is in it, that exalts it; but it is a law that they who seek their life shall lose it, and they that lose it for Christ's sake shall find it, and Christ's sake is truth's sake-man's and God's. The prediction was made that the class would be called to great tests in the eventful times that will fall in their generation. The young men were complimented for their obedience and lovalty. They have left a record of their character in the panel picture they are placing on the chapel wall, with the significant subject, Moses giving the Law. Whatever their calling in life, they were enjoined to be true ministers of Christ, so as to be priests forever after the order of Melchizedec-both kings and priests, kings first of righteousness, and then of peace, and priests of the Most High God.

LOVE SONG.

The air is heavy with incense
Of arbutus and violets blue;
The sunbeams hathe the pine trees
With a glowing roseate hue.

The wood-thrush his note is sounding
To his gentle brown-eyed mate—
"T is the same old time-worn story,
Which he thinks he must relate.

But sweeter than the violets,
Or the mayflowers painted pink,
Are thy lips, when, coy and blushing,
My embrace you feigu to shrink.

And the thrush's gentle love-song
With thy voice cannot compare.
Ah! me! thy lips and tender voice
My heart completely snare!

CLASS DAY.

By far the most interesting feature of Commencement Week at Bowdoin is Class Day. The class of '77, after some deliberation, determined to comply with the wish of the Faculty, and hold their exercises on Tuesday, the 10th, although a large minority of the class were in favor of holding them on Friday, thinking it rather inappropriate to make their farewells until the last day of their connection with the College.

In spite of the many fears entertained for the weather, the day dawned bright and clear, and as early as 9 a.m. the Campus was alive with the many friends of the class, arrayed in the elegant and showy costumes without which no Class Day would be complete. The costumes of many of the ladies were exceedingly rich and elegant, and the class color (green) entwined with the white of Bowdoin gave to all a gay and holiday appearance.

At 9.45 A.M. the class formed in front of King Chapel, and marched to the First Parish Church, where they were welcomed by an overflowing house of admiring friends. At 10 o'clock the exercises began, and the close attention paid by the audience throughout is a most flattering proof of their merit. The following is the programme:

Prayer	W. C. Greene.
Oration	C. W. Morrill.
Poem	

A smart shower occurring at noon occasioned a rapid retreat of the fair ones to the shelter of the College buildings, and some anxiety lest it would render it impossible to continue the exercises under the Thorndike Oak.

But the shower quickly passed, and although it delayed the exercises fully half an hour, it was a decided addition to the enjoyment of the day, as it cooled the heated air and removed from the beautiful green of the College Campus that great pest of Brunswick's Summer, dust. It was 3.45 before the

excellent music by Chandler announced the beginning of the exercises under the old oak, where the following order was observed.

History	 w.	T. Cobb.
Prophecies		
Parting Address		
Smoking Pip		0.000000

The History of the class, as usual, brought to light many and varied experiences which were hitherto unknown to those outside the College walls. The following statistics were read:

Largest number catalogued, 80; Largest number in chapel, 60; Number graduating-Classical course, 26; Scientific course, 8; Engineering course, 5; Total, 39. age, 23; Age of oldest member 29; Age of youngest member, 20. Tallest men, Cousins, Peary, Palmer, 6 ft.; Shortest man, Lynde, 5 ft.; Average height, 5 ft. 6 in. Heaviest man. Cousins, 185 pounds; Lightest man, Perry, 125 pounds; Average weight, 147 pounds. Intended occupation - Law, 10; Medicine, 5; Ministry, 3; Civil Engineering, 5; Belles-Lettres, 1; Teaching, 4; Business, 6; Undecided, 5. Religious preferences-Congregational, 14; Episcopal, 4; Methodist, 3; Baptist, 1; Universalist, 2; Old Church, 1; no decided preference, 14. Political preferences -Republican, 31; Independent, 2; Undecided, 2; Democrat, 3; Jackson Democrat, 1. Number engaged, 6.

The festivities of the day concluded with a "dance on the green," which was, by far, the most brilliant affair that has occured at Bowdoin for many years. The illuminations were particularly brilliant, the many colored lanterns being arranged in such a manner as to present to the eye of the spectator the appearance of a vast canopy of light, while the sweet strains of Chandler's band, and the soft hues of the lights continually thrown upon the dancers, transformed our Campus for the time into such a scene of gayety and brilliancy that one might well

imagine himself in fairy-land. As a whole, we think '77's Class Day a great success; it was, certainly, in many respects superior to that of '76. The poem and oration were both very able efforts, and the grace and ease with which they were delivered gave positive proof that, although the instruction in Oratory at Bowdoin may not be equal to that in many other New England Colleges, vet we are able to produce speakers for whom we have no reason to blush, and who can most favorably compare in this branch with those of more favored institutions. clined to think that both the Historian and Prophet made a rather unbecoming use of their positions to vent a little private spite. The allusions made to some of our highly respected Professors and Instructors were not in every instance called for, nor do we think they expressed the sentiments of the class-certainly not those of the College in general. If we may be allowed to judge, we should say that some of the hits upon members of the class were a little severe, but if they do not complain we certainly shall not. Both parts were very finely written and well delivered, and had an air of freshness and originality which must have been exceedingly agreeable to the regular attendants of "Class Day," to whom the old stereotyped forms and expressions must be decidedly stale. agree in saying that '77's "Class Day" was a decided success, and the class, and especially the committee, are to be congratulated upon the very pleasant manner in which the whole affair passed off.

THE CONCERT.

The Commencement Concert of Wednesday, July 11th, was decidedly a success. A larger or more appreciative audience never gathered in the First Parish Church.

The committee, with commendable energy, secured for the occasion the very best talent

to be found in the country, and the very enthusiastic manner in which the entire programme was received—nearly every selection being encored—shows that the efforts of both artists and committee were fully appreciated.

Miss Cary, who seems to be even more a favorite than ever with the students at Bowdoin, was in excellent voice, and rendered all her selections as only Miss Cary can. Her careful and unwearying study insures not only success, but a constantly increasing nicety of finish and fineness of execution. Often as she has appeared in our Commencement Concerts, we always find much to admire that we have before failed to notice, and look forward to her next appearance among us with feelings of ever increased pleasure.

Miss Kellogg was received with much enthusiasm, as indeed she deserved. Her voice is clear, sweet, and flexible; her manner decidedly pleasing, and the taste displayed in her selections unexceptional. Her rendering of "Sweet Hearts" was particularly pleasing, and won the encore it so justly deserved.

Mr. Whitney was, as usual, all that could be desired, and is certainly not to be excelled. As an encore he sung "Three Fishers"—which, by the way, seems to be a great favorite of his—in a manner that drew forth wild applause from the audience.

In Mr. Fessenden we were somewhat disappointed. His voice we think has hardly improved since last we heard him; still he has many good points, and the soft melody of his voice still gives him a just claim to the title of the "velvet tenor."

The instrumental part of the programme was furnished by the Mendelssohn Quintette Club which, of course, insured that part of the entertainment. The selections were in remarkably good taste. The solos were excellent, and added very much to the programme—being such as the audience were able to appreciate, and not, as is too often

the case, mere exhibitions, where harmony is sacrificed to execution.

The whole concert was, we think, the best we have heard for some years, and certainly the class of '77 has just reason to feel proud of it. The highest compliment that can be paid, is that the attention of the audience was held to the final note.

WEDNESDAY-ALUMNI DAY.

The gathering of the Alumni of the College on this day would not be called large, though perhaps a little better representation than last year. At half-past eight the members of the Phi Beta Kappa Fraternity assembled in the Medical Lecture Room, Adams Hall, for the purpose of initiating the neophyte and electing officers for the coming year.

The following members from Seventy-Seven were initiated: John E. Chapman, William C. Greene, George T. Little, John A. Roberts, Joseph K. Greene, Frank A. Mitchell, Edward C. Metcalf, Robert E. Peary, James W. Sewall, Curtis A. Perry, Addison M. Sherman, George W. Tillson.

The officers of the Frateruity are: Daniel C. Linscott, '54, Pres.; Jotham B. Sewall, '48, Vice-Pres.; Henry L. Chapman, '66, Sec. and Treas. Literary Committee: J. L. Chamberlain, LL.D., '52; E. B. Webb, D.D., '46; J. C. Means, D.D., '43; W. L. Putnam, LL.D., '55; E. B. Smith, '56.

While these best scholars of the College were attending to the work of their Fraternity, the more sportive Alumni had arranged a game of five innings with a picked nine from the College. The graduate nine numbered many men who, in days passed, had gained laurels on the Delta, and had they been in practice it would have been lard to have found their match in the State. There were Payson, Gerry, Waterhouse, Snow,

Baston, Waitt, and others whose names are remembered in connection with many a brilliant game.

The College nine, on the other hand, was hardly a becoming representation of Bowdoin at the present day, only three of the regular nine being in the field. The result was nine to five in favor of the Alumni. After this good-natured sport, the classes separated in different directions; some to seek a class meeting, others a class punch-bowl.

The Association of the Alumni met at nine o'clock with closed doors.

At three o'clock P.M. the Alumni formed the usual procession in front of the Chapel, under their Marshal, B. R. Melcher, and marched to the church. John Cotton Smith, D.D., of New York, the Orator of the day, announced his subject as "The American Republic: the divine preparation in the development of modern history, and the circumstances of American colonization; the problems of political corruption and party strife; the conflict of races and pauperism."

The oration was a very beautiful and learned discourse, with a vein of poetic feeling running through the whole piece, and it was really a subject for regret that, owing to the shortness of the time, much had to be omitted. The speaker commenced by tracing back the formation of our national and individual character to the merging of those early inflences of many different peoples and lands, which mingling of natures and minds constituted our divine preparation for the work which our nation is ordained to perform. He referred to the prevailing conviction that the most demoralizing state of political corruption was now existing in public affairs, but he considered our constitutional government as God's ordinance in the State, and hence he should counsel in this crisis a higher and more tender feeling. He showed how, in a very great measure, the evil was due to increased suffrage and pauperism, which last evil is now really beginning to assume a most formidable aspect.

As to science in our country, he said that, alike in its material to that of other countries, it was unlike in the motives which urged on its pursuers. In our country science is arrayed against truth and religion, which is not the case either in Germany, France, or England. In reference to poetry, he adduced as characteristic of American style of thought, Bryant and Longfellow.

He concluded his oration by the recital of Tennyson's "Ring Out, Wild Bells."

Col. Hubbard, of New York, in behalf of the Alumni, moved a vote of thanks be tendered to Rev. John C. Smith, on account of the beautiful oration which he had kindly consented to deliver before them.

JUNIOR PRIZE DECLAMATION.

On Monday evening, July 9th, the friends of the Seniors had just begun to arrive, and these, together with those who had a brother. cousin, or friend in the Junior, Sophomore, or even Freshman class, made up an assembly in the old Congregational Church which would have done any young man's heart good to have looked upon. Even the regular town habitué had donned new attire, and shone with renewed splendor. A brilliant audience generally predicts a brilliant exhibition. Of ourselves, of course, we would not dare to assert that such was the result; but we overheard an old resident remark, as he went out, that "It was the best he had ever attended."

One could easily tell, by watching the gentle fluttering of the fans, when the thought was interested, and it occured to us that this thermometer—or galvanometer perhaps—might be utilized with success in deciding who were the worthiest contestants. For instance, you could station a committee in

the gallery to watch the audience, instead of in the front seat to ogle the speaker.

The programmes for this exhibition we must not omit to say something about, as they were really sui generis; and the committee deserve much credit for the taste displayed. Memorabilia-hunters have become so numerous of late that it is quite fitting that our memorials should be pleasant to look at, as well as useful in recalling past scenes.

The selections were as follows:

MUSIC.

King Robert of Sicily. Longfellow.
P. L. Paine, Portland.
The Battle of Civilization. Phillips.
* T. M. Pray, Dover, N. H.

The Boston Massacre. Hancock. F. T. Davidson, Lafayette, Ind.

Tribute to Onr Honored Dead. Beecher.

J. W. Thing, Limerick.

MUSIC.

The Struggle for Fame. Mackay.

* H. C. Baxter, Portland.
Death of Charles the Ninth France. Anon.
S. E. Smith, Thomaston.

S. E. Smith, Thomaston.

Corruption. McDuffie.

D. H. Felch, Ayer, Mass.

The Higher Law. Peabody.

** B. Potter, Brunswick.

MUSIC.

Dream of Eugene Aram. *Hood.*A. E. Burton, Portland.
Eulogy on Charles Sumner. *Curtis*.

G. C. Purington, North Anson. Assault on Charles Sumner. Burlingame.

C. A. Baker, Portland. Influence of Athenian Culture. *Macaulay*. W. E. Sargent, Freeport.

MUSIC.

* Excused

The first prize was awarded to P. L. Paine, second prize to S. E. Smith,—both of which were well deserved.

SENIOR SUPPER.

The class of '77 held their first reunion and supper, since graduation, at the Falmouth Hotel, Friday night, July 13th.

Before the supper an election of officers for the next three years was held, resulting as follows: President, George T. Little; Secretary and Treasurer, John E. Chapman; Toast Master, Curtis A. Perry. An Executive Committee, consisting of F. H. Hargraves, P. G. Brown, and A. M. Sherman, was appointed to make arrangements for a supper next year, and the succeeding years. A fund was placed in the Treasurer's hands to provide for a "class cup."

A vote of thanks was read from the Trnstees and Overseers of Bowdoin College, to the class of 1877, for causing an oil painting to be filled into one of the panels in King Chapel.

The bill of fare was superb and reflected much credit on the committee and caterer.

Toasts were offered and responded to as follows: "Our Alma Mater," by W. T. Cobb; "Prof. Packard," by J. E. Chapman; "The Committee of Arrangements," by F. A. Mitchell; "The Ladies," by A. M. Sherman; "The Class of '77," by C. B. Seabury.

At a late hour the class marched to the station in a body, to escort those who were to leave on the midnight, making the still air resound with college glees and every imaginable type of the warble, insomuch that they awakened the staid guardians of the peace from their quiet slumbers.

About half of the class were present at this most successful termination of their college course.

PRIZES AWARDED IN 1876-7.

Class of 1868 Prize—John E. Chapman; Subject: "The State and the Nation."

English Composition—First Prizes: Geo. T. Little; Subject: "The Jesuit and the Puritan in America." Robert E. Peary; Subject: "Shall the Turk remain in Europe?" Second Prizes: John E. Chapman; Subject: "The State and the Nation." J. A. Roberts; Subject: "The Duty of the People."

Junior Prize Declamation—First Prize: Philip L. Paine; Selection: "King Robert of Sicily."—Longfellow. Second Prize: Samuel E. Smith; Selection: "Death of Charles the Ninth of France."—Anon.

Greek Examination Prize — James C. Tarbox. Honorable mention, Henry B. Carleton.

Latin Examination Prize—Albert H. Pennell. Honorable mention, Henry B. Carlton. Smyth Scholarship—James C. Tarbox, '79.

Sophomore Prize Declamation — First Prize: Daniel O. Castner; Selection: "True nse of Wealth."—Ruskin. Second Prize: Albert H. Pennell; Selection: "The Destruction of Jerusalem."—Anon.

Brown Memorial Scholarships—Robert E. Peary, '77; Alfred E. Burton, '78; Frank S. Corey, '79; William T. Call, '80.

LOCAL.

Chinks.

Davos praedixit; Davis predicts it.

No cards; no cake; nobody's business.

Canes sold well July 5th, in the evening.

What about the four-hundredth century B. C?

Bewildered student: "It certainly appears green to me, sir."

Ferguson, '80, was admitted to the Baptist Church, July 8th.

There's no harm in noise. If you don't believe it ask Murphy.

The weather was unusually fine during Commencement Week.

The haying season on the Campus was rather long, considering.

Ask Dan about the new kind of fruit which he mentioned at the examination in Botany.

Wilson's Brigade Band supplied part of the Music for the celebration at Waterville on the Fourth.

Condition powders were administered sparingly to the students in all the classes.

No burial of Analytics this year. '79, her hapless ghost shall haunt you in after years!

Prof. to student who is "no draughtsman"-"Ah! the indiscriminate use of chalk confuses you."

Forty-six men were admitted into the Freshman class and one into the Sophomore class, July 13th.

Now you understand why you remove the primes from the x's and y's; for other-wise it would be wrong.

Prof. Condon continues to maintain his heretofore excellent reputation as a mender of College ways.

The newly-emancipated Freshmen made the night of July 5th hideous with vocal and instrumental noises.

Pity the sorrows of the poor editors, who were obliged to remain in Brunswick several days after Commencement.

A large number of small bets on passing examination were paid in soda and ice cream after the Freshmen had passed that trying ordeal.

Those students who spent the latter part of the Fourth at Hardings will hereafter always be ready to recommend "Fall Mountain Beer."

Sometimes when there is a strong east wind, those of us who occupy rooms on the rear sides of the buildings are inclined to be very thankful that we are not to remain here through the Summer.

Scene: a cellar in process of construction. First rustic evidently prolix. rustic loquitur: "D-n the mule! us the tan-yard!" Third rustic approaches, exclaiming: "Hiram, your centurion voice called me over here."

An enterprising Appletonian has discovered a very effectual method of getting rid of late callers. For particulars inquire at No. 21 A. H.

Prof.—" What is the distinguishing characteristic of the order Labiateæ?" stammers; several prompters whisper: "Twolipped," "two-lipped." Student (brightening-"I think the tulip would be an example of it." Prof .- "That's sufficient, Mr. S." Mild applause.

The class of '75 held a meeting Thursday morning in the Chapel. It was voted to have an Oration, Poem, and History, at their reunion in 1878. The following officers were elected: Orator, S. L. Larrabee; Poet, G. C. Cressey; Historian, G. R. Swasey. Committee of Arrangements-W. J. Curtis, R. G. Stanwood, W. E. Hatch.

The Sophomore Prize Declamations took place July 2d. The first prize was awarded to Castner, and the second prize to Pennell. We give the programme in full:

Address of Antony over the body of Cæsar. Shakespeare. H. W. Ring, Portland. The March of Mind. Loffland. F. S. Corey, Portland. The True Use of Wealth. Ruskin.

D. O. Castner, Waldoboro. MUSIC.

On Sending Relief to Ireland. Prentiss. H. D. Bowker, Salem, N. H.

The Poet. Wallace.

G. W. Johnson, Bluehill.

In Memoriam. Ingersoll.

W. G. Davis, Portland.

Advantages of Adversity. Everett.

MUSIC. J. P. Huston, Damariscotta. Bardell vs. Pickwick. Dickens.

Absalom. Willis.

E. F. Varney, Saco. H. E. Henderson, Wiscasset.

MUSIC.

Tonssaint L'Ouverture. Phillips.

H. B. Fifield, Portland.

The Destruction of Jerusalem. A. H. Pennell, Westbrook. Irish Aliens. Shiel.

J. C. Tarbox, Phillips. MUSIC.

The following Resolutions were adopted by the Junior class, Monday, July 9th:

Whereas, Professor Young has, during the past year, delivered a series of very instructive lectures to the Junior class without remuneration,

Resolved, That we, in behalf of the Junior class, do hereby tender our heartfelt thanks to Professor Young for his disinterested efforts in our behalf.

Resolved, That a copy of these Resolutions be sent to Professor Young, and that a copy be inserted in the Bowdoin Orient.

JNO. W. THING, A. E. BURTON, C. A. BAKER,

Since no event during the college course of the class of '78 has caused more sincere regret than the resignation of Prof. J. B. Sewall, a sense of the debt of gratitude we owe one who has always shown himself a faithful instructor and a kind friend, prompts us to acknowledge the depth of our obligations, the expression of which gives us a pleasure that softens a little the pain of our regrets.

We feel that the College has met with an irreparable loss in the departure of one whose scholarly attainments and high Christian character have contributed much to its success, and that we as undergraduates have lost a personal friend.

We trust that he may be as cordially welcomed in his new field of labor as his departure is painfully regretted here.

Ordered, That a copy of our regrets be presented to Prof. Sewall, and also inserted in the BOWDOIN ORIENT.

GEORGE C. PURINGTON, JAMES T. DAVIDSON, Of 78.

Bowdoin College, July 9th, 1877.

At a class meeting held at Bowdoin College, Thursday, July 12th, 1877, the following Resolutions were passed by the class of '75, on the death of Horace Reed Patten, which occured at San Francisco, Oct. 28th, 1876:

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God in his infinite wisdom to cut down our classmate, Horace Reed Patten, at the very threshold of life, as he stood well equipped for its battle, with victory and future distinction sure to crown his efforts,

Resolved, That in his death our class is deeply bereaved, and has lost one of its most talented and whole-souled members.

Resolved, That while we sadly deplore the early termination of his career on earth, we bow in submission to the will of the God in whom he placed his trust.

Resolved, That we tender our warmest sympathy to his family in their deep affliction.

Resolved, That a copy of these Resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, and be published in the BOWDOIN ORIENT and other local papers.

S. M. CARTER, F. O. BASTON, W. E. HATCH,

PERSONAL.

[We carnestly request contributions for this department from the Alumni and friends of the College.]

'25 .- John Stevens Cabot Abbott died at Fair Haven, June 17th, 1877, at the age of 72. He graduated at the Theological Seminary, Andover, Mass., in 1829; was ordained pastor of a church in Worcester, Mass.: being dismissed on account of impaired health, he travelled for a year and was then installed over the Eliot Church, Roxbury, Mass., and a few years after, over a church in Nantucket. In 1843 he removed to New York to coöperate with his brothers, Jacob and Gorham D., in establishing a seminary for the higher education of young ladies, which became the wellknown Spingler Institute. During the years 1850 to 1856 he resided in Brunswick, and subsequently in Farmington, and in Cheshire and Fair Haven, Ct., devoting himself to literary labor, although through life exercising his ministry as occasion offered. Churches in Durham and South Freeport have reason to remember gratefully his fruitful labors with them. His pastorate at Fair Haven was singularly favored. His literary labors were abundant. The titles of his published works number forty-nine, and besides he printed sermons and addresses, and made frequent contributions to the daily press. He was a man of ceaseless industry, of kind and genial

nature, of enthusiastic temperament, hospitable and generous. His last year was one of great prostration, but of great peace of mind, often rising to exultant assurance of the bliss beyond.

'34. — Charles Horace Upton died at Geneva, Switzerland, June 17th, 1877, aged 65. He was a son of Maine, but removed to Virginia. He was a member of Congress from his district in Virginia, and was appointed Consul General of Switzerland, and for the last year or two was Charge d'Affaires. His death was sudden from disease of the heart.

'44.—The surviving members of this class held a reunion and class dinner at the Falmouth Hotel, Portland, July 13th. Among the distinguished and widely-known members of this class are Judge William Wirt Virgin, Gen. Samuel J. Anderson, Hon. Charles W. Goddard, Hon. Horatio G. Herrick of Lawrence, Mass., Rev. Dr. Adams of Chicago, Ill., and Maj. John W. Goodwin of Texas.

⁵58.—Hon. E. B. Nealley, of Bangor, delivered the oration at the Centennial Celebration in Thomaston, July 4th.

'61.—Grenville M. Thurlow has been Principal of Lincoln Academy for about fifteen years, and is highly respected for his genuine excellence as a teacher.

'62.—M. A. Cochran, Major 2d U. S. Infantry, stationed at Chattanooga, Tenn., is at Litchfield, Me., on a few months' vacation.

'62.—W. H. Smyth is U. S. Marshal of the State of Georgia, and resides at Atlanta.

'74.—Charles E. Smith was recently unanimously re-elected Superintendent of Public Schools, in the City of Bellevue, Iowa.

'75.—W. S. Thompson is Principal of the High School in Waldoboro.

'76.—Charles Sargent is studying law in Machias.

'76.—Charles A. Perry is preaching in Whitneyville, during his vacation.

'76.—C. G. Burnham is supplying the pulpit, during vacation, in Burlington.

THE COLLEGE WORLD.

Harvard now has 1,370 students and 124 instructors.

Dartmouth's Gymnasium cost \$22,000. It is the finest in New England.

At Yale a number of Japanese students are expected from the Imperial College next Fall.

Not one of the essays handed in this year, at Harvard, to compete for the Bowdoin prize was deemed entitled to be rewarded.

At Harvard the experiment of voluntary recitations by the Senior class has proved a failure, and will probably be discontinued.

Canadian Colleges have an unusually small number of students. The University of Toronto has but 48; Trinity, 29; Knox, 80.

Harvard, Princeton, Williams, Rutgers, Columbia, Trinity, Alleghany, Michigan, and the Junior class at Yale have adopted the cap and gown.

Bates has the honor of the first lady graduate of any New England college, and now has the honor of the first lady valedictorian, Miss Jennie R. North.

The Alumni of Phi Beta Kappa of ten colleges, among them Harvard, Yale, Bowdoin, Wesleyan, and Trinity, have formed an organization with Stewart L. Woodford as president.

Prior to 1776 but nine colleges had been established in the United States. Now there are more than one hundred colleges and Universities, with nearly 57,000 students, and 3,700 professors and tutors.

It is a matter for wonder that during the last three years Cornell has annually lost a student by drowning at nearly the same time and place, and with other circumstances attendant that are strikingly similar.

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On decayed shingles, it fills up the holes and pores, and gives a new substantial roof that will last for years. Creeke one wearper shingles it brings to their places, and keeps them there. It fills up all holes in felt roofs, stops the leaks—and although a slow drier, rain does not affect it a few hours after applying. As oearly all paids that are black, contain TAR, be sure you obtain our genuine article, which (for shingle roofs) is

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Bowdoin Orient.

Vol. VII.

BRUNSWICK, MAINE, OCTOBER 17, 1877.

No. 7.



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The means of instruction in this College have recently been largely increased, so as to meet the wants of all classes of students. The following is the present organization:—

- 1. The regular Classical Course: which is that pursued in the leading American Colleges.
- The Scientific Course: which has been shaped to meet the demand of modern times, special prominence being given to the Natural and Physical Sciences, and to Modern Languages.
- 3. A complete course in Engineering, Civil and Mechanical, affording the best facilities for theoretical and practical study.

In the Scientific Course the lineal rank of the distinctive studies in the time given to them, is the following: Mathematics (20 per ct.), Chemistry and Mineralogy (14 per ct.), Natural History (13 per ct.), Physics (11 per ct.), German (.09 per ct.), Fronch (.09 per ct.), Political Science (.06 per ct.). Other studies making up the remaining quarter of the work—such as Rhetoric, Logic, Mental Philosophy, History, Evidences of Christianity, are nearly the same as in the Classical Course.

Special facilities are now offered to students in the various branches of Engineering. The means of theoretical instruction are ample, and the town of Brunswick being one of the principal railroad centres in the State, and the seat of various manufactures, affords opportunity for the study of actual works. The College also enjoys many favors from the United States Coast Survey Office. The admission is the same as to the Scientific Department. except that a full equivalent in French will be taken, if desired, in the place of Latin. The studies of the first and second years are those already given in the Scientific Course, except that Drawing is commenced in the Freshman year, and Descriptive Geometry is taken during the Sophomore year. Those who complete satisfactorily the four years course in Engineering will receive the degree of Sc.B. The degree of Civil Engineer and Mechanical Engineer will be given only to those who shall complete the Post-Graduate Course of two years. Students not caudidates for a degree will be received at any stage for which an examination shall show them to be fitted, and may remain for any desired time.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

All applicants for admission should produce testimonials of good moral character. They will be examined in the following subjects:—

MATHEMATICS. — Arithmetic, including Common and Decimal Fractions, Interest, Square Reot and the Metric System; Algebra, to Equations of the Second Degree; Geometry, Books I. and III. of Loomis's Geometry.

LATIN.—Allen and Greenough's Latin Grammar, including Prosody; Writing Latin (35 Lessons in Allen's Latin Composition are recommended as indicating the amount required for examination); Virgil, the Bucolics, Georgics, and six books of the Æneid; Cicero, seven Orations; Sallust. Also, for the Classical Department:—

GREEK. — Hadley's Greek Grammar; Xenophon's Anabasis, four books, and Homer's Iliad, two books. Also, at and after the examination of July, 1875, Jones's Greek Prose Composition.

English.—English Grammar; Ancient and Modern Geography.

Real equivalents for any of the foregoing requirements will be accepted.

Or, for the Scientific Department: -

GEOGRAPHY. — Descriptive Geography. Physical Geography, Guyot's or an equivalent.

HISTORY.—Leading facts in general History, and especially in American History.

ENGLISH.—The examination will include, 1st, Reading aloud a passage from some standard author, with explanations of grammatical construction, and definition and derivation of words; 2d, Writing a few sentences in English, on some familiar subject, reference being had to spelling and punctuation as well as to composition; 3d, Correction of ungrammatical sentences composed for the purpose.

Tuition, \$75. Room rent (half), average, \$25. Incidentals, \$10. Total regular College charges, \$110. Board is obtained in town at \$2.75 to \$4 a week. Other necessary expenses will probably amount to \$40 a year. Students can, however, by forming clubs under good management, very materially lessen the cost of living.

Bowdoin Orient.

Vol. VII.

BRUNSWICK, MAINE, OCTOBER 17, 1877.

No. 7.

BOWDOIN ORIENT.

PUBLISHED EVERY ALTERNATE WEDNESDAY, DURING THE COLLEGIATE YEAR, BY THE CLASS OF '78, OF

BOWDOIN COLLEGE.

EDITORS.

HARTLEY C. BAXTER, ALFRED E. BURTON, BARRETT POTTER, WILLIAM E. SARGENT, SAMUEL E. SMITH, JOHN W. THING.

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For sale at W. H. Marrett's and B. G. Dennison's, Brunswick.

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EDITORIAL NOTES.

The present number of the ORIENT is sent to all new members of the College, and will continue to be forwarded unless otherwise ordered.

We again call the attention of our readers to the fact that all articles, to insure publication, should be accompanied with the name of the writer. Several communications have reached us of late, with no signatures at-

tached, and all such are unceremoniously consigned to the waste-basket.

The advent of a new college year is not more regular than the appearance in the public press of its stock editorials upon the horrors and enormities of hazing, in comparison with which the trials and troubles of our distinguished ancestor, Mr. John Smith, fade into insignificance; for what Freshman nowadays (no offense to Mr Smith) has a fair Pocahontas to shield his head from the impending blow?

Identical in appearance with these ancient and musty revelations is the usual "advice" from the college press to aid the uninitiated in passing through the labyrinths of Freshman year.

We shall be pardoned, we hope, if we omit this customary part of the editors' work, leaving in the good hands of experience the lesson to be learned, and saying simply, in passing: "Preserve your independence without unnecessary cheek." So much for '81. May her relations with '80 be of mutual aid and support as members of the same College,—not of mutual distrust as members of different classes usually antagonistic.

An important question will soon be brought before the Seniors for decision, which might just as well be broached now.

We refer to the somewhat intermittent custom of establishing a course of Winter lectures under the auspices of the Senior class. The advantages of the lecture system as a means of mental culture and improvement are undoubted; but to purchase this discipline at the cost of a depleted treasury constitutes the rub. Brunswick people, like the citizens of most college towns, turn out generously to a free entertainment, when the expenses are all paid by the students; but a first-class lecture or concert shows a sad depreciation of the popular interest. The distinction would doubtless be flattering to our vanity, were it not so expensive. The problem for solution, therefore, is: How can we have the lectures without becoming bankrupt?

'77 decided the question by indefinite postponement. We have a better plan to propose. Let the class, through its Committee of Arrangements, make a thorough canvass of the College and town—a thing which has not been done for several years—and we predict with considerable assurance that the result would be a gratifying success. The only object is to pay expenses, and that, we are persuaded, could be done by a little well-directed work. We hope '78 will add to her reputation for enterprise by the establishment of a course of lectures that will be of positive benefit to us all.

In No. 6 of the *Colby Echo* allusion is made to an Inter-State Oratorical Contest, recently held at Madison, Wis.; and the formation of an Inter-Collegiate Literary Association of the colleges of Maine is suggested.

"There are," as the writer very truly says, "many things to favor" such a plan; but his assertion that there is "nothing to hinder" it is perhaps a little hasty.

In the first place, the success of the Western colleges in this branch of education is hardly a fair standard by which to gauge a similar experiment in the East. There seems to be in the very atmosphere of the West something which conduces, if not to oratorical excellence, at least to its pursuit. At all events, while nerve and muscle are always at a premium at Harvard and Yale, and their athletes are familiar by name at least to al-

most every school-boy, no such general interest in an oratorical contest was ever manifested at either of these institutions as was shown in the case already alluded to. Even the National Association, which was supposed to be firmly established, has just received a cold shoulder from Dr. M'Cosh, of Princeton, who says: "It is time that this juvenile and childish thing should come to an end. It is unworthy of American colleges, and has got to be tiresome to the people."

Again, it might be urged that this branch having been very generally neglected of late, long and careful preparation would be necessary to make the contest what it should be, so that, although this objection would apply equally to us all, still the result would not be as creditable to the contestants, as might be wished, if the idea were carried into effect at the present time.

In answer to these objections it might be very fairly claimed that the formation of a State Literary Association would at once result in a generous emulation among individuals, and a healthy activity in the colleges themselves, and that although the first trial might not be particularly brilliant, yet the result aimed at, viz.: the promotion of literary pursuits, would be in some manner attained. With these few cursory remarks we leave the matter to general discussions, and hope that something will come out of it. Coöperation only is necessary to ensure final success.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

But a heap of school-books,
Old and torn;
Only yellow pages.
Faded, worn;
Yet unto my sad heart
Dear are they,
Tender mem'ries bringing—
Sad and gay—
Thoughts of days now vanished
Far away.

But a heap of school-books—
That is all;
Yet, while gazing on them,
Bright tears fall,
And the past comes o'er me
(Like a dream
Filled with shadowy faces),
Till there seem
Bright forms bending o'er them—
Cheeks of snow—
Forms and faces vanished
Long ago.

Ah! those shadowy faces—
Where are they?
O'er the yellow pages
Sunbeams play;
Though they bring no answer
From their glow,
Yet my heart gives answer
Soft and low:
"Gone, like gleams of sunshine,
Long ago."

But a heap of school-books,
Faded, worn;
Only yellow pages,
Soiled and torn;
But the busy fingers
Them have pressed,
With unspoken blessings
On them rest.
While I gaze upon them,
Tear-drops fall;
But a heap of school-books—
That is all.

THE CHARACTERISTICS OF A SCHOLAR.

There are many definitions of the word scholar. To some—and they are by far the larger class—it means simply one who attends a school of any kind. To others it has a far wider meaning. To them it signifies one who, from a deep and abiding love for study and its fruits, devotes the energies of heart and mind to the attainment of knowledge.

It is in the latter sense that the question becomes one of importance and of special interest to students, for it is a question each must answer before he can successfully pursue his course of study.

Not all men are adapted to the same kind of work; the adaptations of men are as different as their faces—no two exactly alike. First of all, then, to become a scholar, a person should have an especial aptitude or genius for his work. To attempt to become a scholar without a natural love for the life and habits of a scholar, is like trying to turn the bolt of a lock with the wrong key. Natural qualifications are of the utmost importance; "a sound mind should work through a sound body."

The brain must be keen and active; the judgment broad; the memory excellent. A scholar should be a broad thinker, able to look at the truth from both sides, unaffected by either popular favor or contempt. scholar must have a genuine, ardent love for his work. A man who does not love his work can find no pleasure in pursuing it, and forced labor yields but scanty harvest. One who styles himself a scholar should be thoroughly conversant with his native tongue; he should be able so to express himself as to present his thoughts in the clearest light; his vocabnlary should be rich in words fitted to express his ideas. Memory is a most essential qualification. It is true that it may to a certain extent be acquired; it may surely be strengthened by practice; but a man with a poor memory can never hope to become a scholar without much difficulty and repetition of labors. Habits of fixed thought may also be acquired by continually concentrating one's mind on a particular subject.

Nothing can be accomplished without hard, persevering labor. Scholarship is as much a profession as law, and those who seek its honors should know that they can be gained only through long and hard work, and by the devotion of years. Some one has said, when asked to define genius, "It consists of three

things: first, application; second, application; third, application." Although this, like many other oracular sayings, is not strictly true, it nevertheless contains a spice of truth. The scholar should be possessed of common sense. His air-castles may be overthrown by it and his dreams melted into mists, but it will save him many a fall and earry him softly over many a rapid. The finest mind in the world of letters, without this quality to balance it, is like nothing so much as a weatherwane, shifting with every changing breeze.

The scholar is not a hermit. He must study men as well as books; his knowledge must be tested by contact with other minds; his ideas sharpened by friction. The true scholar is no book-worm, plodding day by day and year after year along the same narrow path, with deaf ear and vacant eye. They are as unlike as the moth and the silk-worm,—the one devouring only that he may devour more, the other drawing from every leaf consumed a silken thread of thought.

DOES INFLUENCE DEPEND CHIEFLY UPON CHARACTER OR TALENT?

In coming to a correct understanding of this question, it is important to observe the distinction that exists between the common definition of the word "influence" and its use in this connection. I understand it to refer not to the ever-changing breath of popular opinion, which lifts some men far above the level of the common crowd only to sink them correspondingly low, and which ceases when the object of its criticism ceases to exist; not this kind of influence is meant, but influence in its broader sense, comprising all the good or evil a man exerts by his character, talents, and education, upon humanity itself,-and not alone in his own time, but upon all succeeding generations.

This, then, is the effect, of which a man's

inherent force of character or talent is the primary cause. It would seem as if there could be no difference of opinion as to which of these two ought to have the more weight; but it is greatly to be regretted that what is and what ought to be are often widely differ-Up to this point, all, I think, must agree; but when from this general statement we begin to particularize, and point out the balance of probability for or against a given proposition, the different opinions of men will lead them to different conclusions. Livy says: "Vir ingenii magni majis quam boni;" while Seneca criticises him with the remark: "Non potest illud separiri; aut et bonum erit aut nec magnum." Either position is somewhat difficult to establish by illustration, from the fact that character and talent are often combined to a greater or less degree in the same person, and there is therefore great danger of using an illustration upon one side when the same case may with equal justness be cited upon the other.

After carefully weighing all the arguments which suggest themselves on both sides, it seems fair to conclude that in the long run the balance is greatly in favor of moral purpose and integrity of character as opposed to mere superficial talent; for though the latter is often more prominent, and sometimes even seems to triumph over its competitor, as the glare of a meteor renders invisible for a moment the softer but more steady light of the fixed stars, yet the benign influence of a firm moral character soon asserts itself, and in the end proves the stronger.

Although I confess my inability to prove this position, which I have chosen more from an indefinable belief in its correctness than from any real arguments in its favor, still to argue its opposite seems to me almost an absurdity. Indeed, I can conceive of nothing more deplorable than the condition of a man endowed with talents of an high order but without force of character to direct and give

them impulse. Such were the characteristics of Aaron Burr, a man of the most varied attainments, the most brilliant talent, and the most infamous character. While he lived he exerted a baneful but undoubted influence upon many; when he moved, many, swayed by his powerful magnetism, moved with him; but when he died his talent died also, leaving behind, however, as a legacy and a warning to coming generations, the degrading effects of a character which has ever since been regarded as a synonym for vice. Viewed in this light of future results, the seeming success of the politician's scheme, which is engineered by fraud and intrigue, becomes a practical failure when brought face to face with the impartial decisions of history.

It is from these examples, and others analagous to them, that I draw my inference—that those men have been most influential in the world's history, whose character has been the purest and most stainless; and that those have been the least influential, or rather influential in the wrong direction, whose talents have been the brightest and clearest, but without the controlling influence of a substantial moral basis.

THE AUTHORITY OF PUBLIC OPINION.

When our forefathers conceived this Republic they declared that upon the cornerstone should be inscribed the principle "that all men are created equal," and to this in these latter days we have perhaps unconsciously linked the idea of freedom. That all men are free and equal is a lofty sentiment, and best expresses the desire that animated the prayers and labors of our ancestors, for a government broad enough to include all races and classes of men, and liberal enough to insure to each individual the right of "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

From this principle was expected great results; it was to be a leading star to the oppressed and weary toilers of all the world. The hard-working veoman of foreign lands was to desert the fields of his master and come to America, where either upon rolling prairie or in trackless wood he might build for himself a home, and rear his children beneath a standard of liberty, free thought and free speech. Religion and education were to go hand in hand, and through the labors of an intelligent and a grateful people, was to spring a large and powerful nation, which should stand as a witness to attest the truth of its first great principle, alike with the wisdom of those to whom it owed its existence.

One hundred years have passed since our fathers in the sublime spirit of prophecy predicted this result, and we, living to-day in the perfected future of their thoughts, can truly say we are not free. There is to-day in America, an authority vested in every man, woman, and child, which, in its scope of action and power, far surpasses the most Utopian idea of an absolute monarchy, and which by some is infinitely more dreaded than the rage of the most powerful tyrant that ever swayed a sceptre. It is the authority of public opinion, and although every country has what is termed its voice of the people, it is only in America that this has been given its wildest license. It is most emphatically an outgrowth of our institutions. We give to all the privilege of free thought and speech, and argue that by so doing we take the first step toward morality, through which we strive to attain a wider culture, and a more vigorous and lasting prosperity; yet we see that free thought has overstepped its limits and has struck a blow at public virtue, and that free speech has degenerated into the grossest abuse. Do you cry, In vain can freedom of thought be restrained! True, but our thoughts may be turned from those channels which, when followed, surely lead to slavery of soul and selfabasement, into those purer courses where, by means of this very freedom, we are made to see our responsibility to some higher power, both through our most open actions and our most secret thoughts.

Free thought has given birth to institutions and communities which would be tolerated nowhere but in America, and even here they are a disgrace to our civilization, while free speech has spared neither man nor woman from its coarse and bitter slander. Perhaps in no better manner can be shown the dangerous results arising from this misuse of a freeman's greatest privilege, than by referring to that somewhat hackneyed but ever important topic, politics; for in politics can be seen in all their startling magnitude the evils growing out of an unrestrained and thoughtless freedom of speech. During the last presidential campaign, the press of the country was filled with slanders affecting the character and reputation of men holding positions of trust and honor; malicious rumors were circulated which were believed by the people at large, grown distrustful of public officers by familiarity with stories of the betrayal of public confidence. The result of all this was the withdrawal of honest men from the race for office, to disown any connection with politics, and to leave the affairs of government to men who cared no more for their own reputations than for that of their opponents. I know you will say that public men should have their actions carefully scrutinized, and if they prove unequal to the test, their qualifications for office should not for a moment be considered. I will admit all this. but the abuses of which I speak were the falsehoods set afloat for political capital. These were wholly unnecessary, and had the effect of destroying confidence in men already in office. Honest and able men, willing to participate in politics, were made the mark for vile slanders, and being held in a false light before the people wisely withdrew from

the contest, while the opposition cry that another patriot has succumbed to what they are pleased to term the voice of the people. Freedom of speech in politics has disastrously affected the interests of each individual desiring a better government and more capable officials; yet this abuse of our first great principle is termed the expression of public opinion; to win its approval men sacrifice all but their lives, and consider its reprimand a blow This condition of affairs to their success. would be highly beneficial if public opinion approved only what was right; but that it sanctions evil alike with good is seen not only in politics, but in those many schemes and tales which the popular feeling has favored which have proved to be criminal and unjust. If law fetters free thought and speech the cry is raised that America is no longer the land of the free, and that the glory of her institutions will soon be a thing of the past. It is hard to define the golden mean of right and wrong, and it is this fact which makes the question, "When should public opinion have authority," one of the most difficult problems with which we have to deal. We have seen that the opinion of the public is no criterion of truth and right; yet no one will deny that it ought to be an expressed appreciation of the better qualities and virtues. Allow public opinion to exercise authority so long as it bestows its favors upon right actions, and so long as it recognizes and appreciates those who have given their best efforts to the cause of suffering humanity. Public opinion when elevated to a high standard is nothing more than the living reality of a pure conscience. We may never attain this standard, but the demand for a more just and stable public opinion is an imperative one. When elevated, public opinion would demand and receive authority. Under its guidance and control the world would become better and wiser. Before its just and searching eye corruption and vice would find no hiding place, and the voice of the people, so long treated with contempt as the most fickle of earthly things, would become a virtue in itself, and would help to lead all to truth, purity, and justice.

LOCAL.

Ergo.

That razor.

Is Mr. Murphy in?

Fishing season over.

And he didn't shoot!

Did you ride the goat?

Prof. is his latest title.

No loafing in the Gym.

Look out for soap dishes!

Glad to see Steve back again.

Not a very wet season thus far.

Seniors began Paley October 8th.

Pray, tell us who stole the potato.

"Small one" says that was a grind.

Booker says the Freshmen are cheeky.

'78 has almost deserted the Gymnasium.

The Bath Express has resumed operations.

The Sophomore class numbers thirty-nine.

Like a statue of adamant he met his fate.

Light up! One match won't do. Take two!

Colds were very prevalent the first part of the term.

The well in rear of Appleton has been cleaned out.

H. L. Maxey, of Portland, has joined the Sophomore class.

'81 should be commended for good behavior in church.

The trees on the Campus have put on their brightest colors.

Tom vows vengeance on that Fresh who mistook him for a yagger.

Bertie occasionally accompanies her master to prayers and recitations.

Two Seniors, three Juniors, seven Sophomores, and twelve Freshmen drill.

Senior dignity, Junior ease, and Sophomore cussedness meet the gaze on all sides.

O. C. S. Davies and M. K. Page, formerly of Colby, have entered Bowdoin, '79.

He threw a few quarts of water and wet a Junior, a Soph, and, in a less degree, a Fresh.

Several misguided Freshmen called on the President, a short time since. Beware of bogus notices.

Several Freshmen have "shouted" after the most approved manner. Dicitur, there's more to follow.

P. L. Paine and W. G. Davis represented the Theta Chapter at the Convention of the A. K. E. Fraternity, held at Madison University.

The new College year has made several changes in our resident Faculty. The gentlemen who have left us were able, competent, and popular Professors; but their places have been filled by others who have brought with them reputations for thorough and critical scholarship, and their accession will prove a valuable one to the College.

The rope-pull came off Saturday morning. It was generally conceded the Freshmen would be the winners, though it was hardly expected that they would walk off with the Sophomores in the summary manner in which they did. According to our ideas the judge hardly did his duty, but it must be admitted that the office is very difficult to fill to the satisfaction of everybody.

As one of the Freshmen was passing Maine, a few days ago, he noticed that a window was being raised, and immediately spring some nine feet outside of the walk. On being asked the cause of this remarkable display of agility, he replied: "By darn, if you had got such a wetting as I did you would jump when you heard a window squeak."

The following is a list of the Freshmen pledged to the different societies: Alpha Delta Phi—H. W. Chamberlain, Cole, Cutler, Dyke, Gregg, Hitchcock, Mason, Merrill, Towle. Psi Upsilon—Harding, Larrabee, Little, Rogers, Townsend, Walker, Wheelwright, Wilson. Delta Kappa Epsilon—Baxter, E. H. Chamberlain, Cobb, Fisher, Goddard, Greene, Manson, Payson, Shaw, Skillings. Zeta Psi—Achorn, Gardner, Haggerty, Kimball, Smith, Staples. Theta Delta Chi—Abbott, French, Johnson, Lane, Pettingill, Snow, Swasey, Webster.

BASE-BALL—'80 vs. '81.

The annual contest between the Sophomore and Freshman classes was opened by a game on the Delta, Oct. 6th, at twenty minutes of ten. The game lasted two hours and ten minutes, and was musually dull and uninteresting; while, with the exception of a double play on either side, there were no brilliant plays. The batting was something remarkable; but, while the play of each nine on the outs was far above the average, the fielding was very loose and the frequency of the errors detracted much from the interest felt in the game.

On the Sophomore side the pitching of Maxcy was very effective, and the catching of Spring excellent; while for the Freshmen Wilson and Baxter did some splendid work, with very few errors. Jacobs, '78, umpired with that firmness and decision which always

makes him a favorite referee for the under classes. Wilson, '80, acted as scorer for both sides.

In the incoming class there is an unusually large number of good players, and several of them bid fair to develop into fine men for the College nine.

Following is the full score of the game:

		SOPE	IS.						
		A.B.	1B			0.	P.0		E.
Swett, 1st b			5	4		- 1	10	0	2
Call, 3d b		6	3	4	Į	2	1	1	2
Purington, r. f		6	4	:	3	2	0	1	2
Spring, c. f		6	0	1		3	4	2	4
Given, I. f		7	2	1		4	2	0	0
Whitmore, c			3	5	2	4	2	3	5
Wilson, 2d b			1	1		4	4	0	3
Jones, p			2	1	l	5	1	3	5
Maxcy, s. s			1	:	3	2	3	2	4
		_	_	-	-	_	_	_	_
Total	٠.	.56	25	20)	27	27	12	27
		FRES	н.						
		А.В.	1B.	R		0.	P.0	. A.	E.
Baxter, c		8	.3	1	Ĺ	4	3	0	3
Wilson, p		8	3	1		4	4	2	2
Swasey, 3d b			1	1		5	3	1	4
Smith, 2d b			2	ź	2	4	4	1	1
Hitchcock, 1st b			2	4	Į	2	8	0	1
Snow, l. f			3	3	3	3	2	1	2
Payson, c. f			1	4	Ļ	2	2	0	1
Little, r. f.			3	8	3	1	0	0	1
Cutler, s. s.			1	2	2	2	1	4	3
		_	_	_	-			_	_
Total		.56	21	21		27	27	9	18
Innings1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Sophs3	2	1	3	2	0	4	3	2 $-$	20
Fresh3	0	0	2	7	2	0	3	4 —	21

Two-Base Hits: Sophs—Purington 2, Given 1, Wilson 1; Fresh—Smith 1, Hitchcock 1. Time of Game: 2 hours 10 minutes. Umpire: C. M. Jacobs '78. Scorer: H. B. Wilson '80.

FOOT-BALL.

The annual game of foot-ball between the Sophomore and Freshman classes was played on Monday, Oct. 1st. Owing to some misunderstanding the balls were not received in time to be thrown in chapel at the conclusion

of the third and last "warning," as is usually done. The time appointed was a quarter past one, but the game was not called until twenty minutes later, when the Sophs came on to the the field in a body. The Fresh were already there and the rushing immediately began.

The beginning was rather tame, the Sophs not playing nearly as well as was expected. After the first foul there was an exciting rush in which quite a number of the combatants were overturned, and the usual number of bruised shins resulted. The Fresh continued to gain with one or two slight checks, until the end of the seventh rush, when they had forced the ball into the hedge just inside the line. Rush followed rush in rapid succession, neither side obtaining any very marked advantage, but the Sophs gaining as a whole. In the seventeenth rush, which was the most exciting one of the game, the Sophs by energetic kicking and fouling the ball at precisely the right moment, succeeded in regaining their first position. The Sophs now seemed to display increased vim, as if to atone for their apparent lack of spirit at the commencement of the game. They gained largely in the next two rushes, driving the ball within a few feet of the main walk. The Fresh, though evidently doing their level best, were getting the worst of it, and after making a few advantageous plays the ball was kicked over the walk by Whitmore, thus terminating the game in favor of the Sophs.

The time of the game was one hour and twenty minutes, and there were twenty-three rushes. While the game was not so exciting, as a whole, as some we have witnessed, we have no hesitation in declaring it one of the best played.

The referee, Mr. Baker, '78, conducted himself with that decision and impartiality which merits the approbation of both classes, as does also the conduct of Messrs. Byron and Ring, who acted as judges for the two classes respectively.

BOWDOIN ORCHESTRA.

The name of the Bowdoin Orchestra was established, beyond a doubt, last winter, and with the addition of some good musicians from '81, and a very superior one from '80, there is no reason why Bowdoin should not boast the best Orchestra in the state.

At a meeting of the Orchestra it was decided to issue tickets to members of the College, which will admit them to any concerts they may give, without extra charge. These tickets also admit them to any of the rehearsals. They have thus taken a step that places the Orchestra among the other associations of the College, and they hope that the students will show their appreciation of their efforts by becoming honorary members. Orchestra needs one or two new instruments, and to get these they must have money. The price of these tickets is within the reach of every man in College, and it is to be hoped that they will all see fit to take one. Rest assured if you do your part in assisting them. they will do theirs in giving you some very pleasing and entertaining concerts.

The Orchestra has organized with the following officers and members: Musical Director, H. L. Maxey, Violoncello; H. R. True, 1st Violin; J. P. Huston, 1st Violin; F. M. Byron, 2d Violin; Chas. Cutler, 2d Violin; F. H. Little, Viola; V. C. Wilson, Bass; H. B. Wilson, 1st Flute; J. W. Wilson, 2d Flute; Frank Kimball, 1st Clarionet; H. W. Grindall, 2d Clarionet; D. O. Castner, 1st Cornet; C. Haggerty, 2d Cornet; H. A. Huston, Trombone; Committe of Arrangements, H. A. Huston, F. M. Byron, H. L. Maxey; Treasurer, H. B. Wilson; Librarian, J. W. Wilson.

A game of ball played at Mt. Washington, Sept. 1st, between the Groton Amateur nine and a nine composed of Bates, Bowdoin, and Amherst boys, resulted in favor of the students.—Ex.

PERSONAL.

[We earnestly request contributions for this department from the Alumni and friends of the College.]

'60.—A. H. Davis, formerly Professor of Latin in Bowdoin, has been quite sick for a couple of months in Farmington, but is now better.

'60.—W. G. Frost has been obliged to give up the practice of medicine for the present, owing to his ill health.

'67.—Frederick Smyth has received the appointment to the chair of Mathematics for one year in Franklin and Marshal College, Lancaster, Penn.

'68.—George A. Smyth has been appointed to the chair of Chemistry in the University of Vermont.

'70.—D. T. Timberlake is Principal of Gould's Academy, in Bethel, for the Fall term.

'73.—D. W. Snow is studying law with Wm. L. Putnam of '55, in Portland.

'74.—H. W. White has been admitted to practice law in all the courts of the State.

'75.—George C. Cressey is teaching the languages in the Bath High School.

'76.—G. F. Pratt is Principal of the High School in Brewer, Me.

'76.—J. G. Libby is Principal of the High School in South Berwick.

'77.—Beale is teaching in Seymour, Jackson County, Indiana.

'77.—C. E. Cobb is stopping in his father's office for the present.

'77.—W. T. Cobb is studying in Leipsic. Address, care of Frege & Co., Bankers.

'77.—Cousins has entered the Theological Seminary at Bangor.

'77.—Chapman and Little are traveling together abroad, and are at present in London.

'77.—Dillingham is studying medicine in the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York city. '77.—J. K. Greene is Principal of the High School in Shirley, Mass.

'77.—W. C. Greene is Principal of the High School in Princeton, Me.

'77.—Morrill is Instructor in Mathematics in the Bath High School.

'77.—Curtis A. Perry is at present in Berlin.

'77.—Roberts is Principal of the Brunswick High School.

'77.—Scribner is taking a special course for this year with Prof. Carmichael.

'77.—Stanwood has been chosen Principal of the High School in Bay City, Mich.

THE COLLEGE WORLD.

150 Freshmen at Cornell; 200 at Yale; 250 at Harvard.

The Dartmouth Freshmen pronounce in favor of the cap and gown.

Hazing is on the increase at Trinity, and the degenerate *Tablet* applauds.

Harvard has shown her rudder to Yale, and wishes to pull with Cornell.

The 31st annual Convention of the Zeta Psi Fraternity will be held in Cleveland, Oct. 24th and 25th.

Colby has reduced the number of her Commencement parts, and talks of making a new division of the collegiate year.

The 31st annual Convention of the Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity was held with the Madison Chapter at Hamilton, N. Y., Oct. 10th and 11th.

Co-education but not co-association. The Faculty of Oberlin has promulgated the following: "Young women are not permitted to attend the young men's literary societies, or receive visits from them at their own." At which the *Review* makes a wry face and pa-

thetically inquires: "Can there not be some arrangement made by which we can visit back and forth occasionally?"

A resume of the inter-collegiate games of base-ball the past year shows Harvard to have been an easy victor with twenty-two games won against ten lost. Gaps made in the several college nines by the loss of Seniors are being rapidly filled, and the formation of class nines—the surest way to put the game on a firm basis—is going on with more than average enthusiasm. The Bates club has been remarkably successful the past season, and it is to be regretted that they were unable to gauge their strength with larger colleges.

Jas. R. Osgood & Co. announce that about the 1st of November they will publish what they call "The College Book"-an octavo volume of 600 pages, illustrated by sixty views, and sold at \$10 per copy. Twentyfour institutions will be treated of in the order of their establishment, as follows: Harvard, William and Mary, Yale, Princeton, Columbia, University of Pennsylvania, Brown, Dartmouth, Rutgers, Williams, Union, Bowdoin, West Point, Hamilton, Amherst, Trinity, University of Virginia, Lafayette, Wesleyan, Oberlin, University of Michigan, Annapolis Naval Academy, Vassar, and Cornell. Nine of the twenty-one colleges in New England gain admission to the book .- E_{r}

CLIPPINGS.

At the Art Gallery—a reminiscence. Lady (with catalogue)—"No. 53, 'Eve Tempted.'" Gentleman (desirous to know the painter's name)—"Who by?" Lady (shocked at his ignorance)—"Why, by the devil, of course!"—Ex.

Miss Ellis was obliged, for the sake of peace, to resign her place last year as Class Poet in the Senior Class at Wesleyan College, and the classmen "put in her place a young man with his hair parted in the middle, who dislocated his collar bone trying to rhyme 'Wesleyan' with 'Commencement.' Now, Miss Ellis has been elected to a Professorship at Wellesley College, while most of the male Seniors are visiting the newspaper offices in New York, asking the city editors to make them 'even as one of their hired' reporters."—N. Y. Tribune.

One of the neatest of recent poems is the following from the Buffalo Courier:

"Oh, what becomes," said Chloe fair,
"Of all the pius that from my hair
I drop unheeded on the floor,
And never miss or see them more?"

"My dear," said Darwin, "they all go Into our mother Earth below; There their development begins, Aud ending they are terra-pins!"

The Socratic method is thus irreverently explained by the N. Y. Times: S .- "They tell me, O Alcibiades, that you have cut off your dog's tail." A .- "It is true, O Socrates; I did it with my little battle-axe." S .- "What is a dog? Is it not an animal with four legs and a tail?" A .- "You say truly." S .- "Then your dog is not a dog, for it is an animal with four legs, yet without a tail." A .- " I see that I must admit it." S .- "But you will also admit that neither among Greeks, nor yet among barbarians, is there any animal which, having four legs, has no tail." A .-"Again thou sayest what nobody denies of." S .- "How, then, can you claim that you have the very animal that does not exist?" A .-"By Zeus, I make no such claim." S .- "Then you see you have no dog."-Ex.

It was very muddy weather when President Hayes visited Rhode Island, and when he went away he carried about three-fourths of the State on his boots, and had to sit down in Connecticut and let his feet hang over the

line while the despoiled inhabitants scraped off their estates.—Ex. Future historians will undoubtedly record this as the greatest feat of the administration.

A Harvard student visits one of his Wellesley neighbors, and finds the following volumes contributing to her literary recreation: "One was Schiller's poems, in the original. Great drops of perspiration started out all over me, while I reviewed my Freshman German in less than three seconds. Strength for sook me, and I trembled for the prestige of Exeter and Andover, as I read on the narrow back of the second one, 'The First Four Books of Xenophon's Anabasis.' 'Shades of Rhoda Gale!' cried I to myself; 'but I am cornered with a veritable blue-stocking! And what is this other book that looks so much like a Tasso or a Wilhelm Meister, I thought, as I picked it up. I breathed easier, and felt that the learned professions were still safe and that civil service reform was not a failure, when I read that familiar legend, 'That Husband of Mine.' "-Ex.

EDITORS' TABLE.

It was not our intention to publish this week the usual notes upon Exchanges, but to give our readers, instead, their opinions of us. To this end we made an impartial selection of criticisms upon the Orient, and put them into convenient form for the printer; but a memorabilia-hunter or some equally-to-bedreaded individual has feloniously appropriated them to his own use, leaving us at the eleventh hour with our copy two columns short. We should make this interesting episode the occasion of a few moralizing remarks upon the value of the eighth commandment, with its special application to the present case; but we feel that this department is not wholly our own, and a larger number of exchanges than usual is waiting to be sentenced.

The *University Herald* doffs its pink dress and puts on white. The change, however, is merely external, and does not affect its general style.

The Cornell Era has also made a new departure, and now looks more like the rest of us. The Era it ably edited, but too conceited and egotistical by far. Cornell is not the center of the universe.

After a long absence we rejoice to meet the Hamilton Lit., of whom we have heard so much, but seen so little. As careful a pernsal as we have been able to give it satisfies us that in literary excellence it is far ahead of most of the college press. "George Eliot as a Novelist" is an ambitious, though tolerably successful attempt to deal with the character of the great writer of fiction. The conclusions are not all of them such as are accepted by the mass of critics (especially in regard to Daniel Deronda), but the essay reveals careful study of the novelist's works and a good analysis of their leading characters. "The New Columbia," a poem "read before the Society of Hamilton Alumni," is from the pen of Rev. J. H. Ecob, of Augusta, whose sermon before the students of Bowdoin on the occasion of the last "day of prayer for colleges" was so universally admired. The poem displays the same simplicity and parity of diction which are so characteristic of the writer.

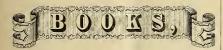
The Bates Student contributes to college literature this month the usual number of heavy articles, which nobody reads, and, sandwiched in among them, a few juvenile poems, unmistakably similar in style to the inspiring strains of "Old Mother Goose." The Student would do well to follow the example of some of our other exchanges and leave out its fatherly talk to the Freshmen, unless it can give them something new, or, which would be no trouble to the Student, write it in verse.

Vol V., No. 1, of the Acta Colambiana contains a varied and interesting table of contents. If the assertion is true that Columbia has no college life, this representative of it succeeds remarkably well in affecting college airs. "Informal Papers" are good; so is the poetry; while the whole publication has an attractive appearance from its excellent typographical work.

The New York World now prints in its Monday edition two columns of college news, of great interest to college students; this, together with its excellent Book Reviews and Literary Notes and well-written editorials, in nowise characterized by spiteful partisanship, make it a most valuable and readable paper. The Monday issue will be mailed separately at \$1.50 per annum, or 50 cents for four months.—Ex.

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Vol. VII.

BRUNSWICK, MAINE, OCTOBER 31, 1877.

No. 8.





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In the Scientific Course the lineal rank of the distinctive studies in the time given to them, is the following: Mathematics (20 per ct.), Chemistry and Mineralogy (14 per ct.), Natural History (13 per ct.), Physics (11 per ct.), German (.09 per ct.), French (.09 per ct.), Political Science (.06 per ct.). Other studies making up the remaining quarter of the work—such as Rhetoric, Logic, Mental Philosophy, History, Evidences of Christianity, are nearly the same as in the Classical Course.

Special facilities are now offered to students in the various branches of Engineering. The means of theoretical instruction are ample, and the town of Brunswick being one of the principal railroad centres in the State, and the seat of various manufactures, affords opportunity for the study of actual works. The College also enjoys many favors from the United States Coast Survey Office. The admission is the same as to the Scientific Department, except that a full equivalent in French will be taken, if desired, in the place of Latin. The studies of the first and second years are those already given in the Scientific Course, except that Drawing is commenced in the Freshman year, and Descriptive Geometry is taken during the Sophomore year. Those who complete satisfactorily the four years course in Engineering will receive the degree of Sc.B. The degree of Civil Engineer and Mechanical Engineer will be given only to those who shall complete the Post-Graduate Course of two years. Students not candidates for a degree will be received at any stage for which an examination shall show them to be fitted, and may remain for any desired time.

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LATIN.—Allen and Greenough's Latin Grammar, including Prosody; Writing Latin (35 Lessons in Allen's Latin Composition are recommended as indicating the amount required for examination); Virgil, the Bucolics, Georgics, and 'six books of the Æneid; Cicero, seven Orations; Sallust. Also, for the Classical Department:—

GREEK.—Hadley's Greek Grammar; Xenophon's Anabasis, four books, and Homer's Hiad, two books. Also, at and after the examination of July, 1875, Jones's Greek Prose Composition.

English.—English Grammar; Ancient and Modern Geography.

Real equivalents for any of the foregoing requirements will be accepted.

Or, for the Scientific Department:-

GEOGRAPHY. — Descriptive Geography. Physical Geography, Guyot's or an equivalent.

HISTORY.—Leading facts in general History, and especially in American History.

English.—The examination will include, 1st, Reading aloud a passage from some standard anthor, with explanations of grammatical construction, and definition and derivation of words; 2d, Writing a few sentences in English, on some familiar subject, reference being had to spelling and punctuation as well as to composition; 3d, Correction of ungrammatical sentences composed for the purpose.

Tuition, \$75. Room rent (half), average, \$25. Incidentals, \$10. Total regular College charges, \$110. Board is obtained in town at \$2.75 to \$4 a week. Other necessary expenses will probably amount to \$40 a year. Students can, however, by forming clubs under good management, very materially lessen the cost of living.

Bowdoin Orient.

Vol. VII.

BRUNSWICK, MAINE, OCTOBER 31, 1877.

No. 8.

BOWDOIN ORIENT.

PUBLISHED EVERY ALTERNATE WEDNESDAY, DURING THE COLLEGIATE YEAR, BY THE CLASS OF '78, OF

BOWDOIN COLLEGE.

EDITORS.

HARTLEY C. BAXTER, ALFRED E. BURTON, BARRETT POTTER, WILLIAM E. SARGENT, SAMUEL E. SMITH, JOHN W. THING,

J. T. DAVIDSON.

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appended.

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EDITORIAL NOTES.

The vacancy in the Editorial Board, occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Purington, has been filled by the election of Mr. J. T. Davidson.

The expenses of the ORIENT this year are unusually heavy, owing to the addition made under the present management, and we must request all subscribers who are indebted to us to make immediate payment to the business Editor, Mr. Baxter.

We refer the reader to another column for an account of our nine's last effort in the base-ball arena. That the result was a disastrous defeat is too well known. of the defeat, however, is not so well established, for we are unwilling to admit that our nine is inferior to that of our opponents; but a partial explanation, we think, may be found in an over-confidence and consequent looseness of play at first; in the method of daily practice, which should be oftener with a second nine; and in the traditional demoralization which usually characterises the first inning. We hope the Directors will see fit to at once put a second nine into the field, for which we have abundant material; and meanwhile we wish them success in their efforts to secure a return game with Bates.

The present method of electing Bugle editors, adopted since the rival publications of 1874, has worked admirably thus far, and has entirely done away with the old-time society jealousy and bitterness over the result. Any change which shall tend to diminish this petty scheming and intriguing for votes will commend itself as a change for the better, and we heartily wish that similar results could be effected in class politics-a reform which we fear, however, is more millennial than practicable; for, after all, we are but aping our elders in the outside world; and is not this very planning and plotting fast becoming a necessary (!) part of a man's education? But we were led into a digression. glad to learn of the prompt election by the several societies of the Buglers from '79, and we regard the names of the gentlemen chosen as a guarantee of the success of their work.

We should all bear in mind, however, that, if the *Bugle* is to fairly represent the College, it must enlist the general aid and support of the undergraduates. The editors fortunately have an abundance of time, but they cannot be expected to do the work without assistance.

One result of prolonging the Summer vacation so late into Fall has been the practical abolition of the Autumn Field Day of the Athletic Association.

It is much to be regretted that this interesting feature of our College sports has been even temporarily abandoned, and there is certainly no reason why future classes should not see to this matter and make our tournaments semiannual as heretofore. Dartmouth and several of the sister colleges of New England have made their record; and we repeat, there is no reason why Bowdoin should be behindhand. Of the three Associations sustained by the students, this one is best calculated to promote health and manly vigor, and we believe there is a good deal of surplus vitality in College that might very profitably be worked off in this direction. Our exhibition field is one of the best in the State, and we have also the assurance that the Association itself is or has been self-supporting.

At a meeting of the Boating Association, held Saturday, Oct. 20, the question being upon the advisability of a Fall regatta, it was decided in the affirmative. This action. although too long delayed, shows a wise determination on the part of the boating men to keep the interests of their Association prominently before the college, and to make the possession of the champion cup the source of more frequent competition. That this was the result aimed at by the donors of the cup was indicated by the remarks of Mr. Crocker of '73, at the formal presentation in the Chapel two years ago, and we are glad to see that, in the face of somewhat discouraging circumstances, the Association is alive to the importance of training the class crews. The wearers of the blue will be obliged, only temporarily we hope, to relinquish their prize without a struggle to retain it; but they can readily see that, without frequent contests, the possession of a prize signifies nothing as to the comparative strength of the four classes.

The sudden disappearance of sundry valuable articles from students' rooms without visible agency, compels us to admit the existence of an element in the midst of our College society which has not heretofore demanded the attention of the ORIENT. We mean thieving. A student goes to a recitation and, as has been customary, leaves his door unlocked; on returning he finds that his room has been entered and a valuable watch stolen. Another step out of his room for a few minutes and finds that a fine coat has been appropriated during his absence. These are only examples. We know from personal knowledge that numerous articles of greater or less value have thus disappeared.

It seems hardly possible that there can be any student so devoid of honor as to be the author of these thefts, and we do not think there is, neither can it be for a moment supposed that the women who take care of the rooms have any knowledge of them. They have been employed by the College for a long time without giving any occasion for complaint, and besides, several of the missing articles are known to have been taken while they were absent from the buildings. There is, however, one other class of persons who frequent the College buildings finding chance employment, especially at the beginning of the terms, who are not we fear strictly honest in all cases; and as they are constantly in and about the buildings we can only reiterate the advice of one of our instructors, "Keep your doors locked."

BELIEF AND CONVICTION.

The difference in the meaning of these words is generally confounded by the great mass of people. If they make any difference at all in the meaning of the two, it is so slight that they often substitute the one for the other without perceiving it. The truth is, the difference is very clearly marked, and a little careful reflection shows us that a man may believe anything, and yet be very far from convinced of it. For instance, perhaps there are scarcely ten thieves or dishonest tradesmen in the United States who do not believe that "honesty is the best policy," but the actual conduct of each shows clearly enough that they are not convinced of this truth. Their conduct, so far from showing their conviction on the subject, goes to prove that while they believe the maxim, they are convinced that it is not for their interest to follow it.

A man may thoroughly believe a thing and yet never make his belief of any practical use, simply because he believes without being convinced. The mind must be compelled into conviction by the grounds of assent being continually repeated and forced upon its attention, before it will make any practical use of what may have been its belief for many years; and conviction must take place in men's minds before their opinions will have any influence over their actions.

An eminent writer has said: "The wisdom of age and experience is precisely this—conviction from long familiarity with proofs of those truths which the young and inexperienced have merely read from books or heard from others."

If a young and healthy man was to be told that by contracting certain habits or exposing himself to certain circumstances he would do himself lasting injury, and cause his after life to be one of misery, he would doubtless give his verbal assent; but his mind would receive no impression from it. While the older man, if he could regain his youth,

would not and could not allow himself to commit any of those imprudences. The astronomer who is thoroughly convinced of the accuracy of his calculations feels no doubt as to the time of the eclipse which he has been computing; but the man of less knowledge of the heavenly bodies, although he may believe it will take place at the stated time, is so far from being convinced, that if anything of importance depends upon it, he is in a continual state of excitement and uneasiness lest he may have been mistaken.

There are certain maxims laid down as necessary to good health, as for instance "pure air," "moderation in eating and drinking," etc. Almost every one believes these, but very few are convinced of their truth, as is easily shown by the daily conduct of men. Were men thoroughly convinced that these things were absolutely requisite to health and consequently to happiness they would follow them; when the truth is, a very small part of the human family think of them in any more than a general way. It is highly important for every one that he should carefully distinguish between the two sentiments of "belief and conviction;" nor has any one a right to simply believe a thing and rest at that, especially if it be a matter of any importance. To believe that a man is guilty of an offence is not enough; mere belief is injustice to the man. One must be convicted of that belief before he has any right to entertain it. Nothing is more difficult than to convince men of the most common and most generally accepted truths. Could all the moral and social maxims that are universally believed be thrust into men's minds as convictions, a very near approach to the millenium-to say the leastwould be the result.

Students who are not in church at the close of the chanting of the Lord's Prayer will be marked absent, or if entering after that, tardy.

JUNIUS.

Genius has many strange freaks, and makes its appearance when least expected but when most wanted; but never in the history of its kind has it appeared more suddenly or produced a profound more sensation, mingled with wonder, surprise, curiosity, and admiration, than when the genius of Junius began its strange workings upon the minds of the English people by proclaiming the vices and corruptions of their nobility and government, and advocating the adoption of the purest principles of reform,—all of which are written in the form of a series of letters, dedicated to the English people, under the nom de plume of Junius.

Before the motives of Junius, and the causes which prompted him to undertake his task, can be fully appreciated, it is necessary to glance for a single moment at the conditione rerum of the English government during the period of five years which the letters of Junius comprised. We are told by an English author (who is our authority for all the statements which we shall use) that never during the history of England, from the time of Alfred the Great to the revolt of the American Colonies, was there a period which so peremptorily demanded the severe, decisive, and overpowering pen of such a writer as Junius. The French Revolution, with its consequent storms and tempests, had spent its fury alike on all European nations. Many tottered and went down; but England with her might and majesty withstood the shock, though only to be weakened and undermined by the forces with which Junius battled successfully. Profligacy and corruption among the nobility and mininistries, an unstable king, weak parliaments, a parasitic chief justice, a distracted cabinet,-all conspired to destroy the happiness between king and subject. Such were the circumstances which brought about these letters.

Those who suffered most from the invec-

tive of Junius were not backward in charging the unseen archer with cowardice for sending his unerring arrows from his unknown disguise. But it must be remembered that had Junius openly assailed the king and nobility in the way in which he did, inevitable doom would have interrupted him in his labors before they were fairly commenced. Secrecy was therefore absolutely necessary.

These letters made their first appearance in the Public Advertiser, the principal daily of London. Their purity of style, classic and exquisite language, chaste and forcible arguments, the tone and severity of their accusations, the daring spirit and boundless knowledge shown in their dealings, and the positive and unwavering enthusiasm for the pure principles therein advocated, gave them the ready acceptation and immortality which they so justly deserved.

Many suffered from his scathing censure. The debauchery and vices of the lords were fearlessly exposed to the people. For selecting as his most confidential advisers men of the most abandoned debauchery and profligacy, the king himself was assailed; and every violation of justice was severely satirized and sharply censured.

Our author tells us that Junius was "quick and irritable in his conceiving disgust, and vehement and even at times malignant in his enmities. In the violence of his hatred, almost every one whom he attacks is guilty in the extreme."

Many at that time impugned the motives of Junius as personal and ambitious; but the lapse of time fully rejected the theory, for with his last letter, in 1772, Junius vanished as mysteriously as he appeared. "Enveloped in a cloud of fictitious name, the writer of these philippics, unseen himself, beheld with secret satisfaction the vast influence of his labors, and enjoyed the universal hunt which was made to detect him in his disguise." "He beheld the people extolling him on all

sides, the court execrating, and the ministers trembling beneath the lash of his invisible hand."

The most highly finished letter of Junius was that to the King; the most sarcastic one was to the Duke of Grafton, dated May 30th, 1769.

Although it is now over one hundred years since these letters first made their appearance, yet the real author has not yet been fully discovered.

There are a number of persons to whom the authorship of these letters has been attributed; among the number are William Gerard Hamilton, Edmund Burke, Dr. Butler, Major-Gen. Charles Lee (who is known to Americans as the one who figured in the Revolution), Hugh Macaulay Boyd, Lord Ashburton, and Lord Sackville. Hamilton has been rejected as the author on the ground of having neither the energy, the courage, nor the ability. Burke cannot well be credited with the authorship. because his style and principles were exactly opposite to those of Junius; furthermore, Burke would not have spoken of himself as Junius did of him. The only reason which · led to suspecting Hamilton as Junius was, that one morning he told the Duke of Richmond the substance of a letter of Junius's, which he pretended to have just read in the Advertiser, which, on being examined, had in place of the letter an apology for its not appearing, and a promise for its appearance on the morrow, at which time it did appear. Hamilton was then suspected, but absolute proof has since been shown that the suspicious were groundless. All students of Junius and his letters have agreed that Dr. Butler was incapable of sentiments so unbecoming his mild Christian character. General Lee has made the most ridiculous claim,-it being on the ground of his own individual word that he was the author. His proof in itself disproves his claim. He claims that he left the Continent to perform the work of Junius. It was absolutely necessary, from the frequency of the correspondence between Junius and his publisher, that he should be in or about London. In a similar manner are the other claimants to this singular authorship disposed of.

From the nature of these letters, it would seem that Junius was a man of great talents and education, and thoroughly acquainted with the language, law, history, and constitution of his country. There are also many things which go to prove that he was a "man of fortune and rank. That he moved in the immediate circle of the court, and was acquainted with every public intrigue and domestic incident." From these conclusions it is evident that he who would claim to be the Junius must be an Englisman of wealth, rank, and education. During the years of 1767 to 1772 he must have been a resident of London or near by: he must have had confidential intercourse with members of the cabinet. His natural temper must be quick, irritable, and vehement; he must be heartily attracted to the welfare of his country and her constitution; be possessed of a lofty and independent spirit, strictly moral in conduct, and exemplary in political life; and be either a lawyer by profession or thoroughly acquainted with English constitutional law.

The authorities which we have quoted are old, and wanting in late proofs. Later writers urge, on the ground of the strongest proof, that the authorship belongs to Lord Chatham. It does seem that the characteristics of Junius previously spoken of are more nearly found in the character of Lord Chatham than in the others mentioned.

The subject is an interesting one; and every scholar should from his own investigation determine who is this Junius, enveloped in the mystery of an Ivanhoe.

A good opportunity to obtain instruction in Elecution is offered those students who have neglected this branch heretofore.

THE DELTA KAPPA EPSILON CONVENTION.

The thirty-first annual Convention of the Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity was held with the Mu Chapter of Madison University, Hamilton, N. Y., on October 10th and 11th.

P. L. Paine and W. G. Davis were the representatives from Bowdoin. Twenty-four chapters were represented, with a total of fifty delegates, while the members of the various chapters, who were present merely as spectators, swelled the number to nearly a hundred. The hotels were crowded to overflowing, and the latest arrivals were obliged to be quartered with the friends of the Mu Chapter. Quoting from the New York Herald, we find that "The delegates, as fast as they arrived, were met by their brothers of the home Chapter, with carriages, and brought to the Hall of Mu-which is a beautiful threestory building of brick and stone, of very handsome design, and situated in the heart of the village."

The Convention was called to order by the presiding officer of the Mu Chapter, who, in a few happy remarks, welcomed the delegates to Hamilton and the halls of the Chapter. After the examination of the credentials of the delegates present; the permanent organization was formed, as follows: President, J. H. Mason, of Madison University; Vice President, G. P. Erhard, of Columbia; Secretaries, W. L. Sheafer, of Lafayette, and E. F. Waite, of Madison University. The Convention then adjourned until 2.30 P. M.

The remaining sessions were of a private nature, and but little of their proceedings can be made public through the columns of the Orient. The meetings on Wednesday evening and Thursday morning were of especial importance, discussions arising which enlisted the attention of every delegate present. The greatest interest prevailed, the halls and anterooms being crowded with delegates and spectators, and each session was closed by the

singing of appropriate songs from the Delta Kappa Epsilon Song-Book.

It was voted that the thirty-second annual Convention be held with the Beta Chapter of Columbia College, New York City, and that the Society Quarternial be published the coming year by the same Chapter. President Rutherford B. Hayes was elected an honorary member of the Cornell Chapter, of which his two sons, Webb C., and Rutherford P., are members, the latter of whom was a delegate to the present Convention. Immediately after the session Thursday morning, the picture of the delegates was taken in front of the Hall.

Thursday afternoon the delegates were treated to a ride. They entered the carriages at the Hall, and were driven through the College grounds, which, like Tufts, are situated on a hill, and then through the entire neighborhood around Hamilton, returning to the hotel about six o'clock. Although somewhat cloudy, the trip was enjoyed to the fullest extent by the boys.

Public exercises took place in the church, Thursday evening. At 7.30 r.m. the procession, headed by the Utica Band, formed in front of the Park House, and proceeded to the church, where it halted a few moments while the orchestra took its station in the gallery; then the delegates, arm in arm, walked to their seats in the body of the church, to the inspiring strains of the Delta Kappa Epsilon Grand March. The young ladies from the Seminary were placed on the right and left sides of the delegates, and not behind them as they are in some States.

Bayard Taylor was invited to deliver the poem, but owing to business engagements he was obliged to decline. Just before the exercises a telegram was received from General J. W. Husted, expressing regrets at his inability to be present on account of sudden illness in his family. Col. W. H. Wright ably filled his place, and introduced as the

orator of the evening, Rev. John Peddie, D.D., of Philadelphia, whose oration was upon the "Brighter Vision of Life." It was a masterly production, and the eloquent divine sat down amid a burst of applause. At the close of the exercises, the delegates rose in a mass and sang a number of soulstirring Delta Kappa Epsilon songs,

" A. K. E. is Marching Onward,"

the favorite song of J. K. E., to the air of "Jolly Dogs," and

"Oh to be a J. K. E."

On their way to the hotel the delegates halted before the President's house, while the band gave a brief serenade. President Dodge invited the boys into his study, shook hands with them all round, and expressed his gratification at the excellent condition of the Delta Kappa Epsilon Chapter at Madison University, and the honor it bestowed on the fraternity at large. The procession then proceeded to the Park House, where a sumptuous banquet was served. After three hours profitably spent at the table, the different chapters were toasted, a delegate from each responding for his own, and the ladies and the absent chapters were not forgotten. The banquet was continued until a late hour, and was closed by the singing of the J. K. E. Doxology:

> Hail to our Brotherhood, Bright is our Brotherhood, Noble its aim. Eyes beaming earnestly, Hearts bound in unity And immortality, Guarding its name.

I stand upon an island in a stream. The limpid water rushes to the sea From whence it came—whence, imperceptibly, It was uplifted by the sun's long beam, Whose flashing pulses in each drop still seem To beat. It took its way through lake, through lea; And, sky-imbued with wondrons purity, Now back it flows into the deep supreme. The Cause, in his cternal sway of time, From out the past uplifts the lives of men; And nen, in passing through the world, will learn That virtue comes from trial, worth sublime From much experience. Our spirits then, Well-formed, into eternity return.

—Oberlin Review.

LOCAL.

Stop thief!

Sombrero is no slouch.

Whist is the game.

First snow storm October 22d.

Reporters—their name is legion.

The Peucinian is not open this term.

No base-ball suits worn in Senior recitations.

S. P. Record, formerly of Tufts, has entered '78.

Fires built! For particulars, address "Stibby," 29 Appleton.

The proficients appear to be doing good work in the Gymnasium.

Fair over, and everybody talks of settling down to good, hard study.

Was there an understanding between the Sophomores and the Barbers?

A new pump has been put in the well near the South End of Winthrop.

The class of '81 now numbers fifty; so we learn from the monitor's book.

That was a good rush of the Prof.'s, though he barely got into prayers.

We heard a Freshman say, recently, that a coal fire was the worst thing out. So is an oil can.

The Bugle Editors have been chosen. They are Byron, Davis, Huston, Ring, and Stearns.

Now is the time to put in coal. Have a headache and put it in yourself. 'Tis much cheaper, you know.

It reminds one of old times to hear the Freshmen talk about conventions, combinations, and elections.

A smart one says that the main point of resembance between a college and cemetery is the number of deadheads to be found in both. Pass round the hat.

We certainly ought to know the value of peace and quietness. Why are you so considerate, Sophomores?

Get some of that stamped paper with envelopes to match, at Marrett's, ere writing to home and friends once more.

The story of the Hunter and his Dog is now understood by a certain Senior. Was it the man with the gun who was referred to?

Stibby astonishes his equals by addressing them in a dialect rarely heard among men. We now thoroughly believe in Darwinism.

A prominent member of the Faculty says that Mr. B. is not the most precise man as to minutes who ever existed. So say we all of us.

Scene in Mathematical room. Student—"I think I misunderstood you, Prof." Prof.—"I don't think it was so much a case of misunderstanding as of not knowing."

Quite a number of trades are represented in the Freshman class. There's a Fisher, a Mason, a Smith, a Gardner, a Wheelwright, two Chamberlains, a Cutter, and a King. Let them re-Joyce in this fact.

Prof. in Political Economy—"Mr. S., has one man any moral right to get all he can from another?" Mr. S. hesitates. Prof.—"For instance, am I justified in getting all I can out of you?" Laughter.

The classical Sophomores are wildly running around begging their friends to congratulate them. Mathematics is now an optional study with them, and Anna Lytics has no more terrors. Truly the world improves.

Our friend Bones has again disappeared. Has he gone on one of his pilgrimages, and is he to return after a prolonged absence, as he has several times done before, or has he gone for good? We shall not be surprised if we see him in Chapel some fine morning.

The Bowdoin Boating Association begins a new year by electing the following officers: Commodore, C. A. Baker; Vice Commodore, J. W. Achorn; Secretary, E. F. Varney; Treasurer, A. G. Ladd; Assistant Treasurer, H. A. Wing; Directors, S. E. Smith, J. P. Huston, and S. E. Spring.

Student—"An assembly in voting on a subject often modify it so that it becomes totally different from what was originally proposed—like a fence built with holes in it." Prof. of Rhetoric—"Do you think this modification is productive of good?" Student—"Yes, sir." Prof.—"Then, doubtless, you think that gaps should be left in building fences." Student—"That would be according to what they were to be used for, since we often construct fences to confine cattle and leave holes in it for sheep to jump through."

From the Senior recitations in Geology come a large number of bulls. One person makes a ridiculous mistake in spelling; another defines "Clinometer," in a manner at once paradoxical and laughable; while another learns that snow does not fall in columns. "Hedgehog" is defined as "something hard;" and a microscopic animalcule is spoken of as "about four inches long-a multiple of six." Add to these the definition of Artesian wells, "so called from Artois in France where they were first found," and the one of submarine volcanoes, "Volcanoes which sometimes discharge lava beneath the surface of the ocean, causing great destruction of fish," and you have a few of the many blunders made. No doubt many more would be made if some of the students could possibly be induced to say anything, which does not appear likely to happen. If we keep on as we have begun we shall establish reputations for life, and stand fair chances of immortality.

BASE-BALL.

Bates vs. Bowdoins.

The game played Saturday, the 20th inst., contrary to the expectation of the members of both nines, resulted in a decided victory for

the Bates. The Bowdoins went to Lewiston confident of an easy victory over the weak (?) nine of Bates; the Bates would be satisfied if they kept the score of the Bowdoins down to 10. As usual, at the first of the game the Bowdoins played very loosely, allowing the Bates, through one error, to score six runs on the first inning. The Bates made some very brilliant plays in the field, one especially noticeable in the first inning. Phillips hit a hot liner to center field; Hoyt, running up, took the ballon the fly and threw it to Ranger, second base, thereby putting out Smith. In the eighth inning also, Lombard, of third base, took a hot liner from Jacobs' bat, and put out Hitchcock at third. Both double plays.

The fielding of the Bowdoin nine was very good indeed, with the exception of one or two men who made some very costly errors. A great deal was expected from Record, and the expectation was fulfilled. His fielding was almost perfect, and when we take into consideration that this is his first game since he broke his hand it is something to be marvelled at. He made some very fine stops and threw splendidly. Potter and Swett each made a very fine catch. The ball in each case being a foul, and by hard running was taken on the bound.

The Bowdoins at the bat seemed to find no difficulty in hitting the ball, but owing to the queer pitching of Given, who has a peculiar way of throwing overhand half the time, it went into the air at almost every hit. The following is the score in full:

				ES.	BAT
A. E.	P.O	R.	IB.	A.B.	
1 1	10	0	1	5	Sanborn, 1st b
0 0	4	0	1	5	Lombard, 3d b
1 3	7	1	1	5	Wilbur, c
4 1	3	1	2	5	Ranger, 2d b
2 3	0	3	1		
0 0	0	1	0		
2 1	0	1	2		
0 0	2	1	1		Parsons, r. f.
1 2	1	0	0	4	Hoyt, c. f
		_			• /
1 11	27 1	8	9	.45	Total
1 4 2 0 2 0	7 3 0 0 0 2 1	1 1 3 1 1 1 0	1 2 1 0 2 1 0	5 6 6 5 4	Wilbur, c. Ranger, 2d b. Siven, p. Buker, l. f. Foss, s. s. Parsons, r. f. Hoyt, c. f.

BOW	D	OINS.					
		A.B.	1B.	R.	P.O.	Α.	E.
Jacobs, c		5	0	0	4	0	4
Smith, r. f		4	1	1	0	0	0
Phillips, p			0	0	1	2	1
Record, 2d b		3	0	0	6	5	1
Potter, 3d b		3	0	1	3	0	1
Maxey, c. f			0	0	1	0	2
Swett, 1st b.		3	0	ō	1Î	ŏ	õ
Hitchcock, l. f		3	1	ő	0	0	ŏ
Bourne, s. s.			ĩ	ŏ	ĭ	ĭ	4
,		_	_	_	_	_	_
Total		.31	3	2	27	8	13
Innings 2		3 4	5	6	7 8	9	
Bates	-	0 = 0	1	0	1 0		-8
Bowdoins 0 0	-	0 1	1	Õ	0 0		$-\tilde{2}$
m: 0 0 *1		40			***		

Time of Game—I hour 40 minutes. Umpire—H. W. Oakes. Scorers—Bates, F. H. Briggs; Bowdoins, H. B. Wilson.

'80 vs. '81.

The second game between the Sophomores and Freshmen was played on the Delta, Saturday A.M., October 13th. The prominent features of the game, and which detracted much from the interest felt, were heavy striking and numerous errors. The splendid double play between Jones and Giveen, and a very pretty one-hand catch by Haggerty in left, were the best points of the game. The following is the score:

			- 5		-	. 110
following is the score:						
SOPHO	MORE	s.				
		. 1B.	R.	P.O.	A.	E.
Swett, 1st b	7	0	0	9	0	- 0
Call, 3d b	7	3	4	0	1	1
Holmes, r. f	7	3	2	0	0	3
Spring, c.		3	6	10	ĩ	10
Giveen, s. s.		4	4	2	3	0
Whitmore, c. f		2	1	ĩ	0	$\tilde{\mathbf{z}}$
Wilson, 2d b		0	1	1	4	4
Jones, 1. f		i	2	3	ī	$\hat{2}$
Maxey, p		3	4	1	2	2
5 / 1	_	_	_	_	_	
Total	59	19	24	27	12	24
FRESI	HMEN.					
			ъ	P.O.		Ta
Dankan a						
Barker, c		0	0	0	3	21

Wilson, p	4	0	- 1	. 0	8	2
Haggerty, 2d b	4	2	0	3	0	4
Hitchcock, 1st b			0	16	0	2
Cutler, s. s.	5	2	2	0	5	3
Payson, 3d b		0	2	2	1	2
Snow, 1. f		1	0	3	1	6
Dike, c. f			1	1	ō	3
Little, r. f.			ì	$\hat{2}$	0	0
		_	_		_	_
Total	39	8	7	27	18	13

Two-Base Hits—Call 1, Spring 1, Haggerty 1.
Time of Game—I hour 55 minutes. Umpire—C. M.
Jacobs, '78. Scorer—H. B. Wilson, '80.

PERSONAL.

[We earnestly request contributions for this department from the Alumni and friends of the College.]

'34.—Rev. Cyrus Hamlin, D.D., formerly President of Robert College, Constantinople, now connected with the Bangor Theological Seminary, delivered the annual address before the Woman's Missionary Society, at State Street Church, held in Portland, October 20th. In the first part of the address, Dr. Hamlin delineated the true phases through which education on missionary ground has passed. In early times the conviction that too much . money was given to education, made a great change in the system of education. The study of English alone was proscribed, and in some cases, the missions established no schools. After a time the fallacy of this system showed itself in the deplorable ignorance in which the youth were growing up. The native pastor may make a good Christian, but his mind must be in a degree cultivated in order to present truths to his fellow beings in a forcible and convincing manner. Coming to the specific subject of the evening-the manner in which female education has been so wonderfully initiated-he spoke of its steady and hopeful growth, and its place in the reconstruction of the household. The educated woman must lead the way. The great and glorious work of the Woman's Board is the education of women for the household and the school-house over all unevangelized lands.

'68.—Thomas J. Emery has been admitted to the Suffolk, Massachusetts, bar.

'70.—Charles H. Moore, our late popular Instructor in Modern Languages, is at present partner in the Patent Solicitors' Office of Tracy & Co., Cleveland, O.

'74.—A. G. Bradstreet is studying railroad law at Portland, with a view to being admitted to practice sometime during the Winter. '75.—Married, October 20th, in Fryeburg, Edward S. Osgood and Miss Etta Haley of F.

'75.—D. M. McPherson is Principal of the High School in Meredith Village, N. H.

'77.—0. M. Lord is teaching the High School in South Thomaston.

'77.—F. H. Crocker is Principal of the High School in Steuben, Me.

'77.—M. R. Williams, formerly of this class, is teaching the Grammar School in Gardiner.

THE COLLEGE WORLD.

99 Freshmen at Amherst; 52 at Bates; 50 at Colby.

Mr. W. A. Bancroft has been re-elected Captain of the university crew at Harvard.

Princeton has 405 students this year. There are 102 Freshmen in the Academic department.

Great complaints are made at Amherst of the loss of numerous articles from the dormitory rooms during vacations.

Yale is soon to come into possession of about \$250,000 recently left it by Mrs. Caroline M. Street of New Haven.

Harvard's remarkable success in the baseball arena continues. Her last triumphs are over the "Clippers" and "Our Boys."

The Amherst Freshmen will hereafter compete for the Washburn prize and take part in the annual gymnastic exhibition.—Ex.

Among the subjects for Sophomore compositions given out at Yale are: Addison's Method of Elevating Public Opinion; The Silent, or The Empire of Silence; The Religious Light of Socrates; Dinah Morris, in George Eliot's "Adam Bede"; Effects of Invention on the Demand for Labor; Centennial Celebration of Events in our History; Government of Cities in Relation to Party Politics.—Ex.

The one hundred and twenty-fourth college year of Columbia opened Oct. 1, under new and encouraging auspices. Several new electives and "optionals" have been added, and the curriculum is now one of the best in the country.

We give below a table showing the best records made at Amherst in the different athletic sports since their introduction:

Throwing Heavy Hammer	
Best Three Jumps	
Hundred-Yard Dash	
Putting Shot	
One-Half-Mile Run	2 min. 12 3-4 sec
One-Mile Walk	
Hurdle Race	
One-Mile Run	
Running Long Jump	17 ft 9 3-4 in
Standing Long Jump	10 ft 10 1 4 in
One-Fourth-Mile Run	54.9.4 500
Running High Jump Sack Race	99 000
Three-Legged Race	10.2.4.000
Three-Legged Rate	911 6
Throwing Base-Ball	4 1044 11.
Potato Race	
Hop, Skip, and Jnmp	
Three-Mile Walk	
Three-Mile Run	
Standing High Jump	3 It. 11 in.
Two-Hundred-and-Twenty-Yar	
Pole Vaulting	7 ft. 1 in.
Batting Base-Ball	
One Hundred Yards, Backward	s16 sec.
Foot-Ball Warn	
Consolation Race	57 sec.

CLIPPINGS.

"Only one Senior lady chews gum."— Lawrence Collegian.

A stuttering Professor says: "The Dog Star is no star at all. It is a p-p-p-pup-planet."—Ex.

Mr. Hayes has been made an honorary member of J. K. E. Has Mr. Tilden received an election to F. P. ?—Record.

"When a fellow mistakes a man with a lantern for a genuine street-car, and tries to get on board, it is time for him to join the Berkeley Temperance Union, or quit drinking beer."—Amherst Student.

- "A Soph, on reading 'Daniel Deronda,' said he always thought the President of Harvard wrote well."—Cornell Era.
- "The founders of this paper were both presented with boys recently. We contemplate our future calmly."—The Wittenberger.
- "Wanted.—The contributor who didn't think his rejected article better than anything he had ever seen in 'that magazine.'"—Acta Columbiana.

Moody has visited Amherst, and held four prayer meetings; yet the *Student* still gets off jokes like the following: "Made of Orleans, Mo-lasses."—*Ex*.

"A Junior Sci., who had doubts about 'getting through,' says he propitiated the gods by leaving a stream of H₂S running during the vacation."—Irving Union.

An editor being asked at a dinner-table if he would take some pudding, replied in a fit of abstraction: "Owing to a crowd of other matter, we are unable to find room for it."—Ex.

"Why," asked Pat, one day—"why was Balaam a first-class astronomer?" The other man gave it up, of course. "Shure," said Pat, "'twas because he had no trouble in finding an ass-to-roid."—Ex.

The exploring party the other day struck the place where Priam used to trade for his flour and beaus at Mycenæ, and found the Trojan monarch's pass-book, showing that his account was behind by fifty-nine drachmas. Dr. Schliemann says this arouses all the grocer passions of his nature.—Ex.

"The aspiring youth who finds that he is not to be allowed to wear a hat and carry a cane gets a lesson in humility, discipline, and self-restraint like that read to the youthful British aristocrat who, on informing the playground at Eton that he was a marquis and the son of a duke, was forthwith saluted with two kicks for the marquis and three for the duke."—N. Y. World.

"Chums discussing their prospective evening's occupation: No. 1—' Well, I think I shall resolve myself into a telescope and astronomize a little to-night." No. 2—' You had better resolve yourself into a hole and erawl into it." Ex.

Our "heavy" sister, the Cornell Review, is expected to make her first bow next week before a long-suffering public. She will appear gorgeously arrayed in that old green dress (especially turned and pressed for the occasion), and will immediately commence a desperate flirtation with the Freshman Class with a view not to matrimony but finances. Beware! Price \$2.25, invariably in advance.—Era.

EDITORS' TABLE.

The Tufts Collegian, in commencing its new volume, institutes a great improvement in its outside appearance, by reducing its ungainly sheet to more genteel proportions, and improving its type. It now forms one of the neatest and trimmest of our exchanges. Inside the improvement is not so noticeable; the translation from the Italian poem, however, is very good. The only strictly literary article of which this number boasts-the "Unity of the Stars," we judge, though nothing is said about it, must have been the prize examination paper on Loomis's Astronomy; otherwise we do not see why that should be published, any more than any other examination paper. The habit of criticising and reviewing all the noted literary works of the day, which seems to have struck the Collegian rather badly this month, we think is a little outside the domain of college journalism. It seems quite sufficient for us to criticise each other's productions, without attempting to pass sentence upon men of established literary fame; and besides, if any one really desires to read a good review of a new book. the press of the day is continually furnishing enough and more than enough of this very article, by abler critics than college journals generally boast. Another thing: College papers, we think, ought to strive to reduce to its minimum this outside paddling and confine their columns strictly to collegiate matters.

The Columbia Spectator has quite a sarcastic tirade on the "Marking System"—that subject of many maledictions from every student. Aside from this article, the paper is entirely local. It leaves the literary work for the Acta.

The Harvard Advocate, in its literary articles, is hardly up to its former standard. "A Well-Remembered Interview" is decidedly weak and attenuated. "The Scientific Hen," if it contains a morsel of truth, is certainly a sad commentary on the Lawrence Scientific School.

The Colby Echo still preserves its good position. It is now striving to wake the boys up a little on singing and on base-ball. With such active editors, it is a wonder how the boys can help responding. The note on songs we most heartily endorse, knowing how much our own enjoyment on festive occasions depends on our Bowdoin songs "That make the welkin ring." The Echo is all full, as a college paper should be, of reforms and improvements in every direction. The base-ball nine, according to the "Communication," is now in very hard lines. The want of backing by the students was the reason why the Bowdoin nine were unable to negotiate a game with them. Evidently Colby, as a whole, needs to enthuse.

The Lawrence Collegian is just starting forth with a new board of editors, and they make their début with quite unwonted modesty. Though a little fresh and awkward in some portions, on the whole it is a very readable journal. The local columns, five in fine type by the way, seem to be their specialty, and this, if nothing else, should surely tend to make the Collegian popular at home.

The College Herald of the University of Lewisburg, though a small sheet for a monthly, is good as far as it goes. The "Poeta Nascitur, non Fit" is very old for a subject but quite wittily treated. In a financial point of view, we should judge from an editorial note, the Herald is not a success, having six hundred dollars worth of delinquent subscribers on her books, and a clamoring publisher in the background. The editor warms up with righteons indignation against those six years' receivers of the Herald who, when asked for payment, refuse to take the next number from the post office box, "Affirming they never knew them." The method of sending until ordered to discontinue, has evidently been their ruin. Let all others take warning. The ORIENT'S method of "Payment in Advance" is the only true way.

The Yale Record is now rejoicing over a fair Senior election, and it is certainly a thing to be longed for. This subject and the suspension of the customary "Thanksgiving Jubilee," occupy almost the entire paper. The Fall class regattas were very successful. Seventy-Nine won the barge race.

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Bowdoin Orient.

Vol. VII.

BRUNSWICK, MAINE, NOVEMBER 14, 1877.

No. 9.



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Special facilities are now offered to students in the various branches of Engineering. The means of theoretical instruction are ample, and the town of Brunswick being one of the principal railroad centres in the State, and the seat of various manufactures, affords opportunity for the study of actual works. The College also enjoys many favors from the United States Coast Survey Office. The admission is the same as to the Scientific Department, except that a full equivalent in French will be taken, if desired, in the place of Latin. The studies of the first and second years are those already given in the Scientific Course, except that Drawing is commenced in the Freshman year, and Descriptive Geometry is taken during the Sophomore year. Those who complete satisfactorily the four years course in Engineering will receive the degree of Sc.B. The degree of Civil Engineer and Mechanical Engineer will be given only to those who shall complete the Post-Graduate Course of two years. Students not candidates for a degree will be received at any stage for which an examination shall show them to be fitted, and may remain for any desired time.

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All applicants for admission should produce testimonials of good moral character. They will be examined in the following subjects:—

MATHEMATICS. — Arithmetic, including Common and Decimal Fractions, Interest, Square Root and the Metric System; Algebra, to Equations of the Second Degree; Geometry, Books I. and III. of Loomis's Geometry.

LATIN.—Allen and Greenough's Latin Grammar, including Prosody; Writing Latin (35 Lessons in Allen's Latin Composition are recommended as indicating the amount required for examination); Virgil, the Bucolics, Georgics, and six books of the Æncid; Cicero, seven Orations; Sallust. Also, for the Classical Department:—

GREEK. — Hadley's Greek Grammar; Xenophon's Anabasis, four books, and Homer's Iliad, two books. Also, at and after the examination of July, 1875, Jones's Greek Prose Composition.

English.—English Grammar; Ancient and Modern Geography.

Real equivalents for any of the foregoing requirements will be accepted.

Or, for the Scientific Department : -

GEOGRAPHY. — Descriptive Geography. Physical Geography, Guyot's or an equivalent.

HISTORY.—Leading facts in general History, and especially in American History.

ENGLISH.—The examination will include, 1st, Reading aloud a passage from some standard author, with explanations of grammatical construction, and definition and derivation of words; 2d, Writing a few sentences in English, on some familiar subject, reference being had to spelling and punctuation as well as to composition; 3d, Correction of ungrammatical sentences composed for the purpose.

Tuition, \$75. Room rent (half), average, \$25. Incidentals, \$10. Total regular College charges, \$110.

Board is obtained in town at \$2.75 to \$4 a week. Other necessary expenses will probably amount to \$40 a year. Students can, however, by forming clubs under good management, very materially lessen the cost of living.

Bowdoin Orient.

Vol. VII.

BRUNSWICK, MAINE, NOVEMBER 14, 1877.

No. 9.

BOWDOIN ORIENT.

PUBLISHED EVERY ALTERNATE WEDNESDAY, DURING THE COLLEGIATE YEAR, BY THE CLASS OF '78, OF

BOWDOIN COLLEGE.

EDITORS.

HARTLEY C. BAXTER,
ALPRED E. BURTON,
BARRETT POTTER,
JAMES T. DAVIDSON.

HILLIAM E. SARGENT,
SAMUEL E. SMITH,
JOHN W. THING,

TEAMS—\$2.00 a year in advance; single copies, 15 cents. Matter designed for publication may be handed to the Editors or addressed to Bowoux Outser, Brunswick, Maine. It should be accompanied by the writer's name, and the signature which he wishes to have amorended.

For sale at W. H. Marrett's and B. G. Dennison's, Brunswick.

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EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Brown Prize for Extemporaneous English Composition, has, through the generosity of its former donor, been re-established, with provisions making it applicable to the class of '78. After the present collegiate year it will be a Junior prize, as heretofore. The discontinuance of this exercise having been somewhat publicly noticed in these columns, we are doubly glad to be able to make this statement.

Our Summer School of Science, so successfully created during the Summer of 1876, was continued last vacation under the able management of Profs. Carmichael, Robinson, and Lee. The entire working force numbered thirty, the sexes being about equally represented. Graduates of Harvard, Yale, Dartmouth, St. Lawrence, Vassar, and Bowdoin were included, and one solitary Jap.

The course of study was thoroughly fundamental and practical in its nature, comprising lectures in Chemistry, Mineralogy, and Zoölogy, with actual tests and experiments in the several branches under the careful supervision of an instructor, our well-selected and arranged cabinets furnishing abundant facilities for personal examination. Pleasant and profitable excursions were made to neighboring points of interest, notably one in Pres. Chamberlain's commodious yacht to some of the islands off the coast.

The College duties of our Scientific Professors are by no means sinecures, and the additional confinement, attendant upon a work of this kind, must sooner or later make a vacation imperative, especially as rotation is impossible on account of their small number. We hope, however, that nothing will interfere to prevent the continuance of a work which is so well conducted and so much needed, and we cordially wish the Summer School a long and prosperous future.

Though the columns of the ORIENT are always open for any word that may concern the good of the College, it is seldom we see any notice of or remark upon the religious condition of its members, which seems of the highest concern. The remark is often heard,

from the lips even of those who feel a deep interest for the welfare of the College, that the religious influence is either low or entirely wanting here. Not in defence of those who do desire to live uprightly, but for the benefit of any who may think of coming here, and with whom this subject may have weight, it can be truly said that a fair proportion of the whole number of students are careful, in their ways of life, that they may blend their faith with works. But it should also be remarked that the students are not alone in their efforts to raise the moral tone of the College; several members of the Faculty show their interest both by their presence and assistance in our meetings, and by their cordial invitations to come and unite with them in the Saturday Evening Lecture. It seems proper to state that the morals of the College are not disregarded, but on the contrary a cordial welcome is extended to all to attend all religious exercises, where everything in our power is done to make them interesting and beneficial.

[The following communication was received too late for our last issue, but we gladly publish it now, and commend to our readers its suggestions. The writer advocates a "more extended course in English Literature." If our memory is not at fault, we have not, nor have had for some time, any course whatever in this branch, and we heartily wish its importance could be sufficiently felt to have it included in the curriculum.—EDS. ORIENT.]

Editors of Orient: The suggestions in your last number concerning the "formation of a State Literary Association" were excellent and timely. That there should be something to arouse us to greater literary activity, is so obvious that it is admitted by all without argument. The muse of Longfellow and Hawthorne, the inspiration derived from the deep sighing of the "darksome pines," are not sufficient to raise us from the slough of literary inactivity into which we have sunk; and it is highly important that something

should be done to restore enthusiasm and interest.

There is no doubt whatever that a more extended course in English Literature would do much to instill interest in writing and speaking. As this, however, cannot be brought about until the Faculty in their wisdom decree a change, it behooves us to look for an impetus from some other source. have our Boating Association, our Base-Ball Club, and other organizations to develop physical strength. Why should we not have a well-managed organization to unfold literary strength? Would that our halls might again resound with declamation-with such spirited discussions as were wont to awake the echoes in the halls of the Peucinian and Athenæan Societies! Would that the St. Croix Prize were not a thing of past usefulness, serviceable only to "fill up" the annual catalogue! The sweep of years has brought changes which have done away with our two General Societies, and, perhaps, under the circumstances, the re-establishment of them, or the formation of new ones, would not be wise. To us, it seems that the formation of a "State Literary Association" would have a direct tendency to interest us in literary pursuitsproviding, of course, that it is rightly managed. It would awaken us to a sense of our imperfections in this matter, give our instructors new courage to work, and could not but benefit all concerned. Orators and fine writers are made only by work, hard, untiring work, as might be proven by familiar examples. With proper application all may become good writers and speakers; as Sallust says, "Men want industry more than time or abilities." Let us have a free and general discussion of this matter. Let all interest themselves and our theories will result in practical working. J.

Derby caps are not as popular as they were.

LIFE'S MORROWS.

A childish head with locks of curling hair; Pure, wond'ring eyes; a forehead broad and fair;

A little dimpled finger tracing down Its lettered page a volume old and worn;

One mystic word, on which the sunlight fell,

The finger strove to trace, the lips to spell—

The word "To-morrow."

A fair youth climbing high a monutain side, With only glowing, hopeful dreams to guide —

Fair, glowing dreams of battles fought and won, An eager face turned upward to the sun;

A heart filled high with the rich wine of life, A soul that longs to mingle in the strife Upon the morrow.

A way-woru man, above whose brow the cares And toils of life are writ in silvered hairs;

A heart that aches with longing for the truth And trust left far behind him in his youth;

A soul unsatisfied with its to-day, And ever dreaming of a far-away And blest to-morrow.

A darkened room; a silence—breathless, deep, And awful—as the very air were sleep;

A enfined form—cold brow—white, chiseled lips—Pale, scentless flowers in waxen finger-tips;

Soft footsteps—silent greetings in the gloom— A solemn prayer—a eulogy—a tomb Upon the morrow.

MUSIC.

It would perhaps be difficult to tell in what originated our word music. The Greeks understood by music the arts of the Muse, music in the modern sense of the word, and all poetry and eloquence.

But in our own day the term music is applied alone to that art which strives to affect the soul by tones. In searching for the history of music many opinions—all of course mere conjectures—concerning its origin have been given. It has been believed by many that it originated in the efforts of men to imi-

tate the cries of birds and animals. But I think this view would be at once rejected by any lover of music who would take the trouble to give the matter a little careful thought. Why should we look to the brute creation for a solution of the question?

Would not the natural expression of the emotions by sounds be music? It is not to be denied that when once the power of affecting the soul by tones expressive of joy or sorrow was felt, that the very knowledge of the power would lead man's attention to the sounds of surrounding nature; but that music originated in the mere effort to repeat those sounds I cannot believe. Those who support this opinion seem to me to be stooping to earth to seek the origin of a heavenly science. Man carly discovered that there were feelings of his soul which mere words were inadequate to express; emotions which were too deep for human language. Instinctively he sought for some more spirited medium, and the result was music. Perhaps the first musicians were the shepherds, who, while watching their flocks by night, heard the winds of night-fall whispering among the reeds of the plain, and, charmed with the song, sought to imitate the mighty singer. In fact, by a little use of the imagination, we might give it any origin; but we shall probably never have any very accurate knowledge of its birth.

Wherever we find music we also find musical instruments; from which we judge that their origin was coëval. The first instrument of which we have any account was a rude harp, played by Jubal, son of Lamech, before the flood. One of the oldest songs on record is that sung by Miriam after the passage of the Red Sea.

At the time of David and Solomon, a part of the religious service of the Hebrews consisted in chanting Psalms with instrumental accompaniment.

The only instruments known at that time

were a sort of rude harp of triangular shape, and the cymbal. These instruments were used only as a monotonous accompaniment to the song, and would probably be regarded as anything but harmonious at the present day. The first great advancement in the science of music was made by the invention of the organ, which was first used among the Greeks. It was at that time a very imperfect instrument, having but two keys, and worked by some hydraulic power. Improvements were constantly made till it reached its present state of perfection. It would be difficult to estimate the influence this invention has had in raising the science to its present position. From being a mere monotonous accompaniment, music has become a language. civilization has advanced music has become more highly appreciated and more closely studied, so that at the present day we find scarcely a home that does not boast its musical instrument and its musician. By no class of people is music more highly prized, perhaps, than by college students, and certainly by no class is it more needed.

Show us a college without its glee clubs, class quartettes, and college orchestra, and we will show you one lacking in spirit and energy. The influence exerted by music is very great; it refines and elevates the soul, and lifts man above the reach of sordid and debasing passions. Wherever music dwells there dwells with it culture and refinement.

ZENOBIA vs. CLEOPATRA.

The pages which the historian devotes to the great beauty, strength of intellect, and daring bravery of Zenobia are few and insignificant ones indeed compared with the numerous historic announcements which we continually read concerning the much-spoken-of Cleopatra. It is as natural to wonder as it is difficult to understand why the *literati* allow their blind enthusiam for Cleopatra to

totally obscure and cause to be overlooked the noble life and genius of Zenobia, the Queen of Palmyra. This Queen, with her great beauty, unparalleled bravery, and scholarly ways, receives but a reluctant mention from the historian whose extravagant language concerning the beauty, doings, and suicide of Mark Antony's enchantress may almost be interpreted as a lamentation that he, too, could not have been her contemporary. The considerations which have led to a comparison of these dark-skinned Princesses are of a faultfinding nature. For a close investigation into the character of Cleopatra convinces us that the fame with which the Egyptian Queen emerges from the mould of popular opinion should be notoriety. These two terms are not synonymous, and it is not necessary to explain their distinction. When we ask ourselves the question, "Could Cleopatra be admitted into American or English society to-day as a woman of elegance and virtue?" her unmerited fame at once becomes evident,-for, did she belong to this century. social laws would find no difficulty in allotting to her her proper station. The historian does, in a great measure, cast the mould of public opinion for such characters, and it is in him as much as any one we find fault.

For the purpose of showing the enormity of this mistake in history, we shall attempt to show the unmerited insignificance of Zenobia, as well as the illegitimacy of Cleopatra's claim to fame. We admire the beauty and bravery of the Egyptian Queen. We have heard of the wonderful exploits of Semiramis, but never in the history of her kind has woman shown such a remarkable combination of faculties as did Zenobia. Profound military skill, insatiable thirst for knowledge, generosity and love for her subjects, such as no monarch or queen before or since has ever shown; knowledge of human nature, and beauty such as that in which Tennyson clothed his Mermaid Queen. These were the lights which made her brief reign—so rudely cut short by the Roman power—likened unto the unheralded visitation of a flaming meteor in the gloomy firmament, and departing only to make the darkness seem more intense.

In our description of Zenobia we would not wish to be considered as blinded by that mad enthusiasm, which we impute to others concerning Cleopatra. But to make our comparison complete, it is necessary to compare beauty as well as other qualities. To establish the superiority of Zenobia over Cleopatra, in respect to beauty, we will quote historic annals:

"Zenobia, claiming to be descended from a long line of Macedonian Kings, equalled and surpassed in beauty her ancestor, Cleopatra. She was of a dark complexion, her teeth were white as pearls, her large, black eyes, sparkling with uncommon fire, were tempered with attractive sweetness."

The valor of the Egyptian Queen is well known. Of Zenobia, we declare her achievements and daring bravery as unparalleled by woman.

We do not deny that Cleopatra was brave, brilliant, and enchanting. But for sublimity of soul and pure, lofty pride, see what a gleaning from Roman history offers.

The Roman power had swept its cruel legions over the whole civilized world, and yoked the proudest nations of the earth under its subjection. Now, like Alexander of old, it was about to hang up helmet and spear and weep for conquests; soothing its troubled breast it doted over its conquests as they extended over the civilized globe; when suddenly it spied the Barbarian provinces of the East, and thought, with paltry arms, to constellate the jewels of its crown with lesser ones. No sooner said than done; Gaul, Spain, and Britain yielded to the conqueror of the earth, and then Aurelius directed his arms against the Queen of Palmyra and the East,

Zenobia. We should infer that the Emperor led his faction against this Princess with an air of indifference and confidence; but before there was victory for him, his indifference was changed to anxiety, and his confidence to doubt; for Zenobia displayed military skill of no petty nature.

But feminine valor only temporarily stayed the tide fast sweeping her to destruction. Her fortunes were decided in two decisive battles. Driven to desperation, she strongly fortified herself within Palmyra, but of no avail; Palmyra must yield, and Zenobia, losing all hope, resolved to take to flight. Mounting the fleetest of her dromedaries she had already reached the banks of the Euphrates, when she was overtaken by the pursuit of light-horsemen and brought back, was laid in chains at the Emperor's feet.

"How dare you wage war against the Emperors of Rome?" exclaimed the stern Aurelius. "I disdain to acknowledge as Roman Emperors an Aurelius or Gallienus. You alone I acknowledge as my conqueror and my sovereign," was her respectful but firm response.

The Roman people were loath to wage their power in petty strife with a woman, and censured Aurelius for allowing so small a strife to assume such a vast magnitude. To these censures he responded: "You speak with contempt of the war I am waging against this woman; but you know not her skill." The unfortunate Queen was carried to Rome and graced the triumphal car of Aurelius, who had bound her in golden chains. Although she became a Roman matron and lived and died in Rome, yet it was a life of captivity.

What a contrast between these dusky Princesses. One seeks adornment in the beauty of soul, the other in a retinue of maids and servants. One seeks enjoyment in books and retirement; the other in propounding riddles to a lover from a gilded barge.

Thus do we see the lofty spirit and genius

of Zenobia. Her memory is not associated with continual mention of amours; nor did her life culminate in the agonies of a retribution which cries for the fatal sting of an asp in the bosom which knows no virtue.

O Zenobia, fair Queen! True, thou hast been unheeded, Thy valor forgotten as a thing never needed; But years in the future, when truth shall command, Thy name shall be sung e'en in this distaut land.

HAWTHORNE.

Nathaniel Hawthorne, as is well known, was born at Salem, Mass., July 4th, 1804. This is a romantic old town, its houses being old-styled, "gray, gambrel-roofed" buildings, which have withstood the storms of centuries. It is also far-famed as the place where witchcraft once flourished in all its vigor.

Such a town, composed to so great a degree of rusty wooden houses, moss-covered and surrounded by so many tokens of the past, so rich in historical reminiscences, was well calculated to furnish nutriment for such a mind as Hawthorne's. He gives an interesting picture of his native city in the tale entitled "Main Street;" and in one place alludes to it in the following words: "In my daily walks along the principal street of my native town, it has often occurred to me that, if its growth from infancy upward, and the vicissitudes of characteristic scenes that have passed along this thoroughfare during the more than two centuries of its existence, could be presented to the eye in a shifting panorama, it would be an exceedingly effective method of illustrating the march of time." Here, amid such influences, was passed his boyhood, up to the age of fourteen, when his mother removed to Raymond, in this State, where he resided till his return to Salem for the purpose of "fitting for college." Without doubt this quiet rustic retreat had an influence in implanting within him a deep love for the country and its simple enjoyments. He might often be seen roving

through the woods with his gun in search of game, or following the winding brooks for the finny tribe. He refers to those days in his "Note-Books" as being among the happiest of his life, when he was perfectly free from the engrossing cares of the world. The old house is still standing in which he resided while there.

The principal events in Hawthorne's life are too well known to need any extended or minute detail of description here, and we shall merely note some of the interesting and peculiar traits in his character and writings. It is said, by those who knew him, that he was an extremely shy, reticent person, and this trait he ever manifested through life. Why he should thus hold himself aloof from men all his days, has been a question in many minds. It has been thought that he must have met with an overwhelming shock in his experience with the world, at some early period, to make his disposition thus sad and gloomy; but no proof of this has been given on reliable authority, beyond the death of his father, when the author was a mere boy, which circumstance likely had a tendency to make him despondent. It was doubtless natural to him, however, as it is to others to be always cheerful and happy.

While at College he was seldom seen to take part in any active engagements and sports, but kept wholly by himself, with the exception of a few chosen companions, Cilley and Pierce and Bridge, with whom he was on the closest terms of friendship.

This peculiarity of character has been stamped on his various works. He took no one as his model, but kept in an unbeaten track of his own, and he has handed down to posterity a rich and original product of a great literary genius.

When one feels tired of reading books that seem very much similar in their style, he has but to turn to Hawthorne to refresh himself in a fountain, uncontaminated by any

foreign elements, and as pure as crystal. The first volume of the "Twice-Told Tales," was published in 1837; the second came out several years later. These books at once attained a world-wide reputation. They were something entirely new and out of the ordinary line of literature, and were read by old and young with equal pleasure. The tale called "A Rill from the Town Pump," has undoubtedly had the widest circulation. Who cannot remember, in his school-days, when sitting on the hard benches of the district school house, of rising up in the class of tow-headed urchins, and reading, "Noon, by the North clock! Noon, by the East! High noon, too, by these hot sun-beams, which fall, scarcely aslope, upon my head, and almost make the water bubble and smoke in the trough under my nose?" There is something about that sparkling "rill" which still continues to bubble and spout in the ear of memory.

Hawthorne was married in July, 1842, and soon after took up his residence at his first home, in the delightful retirement of the "Old Manse," at Concord, Mass., from the windows of which, it is said, the minister of the parish once looked out upon the battle fought between his fellow townsmen and the British troops, on the memorable 19th of April, 1775. Here he drank of the sweets of the cup of domestic enjoyment; and here he had for companions Emerson, Longfellow, Lowell, Channing, and Thoreau. Without doubt this was the happiest period of the author's stay on earth. He writes as follows of the "Old Manse:" "In one respect our precincts were like the Enchanted Grounds through which the pilgrim traveled on his way to the Celestial City. The guests, each and all, felt a slumberous influence upon them; they fell asleep in chairs, or took a more deliberate siesta on the sofa, or were seen stretched among the shadows of the orchard, looking up dreamily through the boughs. They could not have paid a more acceptable

compliment to my abode nor to my own qualities as a host." He delighted to rove among the woods near the Manse, or to lie npon the bank of the "Assabeth," looking up into the sky, and watching the white clouds sailing overhead in the sea of blue. Here was where Emerson came unawares upon him one sunny afternoon and said, "Surely the Muses are abroad to-day." Any one who may wish to get a glimpse into his manner of life here, has but to read the introductory chapter in the "Mosses from an Old Manse," where is one of the most exquisite descriptions that can be found in the realms of literature.

A few years after this, while he was in the Custom House, the "Scarlet Letter" made its appearance, a work which has been as extensively read as any book of fiction ever written, probably. This exhibits a marvellous insight into character, and the light of his subtile intellect flashes throughout its pages.

He tore down, as it were, the barriers to the human heart, and gazed upon its inward mysterious workings. In the character of "Arthur Dimmesdale," we see what many a person, who stands in high places, may carry beneath his calm and sedate exterior. How the workings of the Evil Spirit may silently go on therein, when the outside world thinks that purity dwells there on her lofty throne, and reigns undisturbed. This book ought to teach us not to put implicit trust in the most circumspect of men, until we know, from long association with them, of their stead-fastness and truth of character.

The "House of the Seven Gables," and the "Marble Faun," are also widely known; and they are considered by many as superior to the previously named work, but each one must decide that point for himself. The "House of the Seven Gables," without doubt, exhibits the true character of the author in as vivid a light as any of his works, and perhaps more so; at least there is none more in-

teresting to the general reader. Hawthorne himself preferred it to the "Scarlet Letter." The two most attractive chapters in it are "The Arched Window," and "Governor Pyncheon." The very opening of the first chapter strikes the reader favorably. "Halfway down a by-street of one of our New England villages, stands a rusty wooden house, with seven acutely-peaked gables, facing towards various points of the compass, and a huge, clustered chimney in the midst." One begins to feel a pleasing sensation stealing over him at once, and he cannot lay the book down, after having looked into its pages, till he has made himself acquainted with the various individuals who figure in the story.

Hawthorne died in 1864, while on a visit to the White Mountains for his health. Ex-President Pierce was with him at the time.

Although he has departed this life, still his influence will survive and reach on through coming generations. In closing, we must pronounce him one of the most pleasing and original writers that the world has produced—as original as Shakespeare; and his character, truly, one of the most interesting and remarkable of any on record.

LOCAL.

"Fall on him!"
Got a partner yet?

Ventilate the door.

Cabbage and Dates for two.

Senior debates are talked of.

The Freshman crew is chosen.

They say they wound him up.

Capillary distraction, floors a Junior.

D.'s last attempt at drawing was a success.

He knew where Labrador was, but wouldn't tell.

Large feet should be kept below the rails in church.

John Murray is every inch a man; so the reporters say.

The Seniors have exchanged Paley for International Law.

Jim couldn't have got such a puff this side of the Alleghanies.

"That Wife of Mine" is the favorite among the students.

The Juniors now have two lectures a week by Prof. Carmichael.

Local manufactories—the recitations in Physics and Geology.

Foot-ball has received some attention lately. It deserves it.

T. Y. versus J. K. E. at whist—T. Y. ahead at last accounts.

Freshman, interrupting—"Let me tell you how I've got it, Prof." Sensation.

Byron, '79, has charge of the Reading Room in the absence of F. Kimball.

A Sophomore asked the bookseller if he had a *literary* translation of Terence?

He was ready to go with the Sophomores, but objected to being fooled by Seniors.

We regret to learn that a class of students in Elocution could not be obtained.

P. can't burn the oil they have over in Winthrop; he says he'll borrow no more of it.

Dane, Jones, and Albert H. Holmes take optional Mathematics. No comments necessary.

Freshman abruptly entering a Professor's room—"Say, Prof., can you tell a fellow his rank?"

Get somebody to call you out of recitation upon important business. It is a great saving of time.

Sick people must take care that the Profs. don't see them walking out. That's too thin, you see.

A Junior calls the human voice a wind instrument. Why not call it a gasometer and done with it?

"How many days can an end lady cut without getting on a stage?" asks the occupant of a neglected room.

Five Seniors and a well-known caterer were looking for the "man who stole the turkeys" at last accounts.

The shade of J. Wade Shaw is visiting the scenes of some of the trials and tribulations of that much-abused man.

Fourteen rooms in the South End of Appleton are inhabited. This is the most thickly settled End in College.

No more singing in the Gymnasium. How much easier those clubs used to swing to the time of "Marching Through Georgia."

When feathers are made to fly so thickly that they adhere to end lamps, the remark: "Thereby hangs a tail (feather)," is not inappropriate.

After hacking away at clams and lobsters for several days the Classical Seniors felt competent to discuss the development theory, and employed the hour usually devoted to recitation for that purpose.

Daniel Pratt, of Prattville, was with us last week. He came upon ns suddenly, "like thunder among a flock of sheep," and as suddenly disappeared. He insisted upon being called General, and said he thought the students had improved since his last visit.

Recitation in Physics: Prof.—" Mr. F., what is the effect when an animal is placed in the exhausted receiver of an air pump?" Mr. F.—"It dies." Prof.—"Immediately?" Mr. F.—"Yes, sir." Prof.—"How do you account for this?" Mr. F.—"It dies not only from the lack of air in the receiver, but from the tendency of the air in the animal itself to blow it up."

A well-known Senior] who sports a literary title, accompanied a young lady to church. His friends were amused to see him drop off to sleep and fall upon the shoulder of his companion. This provoked several emphatic elbow remonstrances which had the immediate effect of restoring the weary young man to consciousness.

We went to Mrs. Jarley's show of wax figures because we heard that Mrs. J. was a lady of tact and judgment, and well disposed towards the students. We were not disap-The figures which interested us most were those of the classic and literary To our prejudiced eyes they did not seem to mind being "wound up" at all,perhaps they are used to it. Lord Be-ron attracted much attention. We thought his eye a bad one and did not wonder at the amount of oil needed to keep it in running order. A-chil-les manifested a tender regard for his vulnerable heel, and was, upon the whole, worth looking at. Something like a grin seemed to disfigure the swarthy countenance of the "effeminate Paris" which made us smile, but when "wound up" he did the shame-facedness admirably. We forbear to speak of Diogenes or the man with the wheelbarrow, but will say that Sitting Bull and the Irish servants appeared capable of deeds of valor and gallantry - when "wound up." We passed a pleasant evening, and shall always be ready to speak a good word for Mrs. Jarley.

THE REGATTA.

Saturday, October 27th, witnessed a boat race on the Bowdoin course between the crews of '79 and '80. Up to almost the last moment it was uncertain whether this Fall, like the one preceding, would not pass without any trial of muscle in this branch of athletic sports. A meeting of the Boating

Association, in view of the fact that it would forfeit its right to the champion cup if there was no race, voted to have one. The Seniors had no crew, and the Juniors and Sophomores had pulled together but a few times; so the prospects for a first-rate race were dark indeed. The time appointed for the start was 10 A.M., but owing to the usual delays it was not made until twenty-seven minutes past.

The Sophomores had the advantage of a better start, but the Juniors, who were the finer appearing crew of the two, taking the water together better, led off. The distance thus gained was gradually increased until the boats disappeared round the island. men stationed there report that upon nearing the north side of it the Juniors were about four lengths ahead, pulling very prettily and gaining nearly a length in rounding the At the expiration of ten minutes island. and ten seconds a boat appeared, and at the end of nineteen minutes, while near the saudbar, one of the crews, which was soon found to be the Junior, was seen to be considerably in advance. They continued pulling prettily together and gaining from the barn up, and went under the bridge in twenty-three minutes and two seconds from the time of starting. A short time after the Sophomores passed the line, having pulled over the course in twenty-four minutes and twenty seconds.

While the time made by the winning crew was not as good as has been made, they deserve the thanks of the College public for their willingness to row under such discouraging circumstances as they were confronted with. Thanks are also due to Instructor Robinson and Mr. Ladd for the kind interest they have manifested in the College crews.

In the afternoon the presentation of the cup to the captain of the winning crew was made in the Chapel by Commodore Baker, accompanied by appropriate remarks, which were responded to by Capt. Byron, in a happy and appropriate manner.

PERSONAL.

[We earnestly request contributions for this department from the Alumni and friends of the College.]

'35.—Henry V. Poor has written a book whose title is "Money: Its Law and History." His masterly treatment of money in its various relations cannot fail to have the greatest influence in matters of finance.

'48.—Prof. Jotham B. Sewall, recently of Bowdoin College, and loved and esteemed by every one, is now Principal of Thayer Academy, in Braintree, Mass., for whose support the late Gen. Sylvanus Thayer left \$200,000. A fine \$60,000 brick and stone building has recently been erected.

'49.—Hon. Joseph Williamson, of Belfast, has been elected a member of the Royal Historical Society of London, and of the Wisconsin Historical Society. Mr. Williamson has been an energetic and efficient worker for the Maine Historical Society.

'50.—William P. Frye's Geneva Award bill represents the anti-insurance side of the controversy, and has, in substance, already twice passed the House. The additional feature is the provision allowing two per cent. interest on judgments already awarded. This will procure for the bill the support of those who have already obtained judgment.

'57.—Nathaniel A. Robbins is a clerk in the Treasury Department in Washington.

'58.—William A. Abbott is a very successful lawyer, and practices in the firm of Abbott Bros.

'64.—Augustus F. Libby is a member of the firm of H. J. Libby, 557 White Street, New York City.

'67.—Winfield S. Hutchinson is in the law office of Hon. Peleg W. Chandler in Boston.

'69.—John C. Coombs is law partner with Gaston, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Massachusetts.

'72.—Fred G. Dow is practicing law in New York City.

'73.—Hervey W. Chapman has offered his services to the American Missionary Board, to go anywhere they may choose to send him to labor.

'76.—Charles S. Andrews is studying law with Judge Blake in San Francisco, Cal.

THE COLLEGE WORLD.

Base-ball — Bostons 17, Harvards 1.

Notman will photograph the Yale Seniors.

Hamilton has withdrawn from the I. C. L. Association.

The Lampoon has ceased to be a college publication.

Oberlin has prohibited tobacco, liquor, and secret societies.

The Fall games of the Athletic Association at Amherst, are this year omitted.

Amherst has established examinations for entrance in Chicago and Cincinnati.

French has been added to the list of requirements for admission to Amherst, and German at Princeton.

The University of Pennsylvania, one of the oldest colleges in the East, has just opened its doors to lady students.

The following table, from the September Scribner's, shows the number of hours of instruction a week given in the principal studies by eleven colleges. Both prescribed and elective studies are included in the estimate:

	Anc. Lang Classics.	Mathema	Modern Lang.	Science.	Philosoph	History.	Fine Art	Totals.
Amherst		101	9	17%	68	5	11	71%
Bowdoin	$21\frac{1}{8}$	71	11	121	8 1	6	0	661
Cornell	. 32	12	10	10	10	10	0	84
Dartmonth	. 20	10	4	12	10	2	0	58
Harvard	- 64	29	64	68	20	28	18	291
Michigan	- 28	12	15	32	9	8	0	104
Princeton	. 30	9	7	15	10	2	0	73
Trinity	. 23	61	9	121	9	4	0	64
Vassar	. 271	$\frac{6\frac{1}{2}}{8\frac{1}{2}}$	21	314	10	4 2 5	171	118
Wesleyan	. 26	10	11	27	20	5	0″	99
Yale	. 38	17	19	25	14	6	0	119

Trinity College is furnishing five halls for the secret societies of that institution.

Memorial Hall at Harvard, is the resort of some six hundred and twenty boarders.

The Columbia Spectator says: "The Bowdoin Seniors have established a lecture course." The Spectator probably refers to the course of a dozen years ago, and has just heard of it.

CLIPPINGS.

Professor: "Here is Bartlett's Familiar Quotations. Here are some beautiful couplets." Junior: "I wonder if those couplets are Bartlett pears."—Besom.

Prof. M.—"Mr. O'M——y, can you tell me some of the stipulations of this treaty?"
Mr. O'M——y (hesitatingly)—"Well, there is one I remember which I forget now."—
Besom.

Pres. in Polit. Economy Class—"You know, Mr. S., that there was a fall in the price of whiskey a year or so ago." Mr. S. (anxious to remove suspicion)—"Oh no, President! I didn't know anything about it!"—Ex.

Senior to Freshman, as they stroll along the street at midnight: "How wonderful are the heavens! Only think, it takes thousands of years for the light from some of those dim stars to reach us." Philosophic Freshman-"Yes, but I say, suppose a ray of light has just started from one of those stars, and after it has traveled 1,000 years to reach the earth, suppose the earth to be suddenly annihilated; what a terrible disappointment not to find the earth after all! Or, suppose an astronomer traces up a ray of light and finds no star, but only a hole at the end of it, the star having 'gone out' 1,000 years before,-how unsatisfactory that would be!" Utter collapse of Senior. - Yale Record.

She saw the placard in front of the bookstore, "You can get 'That Husband of Mine' for half a dollar," and as she passed on, she muttered: "I have one I will sell for half that much."—N. Y. Tribune.

A bashful young "Seminole" recently rising to preach for the first time, made a terrible mix of it, announcing the text in this wise: "And immediately the cock wept, and Peter went and crew bitterly."—Ex.

A St. Louis school boy gave his teacher this illustrative definition of "responsibility:"
"Boys has two buttous for their s'penders, so's to keep their pants up. When one button comes off, why there is a good deal of responsibility on the other button."—Ex.

EDITORS' TABLE.

The editorial notes of the *Princetonian* are plain, straightforward, and to the point, and without any astraightforward, and to the point, and without any astraightforward, and to the point, and without any astraightforward. The relationship is a display to the college literary magazine is a very good one, and sufficiently severe. Hamilton's action in withdrawing from the "Inter-Collegiate Literary Association" is shown up in a very ludicrons light, as we think it should be. The rest of the paper is scarcely on a par with its notes, consisting mostly of "Contributions" from croakers.

The Brunonian, both in its appearance and contents, ranks high in the list of our exchanges; but we must suggest to the writer on sports that he post himself np a little better in the "technique" of the games. It is not common to see a base-ball referred to as a "sheepskin," neither is it proper to use the term "heats" in reference to a foot-ball game.

The Williams Athenaum consists three-quarters of local news—not a bad failing, though, by the way; pithy local items being in every case much more acceptable, both to resident and outside collegians, than any number of old themes and prize essays, put in solely to fill up, as is too often the case,—such as articles on "Life of Mohammed," "Knowledge is Power," "Empire of Learning," etc.

The Hamilton Lit. has been received, but we have not yet had an opportunity to give it a thorough review.

The Madisonensis has a tendency to be a little too free with the seissors. Madison has just been fortunate enough to be the scene of a large society convention, a full report of which is given in her paper.

The Nassau Lit. received, and we certainly think this the best number of the magazine we have ever read. "The Insanity of Hamlet" is indeed a hard subject for a collegian to handle without falling into the tracks of some greater critics; but here there is undoubtedly originality in thought and method of treatment. All the articles are good, we liked especially the "Three Characters" from "The Blithedale Romance."

The Trinity Tablet contains two spirited little articles on the late "Hat Rush." The tone which they assume towards the august Faculty is truly refreshing in its audacity. And if the articles in question give a fair representation of the event we cannot blame the editors of the Tablet for their indignation. The Poem "Legend of the Rhine," is unusually good, but the literary article on "Criticism" we must say is one of the worst tortures we have ever seen inflicted on our mother tongue. Not to speak of adjectives used in place of adverbs and indiscriminate punctuation, what are you going to do, for instance, with such a sentence as: "It is difficult to say what occupation that indefinite large body of hangers on, those who look eagerly for every little scrap of intelligence, would take in order so to mould and distort it from its original shape as to make it hardly possible for the persons concerned to recognize in this misshapen prodigy, a harmless remark, uttered with no illfeeling, or a trifling action performed without evil intent." "Magnification" is also a new word for our vocabulary.

The article on "Class Elections" in the Crimson is another and in all probability a fruitless attempt to bring about an election which shall truly represent the sentiment of the class and not the insignificant selfishness of a few cliques. These elections are undonbtedly the bane of almost every class that now graduates from American colleges. The Crimson also contains a good article comparing the results of Oxford and Harvard field days, and sorry are we to say that the results at Oxford and Cambridge are far ahead of anything in our own colleges.

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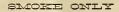
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English.—English Grammar; Ancient and Modern Geography.

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Bowdoin Orient.

Vol. VII.

BRUNSWICK, MAINE, NOVEMBER 28, 1877.

No. 10.

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EDITORIAL NOTES.

At the request of several of the Alumni of the College, we publish this week the Memorial of the Essex County Bar Association of Massachusetts, upon the death of J. W. Perry, LL.D., of the class of '46. We have also received the address of Hon. S. B. Ives, President of the Association, but are compelled to forego its publication on account of lack of space.

The Memorial was read by Hon. Geo. F. Choate, of the class of '43, and is an affec-

tionate tribute from his professional friends to the character of the deceased.

And not only will this recital be of interest to those who have left these walls, but the present members of the College will find portrayed in it the results of systematic and painstaking diligence, directed by striking integrity of character; nor do we deem an apology due to the latter for intrenching so much upon the space of this number. The examples of young men, struggling through early poverty to positions of influence and power, cannot be too frequently enforced; and the lessons they teach us point to a more faithful performance of our College duties, and a more lively appreciation of the golden privileges of the present.

It is thought to be worth one's while to cross the Atlantic, to visit Westminster Abbey and read on the monuments erected to the statesmen and men of letters, there buried, the sculptured eulogy of those surviving them. And yet we have near us, within the precincts of King Chapel, the literary remains of those very statesmen and authors, which we may consult and read at our leisure. seems a strange fascination thus to prefer the perishable caskets to the immortal thoughts of those who once dwelt in them. If we walk with awe among the illustrious dead, we should at least with equal reverence seek to acquaint ourselves with their imperishable productions. And this we may do in our intervals of study. In our College Library, we can form the acquaintance of Shakespeare, Bacon, Newton, Macaulay, Milton, and Tennyson. We can enter their very presence, and touch their souls; and by assimilating the great

ideas they left us, we may catch something of their spirit, and rise to a higher plane of thought and action. We bespeak a more thoughtful and appreciative regard for this high privilege of associating with minds of the great and good of the past. We have reason to think that it may be occasion for regret, in our post-graduate career, that we have failed to make the most of our opportunity in this regard. "Reading makes a full man," says Lord Bacon; and a wiser than he has said, "Give attention to reading."

The historic festival of Thanksgiving—inaugurated on this continent by the Plymouth colonists in 1620, unless, as is supposed, the Popham men got the start of them some dozen years earlier (see Brunswick Telegraph, passim)—has been officially announced, both by our national and State authorities, reminding us of our duty to recognize in this formal way the Great First Cause, ever operating through the agency of second causes to supply the cornucopias of our Autumnal harvests.

The vitality of this goodly custom of our forefathers seems well assured, reaching down to us from two and a half centuries, extending from Cape Cod to the Golden Gate, and embracing a continent in its observance.

We are sure, but one sentiment animates the undergraduates of Bowdoin, viz.: "Esto Perpetua."

THE POPLAR TREE.

"Oh, Poplar grim and tall!
Who foldest like a pall
Thy leafy garments round thee—tell me why
Never, like other trees,
Thou laughest in the breeze,
Or reachest eager flugers to the sky?

"E'en in the leafy June,
When other trees in tune
Sing chorals to the 'queen of all the year,'
Like a harp all unstrung,
From out thy breast are wrung
But sighing sounds and sobbing, sad to hear."

Answer the Poplar made:
"Human, a curse was laid,
Long centuries ago, upon my race;
Henceforth in all the mirth
And gladness of the earth,
Never can Poplar have a name or place.

"When the Lord Christ came down
From heavenly throne and crown,
By wicked hands was crucified and slain,
The cross they on him laid
Of Poplar-wood was made."
The Poplar ceased, and silence reigned again.

"Oh! Poplar tree!" I eried,
"Thinkest thou that He who died
To save the precious souls of sinful men,
Knows not the cross you bear,
Knows not the eurse you wear,—
The cruel curse man laid upon you then?

"And O, bast never heard
His tender, pitying word
To all who suffer here, O Poplar tree?
'They who shall bear my cross
On earth, or suffer loss,
They in the heaven above shall reign with me.'

"Perchance, in that fair land
Where dwell the ransomed band
Of all who see the glory of His face,
Within those deathless bowers
Of fadeless trees and flowers,
He has for thee, O Poplar tree, a place."

INTELLECT.

In looking back upon the past, with what intense delight do we dwell upon the production of intellect. A traveler in distant climes may be enchanted with the picturesque appearance of some mouldering ruin which tells of glory departed, but how much is his admiration intensified when he remembers that through those very arches, those ivycovered walls and tottering domes, the voice of some gifted orator or bard has once resounded. The work of the architect may decay and fall into oblivion, but the spot is sacred still, and that orator's thrilling words, that bard's sweet song, live on forever.

It is only through the works of the intel-

lect that man can attain any lasting fame or obtain any permanent glory, and yet how many allow this divine power to remain dormant.

How melancholy is the prospect presented to the mind in lands of superstition and heathenism. There man gropes on in his paths of life, unaided by the light of culture and education, guided only by nature, and the intellect is suffered to waste its feeble energies under the control of the passions. Even in our own land may be found the willing slaves of ignorance.

"Born where science is widely diffused—where incentives are placed before the mind calculated to call forth its highest faculties—thousands are contented to live and die as did their fathers."

History forces us to believe that some sudden impulse is needed to force the energies of the mind into the state of activity necessary to achieve great ends.

Let its possessor be impelled by ambition or want and it throws off its sloth and asserts its superiority and power. When the surface of society is calm and undisturbed, few, if any, ever rise to distinction; but stir up its depths, lash its elements into political or civil commotion, and, like Venus from the vexed waters of the Ægean Sea, intellects of commanding powers arise to preside over and control the storm. When Rome was threatened by traitors and treason walked her streets, it was a Cicero's eloquence that awoke the slumbers of the Senate Chamber. The orators and poets of Greece gained their renown when their native land was endangered by her fiercest foes and when internal strife was at its height. In our own country when the chains of a tyrant clanked on the ears of our forefathers, then the eloquence of Patrick Henry burst forth in its dazzling brilliancy, sending terror to a distant throne. How many minds capable of the divinest aspirations and of the most glorious achievements are suffered, in the haleyon day of peace, to lie undeveloped and useless.

The shepherd who tells his aspirations to the mountain winds or unheeding flocks, if aroused by a revolution, might embalm his name in immortal verse, and the patriotic statesman might become the presiding genius of thousands. Many of the mysteries of science are yet unsolved which will tax the energies of a future Newton.

Stars are still beaming in space, whose light has not yet greeted the rapt vision of the astronomer. Bacon and Locke did not discover all the truths in philosophy. There are many yet to be grasped by more powerful minds and comprehended by clearer intellects.

To the generation of to-day are held out the most dazzling prospects and the strongest incentives for the development of the intellect. "Those who have drawn inspiration from the wells of truth, or struck harmonious chords from the lyre, shall live in fresh remembrance; and he who seeks the highest elevation of his race shall receive the benisons of coming ages.

MEMORIAL ADDRESS

Upon the Life and Character of the late J. W. Perry, LL.D., Bowdoin '46, delivered by Hon, Geo. F. Choate, before the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, at Salem, November 8, 1877.

May it please your Honors :

Jairus Ware Perry, LL.D., one of our most valued and honered members, departed this life on Monday, the 27th day of August last, at the age of fifty-five years and eight months.

He was born at Raymond, in the State of Maine, December 18, 1821; but when quite young he removed to the town of Sweden.

His father cultivated a small farm, but his scanty means and large family compelled him to resort to other occupations for support. At one time he operated a fulling mill, and subsequently engaged in the manufacture of potash. It was among these employments that our friend's boyhood and youth were chiefly spent. His opportunities for education were limited, such as could be afforded in the remote region and in the time hardly spared from his duties in contributing towards the common support. He found his recreation in the changes from the hard work of the farm to the heavier work of the factory, rejoicing in the latter employment because of the much prized intervals of time it afforded for pursuing his studies, and there he thumbed his book with hands seared and bronzed by his work, and learned the lesson of the value of time which he never forgot.

He fitted for college principally by private study, assisted by such teachers as he could find in the vicinity, at times walking many miles daily through the severe Winter season, to secure the needed instruction. Entering Bowdoin College a year in advance, he gradnated with honor in 1846. He pursued the study of Law in the office of Hon. Nathaniel W. Hasen, at Auburn, in this State, was admitted to practice in the Court of Common Pleas at the May Term, 1849, and soon after commenced business in Salem.

During all this time he was self-dependent; indeed, from his boyhood he may be said to have earned his support as he went along, the small temporary accommodations he received being speedily repaid. His studious habits and untiring diligence in affairs at once attracted attention, and, though without social or business connections in the community, he was early employed as junior counsel in causes, by the favor of his seniors at the Bar, and in a short time received a remunerative practice.

Subsequently he formed a copartnership with Mr. Justice Endicott, then a young man, which continued until Mr. Endicott's appointment to a seat upon the bench of this Court. For years the firm was retained in the most important causes, in the preparation and man-

agement of which he performed his full share. Notwithstanding his busy life he found time to make valuable contributions to the literature and science of the law. Early in his professional life he projected, and made some progress in the preparation of a work on Probate Law, which, however, was abandoned from press of professional business and other causes. More recently, by his annotations to the treatises of Mr. Justice Strong on Promissory Notes and Equity Jurisprudence, he has increased the value of the original works of a master of the law; and in his own original treatise on Trusts (the first American book upon that subject) he has shown himself the peer of the ablest writers and expositors of the law in this or other countries.

So recently and so suddenly has he been removed from our midst that there is perhaps no occasion for us to enlarge upon his character or recount his virtues, here in the scene of his labors and his trimphs. It is, however, right that we should do so. The fact that we are here and that we are permitted in this presence to present our tribute of regard, attests our appreciation of him, and the general estimation in which he was held.

His character, ability, and learning were known and respected by all, but to his more intimate companions he showed a cordial, kindly heart, and a sterling honesty of character, which made him a loved and valued friend.

Inclination, prompted, perhaps, by an accurate knowledge of his own capabilities, led him to devote himself more particularly to the study of books and of the principles of the law, though he was not without his forensic triumphs; and he never failed to acquit himself with credit and honor in whatever cause, or whoever might be his antagonist. He early devoted himself to the study of equity, thoroughly mastered its principles, and become an acknowledged authority, with the younger members of the Bar, in this branch of practice.

Notwitstanding his devotion to his profession, he found time to pursue his study of the classics, and of the best English authors; his Cicero and Burke were always at hand, and the apt quotation from either was seldom wanting, when the topic of conversation admitted.

In social life he was a most companionable man, kind and sympathizing, having a fund of anecdote, a mine of learning, common and uncommon, at command.

Holding decided opinions upon political qestions, which he was always ready to make known and defend when occasion called, he never offensively obtruded them, nor sought political place or power; he recognized that the Law is an exacting mistress, and he was not to be allured from his chosen path.

He was laborious and painstaking to an extraordinary degree, regardless of himself so long as there was opportunity for effort towards the accomplishment of the object at which he aimed. This trait showed itself in a marked degree, when a few years since he detected the approach of the malady which finally ended his life. While waging unequal war with his disease, he could not be persuaded to relax his labors, but continued to work on with increased assiduity, until at last, clearly warned that he must relieve his overtaxed brain, he planned a voyage in pursuit of that rest, which his temperament would not permit at home; but would take his departure only after the last proof sheet had passed his final revision, and, as it proved, the last finishing touch had been given to the closing professional work of his life.

This final recital of his early struggles and professional achievements seems insufficient as a tribute to our departed friend, without a recurrence to his virtues as a man. There was nothing in the surroundings of his youth to prompt him to the efforts he made. Unaided, save by the encouraging sympathy of a loved mother, in spite of adversities, he

won for himself an education, and rose to position and fame. The trials of his early days brought no bitterness to his after years; with prosperity came no disposition to forget the favors and friendships of other times; his memories were of kindness, and the recollections of favors received was ever present with him. Especially did his heart go out towards his early friends who were advanced in life, and to his instructors and the counsellors of his youth; for them he sought in various ways to cheer and smooth the path of declining years.

The memory of his own experiences ensured his sympathy for others in like circumstances, and as he came to enjoy the fruits of his own labors and his means increased, he found substantial ways of attesting it. In his private life he was exemplary, he was exact in business relations, a good citizen, a hospitable neighbor, a self-sacrificing parent, prizing the welfare and happiness of those of his own household above all considerations of his own convenience or comfort, deeming no effort too great to be expended in their behalf. Contented at home, he keenly enjoyed the society of friends there and elsewhere; in his social relations he was peculiarly happy, ever solicitious for the enjoyment of his associates. considerate, courteous, and careful of offence; his loss is most deeply deplored by those who knew him best.

Early in the present year he went abroad, in the hope that change of scene and rest from labor would restore the health and vigor which were not again to be his. He returned stricken and prostrated in body, but still enjoying the society of kindred and friends.

For a few weeks, with cheerful resignation, he awaited the end; and with a benediction for his College, a kind farewell for his friends and professional brethren, and a prayer for his children, he passed to his rest, leaving us to mourn his too early removal from his labors and usefulness.

LOCAL.

Reviewing has begun.

The Sophomores are reading Terence.

He looked up, but it didn't squirt worth a cent.

The Orchestra practices in the base-ball room.

A. L. Lumbert, formerly of Bates, has entered '79.

The first Senior debate took place on Monday, 19th.

The Seniors recited a lesson from Roberts' Rules of Order, the 26th.

Look for the *Bugles* any time between Thanksgiving and Christmas.

We are glad to learn that, financially, the Boating Association is improving.

Gregg, '81, has been admitted a member of St. Paul's Church, of this place.

A Sophomore causes some amusement by reading: "Romulus et (ate) Remus."

B. admits that water exerts an equal pressure on all sides. Ask him about it.

The Juniors having completed the Germania and Agricola, are reading Juvenal.

Everybody is trying to get the "Boston," and every eve there is "much music and dancing."

Constitutional, not International Law, as reported in our last number, is at present a Senior study.

Steve's quarters are haunted by a ghost which shows a remarkable partiality for earthenware.

Money is wanted for the Base-Ball Association. The Collector reports a general scarcity of cash.

The Senior Part men are: Potter, Salutatory; Baker, Baxter, Davidson, French, Paine, Sargent, and Thing.

Scene in German Recitation. Prof.-

"Mr. F. what would be the German for small tree?" Junior—" Tree-chen."

An indignant Freshman asks: "Can't a Freshman eat peanuts?" Avaunt with an idea so abhorrent to humanity.

Autumn leaves were borne away from their native Campus in Prof. Condon's wheelbarrow, by the million, last week.

32 A. H. contains a diminutive specimen of the genus cat, which rejoices in a wellknown mathematical appellation.

The Freshmen have purchased a book in which is to be kept a record of all matters of interest to the class. A good idea.

Prof.—" What can you say about the Trap dikes of this period?" Student—" Can't say anything, sir." Prof.—" That's sufficient."

Recitation in Geology. Prof.—"Mr. F. what is a Coprolite?" Mr. F.—"Another kind of a reptile, I suppose." Thunders of applause.

Judging from the way in which the Freshmen take hold of foot-ball, there will be no chance for the next class to distinguish itself in this line.

The most that the "old clo' man" would offer for a bran-new twenty-dollar overcoat was a pair of vases worth a dollar and a quarter at most.

Sunday, Nov. 18th, was so dark in the latitude of Brunswick, that the "Church on the Hill" was partially lighted during the morning services.

The Senior who locks himself into his room for four nights in succession, writing a theme on the manufacture of iron, is expected to produce a weighty article.

Senior Election: President, Thing; Marshal, Baker; Orator, Smith; Historian, Pray; Poet, Purington; Prophet, Felch; Odist, Felch: Parting Address, Burton; Secretary and Treasurer, French; Chairmen of the three Committees, Baxter, Purington, Burton.

The annual catalogue is out. We notice several mistakes in regard to rooms and their occupants; otherwise we like its appearance. Price twenty cents.

For setting a brother Freshman on the floor, in the French recitation, a member of '81 was excused for the remainder of the hour. Who wouldn't be punished in this manner?

A few days ago the Freshmen aspired to dignity of a "peanut drunk," but were summarily told to go home and go to bed by the Sophomores, who had "got wind" of the affair. These energetic measures nipped the affair in the bud.

A Dramatic Club has been organized in College, and officers elected as follows: Manager, S. E. Smith, '78; Stage Manager, W. G. Davis, '79; Secretary and Treasurer, H. E. Henderson, '79; Committee of Arrangements, S. E. Smith, '78, H. W. Ring, '79, P. L. Paine, '78. The Club will commence operations at the first of next term.

All through the day he had shut himself up in his room, except when he went to his meals, and then he was so thickly enveloped in wraps that he resembled a walking hay-stack. You would not have given a picayune for his chance of living a year; but could you have seen him "brace up" and go out calling in the evening, you would have modified your opinion somewhat.

The Seniors have had their election, to the evident relief of the class and of the Bugle editors; and the ORIENT, as a faithful historian of College events, records the fact, without, however, making further comment than simply referring the reader to the ticket itself, which is its own best commentator. The phenomenon of more officers than men is of rare occurrence; but, notwithstanding the small number of eligible candidates, we hope the choice of '78 will be vindicated by a Class Day which shall reflect credit upon the officers and their "constituents."

PERSONAL.

[We earnestly request contributions for this department from the Alumni and friends of the College.]

'44.—Hon. J. L. Pickard, formerly of Auburn, for fifteen years Superintendent of Public Schools in Chicago, was surprised not long ago by the gift of an elegant gold watch and chain from the principals and teachers of the city.

'61.—L. A. Emery was lately admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States, at Washington, on motion of the Assistant Attorney General of the United States.

'70.—Burdus R. Melcher, Principal of the High School in Saco, read an interesting paper on the early history of Maine, at the last meeting of the York Institute, calling attention especially to Sir Ferdinand Gorges's notice of a settlement at the mouth of the Saco at the time of Hobson's voyage in 1611, nine years before the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth; and to the settlement of Richard Vines, at the same place, in 1617, three years before the arrival of the Pilgrims. He also referred to the fact that the Pilgrims used John Smith's chart, made in 1614, and landed at the spot named Plymouth by Smith, and so laid down on his chart. Mr. Melcher then went on to say that Maine was not only first occupied by English people, but had, for seventy years, an independent political existence; and afterward became, not a dependency, but a component part of Massachusetts in 1691, when the colonies of Acadia, Maine. Massachussetts Bay, and Plymouth were consolidated under the name of Massachusetts. This union lasted until 1820.

'74.—Ernest Hobbs is Superintendent of a cotton factory in Selena, Alabama.

'75.—F. O. Baston is Master of the High School in Natick, Mass.

'75.—Walter Holmes is studying medicine in Harvard Medical School.

'75.—P. P. Simmons is Master of the High School in Lawrence, Mass.

'75.—G. R. Swasey is studying law with H. E. Swasey, Boston, Mass.

'75.—Myles Standish is studying medicine at Harvard Medical School.

'75.—F. R. Upton is studying Natural Science in Heidelberg, Germany.

THE COLLEGE WORLD.

The Harvard Catalogue shows a grand total of 1283 students.

Fourteen hundred American College graduates are studying in German Universities.

"The day of class feud has passed away," says the Williams Athenæum. Don't be sure of it.

The Thanksgiving Jubilee of the Yale Alumni Association took place last evening, at the Union League Theatre.

An observatory is to be built at Princeton with a residence for Prof. Young attached, which, with the instruments, is to cost \$250,000.—Ex.

An enterprising exchange mentions among its Bowdoin items that "the Pencinear is not open this term." Alas! Peucinia, it was not always thus.

The Dartmouth College catalogues are out, showing a total of 246 students in the Academic Department, 69 in the Scientific, 10 in the Agricultural, 96 in the Medical, and two in the Engineering School.

Hereafter all excuses for absence or lateness, approved by the President, will be sent home with the monthly reports. How about those headaches, appointments at the dentist's, grandfathers' funerals, and being on very important business down town?—Ex.

The Chronicle (University of Michigan) says "The impression seems to prevail among other colleges that the cap and gown are worn at Michigan. We desire to state that such is not the fact. None of our students wear the articles mentioned—that is, excepting the ladies, and they only at night."

The Bowdoin Seniors have established a lecture course this term.—Ex. A little too fast, brother. The matter was merely talked of by some rash speculator, but there was found to be "no money in it," so we are at present devoting our energies to a dancing school, which pays better and is in fine running gear. The gown must accommodate itself to the level of the town, you know.

The Harvard Advocate thus comments on their recent victory over Yale:

This is the hope that Yale had, This is the stroke that raised the hope That Yale had.

This is the crew, all dressed in blue, That pulled the stroke that raised the hope That Yale had.

And—This is the eight, with strength and weight,
To beat the crew all dressed in blue
That pulled the stroke that raised the hope
That Yale bad.

CLIPPINGS.

"I will now proceed," said a debater in the class-room, "to refute the howls of my opponents."

Prof.—" In one evening I counted twenty-seven meteors sitting on my piazza." Class expresses great astonishment at the sociable character of the heavenly bodies.—Acta Columbiana.

A cheeky Soph. was lately "up for absences." "Sir," said Prof. —, "Mr. V. tells me he has not seen you in Chapel this term." Soph.—"He must have cut a good deal, sir."

Imported Professor to Hardened Junior (referring to Electives)—"What are you going to take, Mr. ——?" H. J.—"Oh, thank you! I don't care if I do. I'll take a hot seotch."

A young man woke up the other night, and saw a ghost in his room. Seizing his six-shooter, he approached it, and found it was his collar, which happened to be standing on the floor.

A Danbury base-ball enthusiast is getting up a ball of iron filled with nitro-glycerine, which will explode on being caught and tear the catcher asunder. This will be more wearing on a club than the ball in present use, but it is more humane.

The class of '77 at a large school near New York chose for its motto the Greek "Interno danguara," "Rely on your genius;" but when some friend suggested that the interpretation of "Go to the devil" might be put upon it, the motto was rejected.—Ex.

A whoop-bang sort of a boy, with feet as broad and flat as a pie-tin, trotted through the Central Market vesterday till he reached a stall kept by a single woman, about thirty Halting there he yelled out: years old. "Say! say! Your little boy has been run over and killed up by the City Hall!" "Oh! oh! Heavens! Oh! oh!" she screamed as she made a dive under the counter, came up on the outside, and started to follow the boy. After going ten feet she halted, looked very foolish of a sudden, and remarked: "What a goose I am! Why, I ain't even married!"

EDITORS' TABLE.

The sudden and unavoidable absence of our Exchange Editor has suggested to us the propriety, if not the necessity, of looking to other sources than our own editorial quill for the quota of this department. Accordingly we have clipped a few notices from our last exchanges, as the most convenient method of "Killing two birds with one stone."

We are glad to welcome the several exchanges, and none more gladly than our near neighbor, the BOWDOIN ORIENT. The literary matter is good, and the locals excellent. The article entitled "Belief and Conviction" is very clearly and foreibly written. We notice, also, a very entertaining and instructive article on the letters of Junius.—Cotby Echo.

The ORIENT very sensibly omits the "advice" to the Freshmen, so common in the college press at the beginning of the academic year. No; it does not omit but condenses it all in this: "Preserve your independence without unnecessary cheek."

. A course of public lectures under the auspices of the Senior class is wisely urged. Let then get none but the best. Common-place lecturers do not "take."—Pennsylvania College Monthly, Nov., 1877.

The Bowdoin Orient abounds in well written essays of a good, practical kind. In literary excellence, it surpasses the average college papers.—*The Sibyl*.

BOWDOIN ORIENT. This is our idea of a College paper. The matter is interesting and well arranged.—Madisonensis.

The Bowdoin Orient, in reference to a students' course of lectures, says, "Brunswick people, like the citizens of most college towns, turn out generously to a free entertainment, while a first-class lecture or concert shows a sad depreciation of the popular interest." Yes, Bowdoin is not alone in this trouble. We expect to be called upon one of these days for a nice new three-dollar bill "to make up the deficiency, you know." There seems to be one of two things the matter; either the people of "most college towns" cannot afford to patronize a lecture course, or they consider them a hore. We suggest that it would be well to find out if the latter is true, and if so, give the lecture course an early burial. Precedent is no argument in this case. The Orient is very well gotten up.—The Dartmouth.

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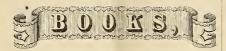
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Bowdoin Orient.

Vol. VII.

BRUNSWICK, MAINE, DECEMBER 12, 1877.

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- 3. A complete course in Engineering, Civil and Mechanical, affording the best facilities for theoretical and practical study.

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- GREEK. Hadley's Greek Grammar; Xenophon's Anabasis, four books, and Homer's Iliad, two books. Also, at and after the examination of July, 1875, Jones's Greek Prose Composition.
- ENGLISH.—English Grammar; Ancient and Modern Geography.

Real equivalents for any of the foregoing requirements will be accepted.

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ENGLISH.—The examination will include, 1st, Reading aloud a passage from some standard author, with explanations of grammatical construction, and definition and derivation of words; 2d, Writing a few sentences in English, on some familiar subject, reference being had to spelling and punctuation as well as to composition; 3d, Correction of ungrammatical sentences composed for the purpose.

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Bowdoin Orient.

Vol. VII.

BRUNSWICK, MAINE, DECEMBER 12, 1877.

No. 11.

BOWDOIN ORIENT.

PUBLISHED EVERY ALTERNATE WEDNESDAY, DURING THE COLLEGIATE YEAR, BY THE CLASS OF '78, OF

BOWDOIN COLLEGE.

EDITORS.

HARTLEY C. BAXTER, ALFRED E. BURTON, BARRETT POTTER, WILLIAM E. SARGENT, SAMUEL E. SMITH, JOHN W. THING,

JAMES T. DAVIDSON.

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For sale at W. H. Marrett's and B. G. Dennison's, Brunswick.

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EDITORIAL NOTES.

In justice to ourselves we desire to state, what most of our readers have probably noticed, that there was an important omission in the last number of the Orient, the fault of which we magnanimously share with the printers.

The fact was, the Editorial Board, after a candid re-survey of the field, decided not to spread its energies over too much space, lest the equilibrium of supply and demand be dis-

turbed by a too frequently reiterated call for more "copy." Hence a vote to return to the old size—twenty columns—which, through some strange inadvertence, was made to read "seventeen" columns, thus depriving our readers, at one fell swoop, of three columns of literary pabulum. We feel guilty, but penitent.

Those of us who were compelled, by the mandate of the Faculty, to leave our home firesides on the Saturday following Thanksgiving, will agree with the Yale Lit. in the impossibility of converting such an incorrigible body of men as a College Faculty: "We had thoughts of inserting here a remonstrance addressed to the Faculty upon the subject of making us return in time for Sunday chapel after the 'so-called' Thanksgiving recess, using the old arguments and deductions; but a conviction of its utter hopelessness has settled upon us."

At Bowdoin College the powers that be are still struggling with the rowdy hazer. Two Sophomores have been suspended for disturbing a Freshman's meeting.—Congregationalist.

The above item, having made the tour of the Maine press, has at last reached Massachusetts, and is accepted, we suppose, by otherwise sensible people as dimly hinting at the terrible state of things that exists here at Bowdoin. In horrible nightmares timid parents, doubtless, see their darling sons slowly roasting at a stake, with bands of demoniac Sophomores fiendishly gloating over their prey, etc., etc. Now the above paragraph, without being absolutely untrue, allows inferences to be drawn from it, which are very far from representing the true condition of affairs.

In the first place, the "rowdy hazer," against whom the college powers are struggling, is far more ideal than real. Hazing, as it existed in New England colleges fifteen or twenty years ago, is a thing of the past. We do not mean to assert that customs which, rightly or wrongly, have so strong a hold upon the traditions of the past, are entirely dead; but, with the exception of an occasional shower-bath, which never hurts anybody, and is sometimes even an actual good, the first vear at Bowdoin may be passed as safely as under the protecting eaves of the parental roof. The Faculty have succeeded, to a gratifying degree, in eradicating this evil from our college life, and in so doing they are seconded and sustained by the best sentiment of the students.

The importance of choosing a profession or life-work before graduating from college has been denied by many eminent educatiors, on the ground that the foundation for a broad and liberal culture can best be laid without reference to a specialty, whose tendency inevitably circumscribes one's interest to the channel of his own labor, be it broad or narrow. Specializing, with its attendant danger of running in ruts, will come soon enough in after life. The aim of the college is general, not particular, and a four years' course is a common pathway, at the end of which, and not before, the traveler can most intelligently diverge to his chosen pursuit.

On the other hand, the sensation to a newly-fledged Alumnus of stepping out into the world, like a man in the dark, without knowing whether a butcher's frock or the robe of a prince is to take the place of his cap and gown, is not refreshing.

And this leads us to a brief comparison between college and after life; between success in the former and in the latter.

The beardless Freshman, having passed the gauntlet of his first examination, sees his

path clearly marked out before him, as it were, by square and compass, for the next four years of his life. No special act of judgment or of originality is required to determine his immediate future. And so it is that many, who can do what is set before them, provided their ingenuity is not taxed to find it, succeed in college, excite in the minds of their friends bright hopes of a brilliant future, and then, having been pronounced by their Alma Mater "liberally educated," quietly sink into oblivion and nothingness. This is no fancy sketch, but the history of hundreds of young men, whose success in college only makes their after failure more painful and startling.

Reverse the picture, and we find the student of careless, inattentive, listless habits of study, but keen, active, and successful in whatever calls forth his latent powers,—we find such an one, when he is at liberty to follow the bent of his own inclination, making a "mark" in the world, far different, it may be, from the mark he received in his college class. Hence, college rank is no safe criterion.

Finally, to come back from this rambling to the point with which we started, we think it far better, in all cases, to start out with a purpose; future light and research may bring out and develop new desires and higher aims, but no one, at the age of eighteen or twenty, can be wholly ignorant of his own capabilities and fitness to fill some station of trust and honor among his fellow men.

From the German Student Song Book:

Filia carissima, vis habere rusticum? Nolo, nolo, mater pia, scio causam talem, quia rustici, rustici semper sunt quadrati.

Filia carissima, vis habere medicum? Nolo, nolo, mater pia, scio causam talem, quia medici, medici semper sunt porci.

Filia carissima, vis habere studentem? Volo, volo, mater pia, scio causam talem, quia studentes, studentes semper sunt amabiles!

—Ex.

AIR CASTLES.

My castles in Spain are wondrous fair; I build their turrets of cloud and air, I hang their walls with the jasper light The pale moon sheds when she greets the night, And their foundations are gray twilight!

Within my castles I keep unfurled The banners lost in the lower world; The hopes that withered in blooming there, Fill with their fragrance my castle fair; 'And dreams too bright for the earth to see, Do bud and blossom and fruit for me!

So when at evening the wearied sun Sinks in the west, and the day is done, I lay the cares of the day aside, All doubt and sorrow I seatter wide, And on the wings of a dream I flee To airy eastles that wait for me.

JERUSALEM.

As the ancient Trojan stood and viewed the doleful ruins of his once beloved but ill-starred Troy, he was impressed with a spirit of veneration for his God; for there he beheld the vestiges of a pent-up wrath that burst upon a city of mortals with all the fury of Omnipotence. So may the Christian traveler of to-day stand upon the Mount of Olives, and as he casts his eyes over the hills and valleys of Palestine, he will behold, seated in a lonely and desolate valley, humbled by the blast of Heaven's curse, the remnant of the once proud, sacred, stately Jerusalem.

Unversed in history, one would wonder why such a romantic and picturesque country should be so lonely and desolated!—wonder why the little hills and lofty, rugged mountains should seem to struggle so to rear their crests of verdure into the heights above, as if to shield some sacred fugitive from the tortures of a cruel world, or crave from Heaven a pardon for some heinous crime.

Traveler, can you wonder? where you stand is sacred ground; what you see was seen by Prophecy three hundred years ago; what you pity, Heaven hates. Now the Ara-

bian robber band pollutes, with disdainful tread, the portals of Damascus gate—once sacred by the humble walks of the Saviour and his twelve. Now the base Mohammedan crouches over the booty of some plundering inroad in the precincts of an ancient temple, where once the Son of Juda knelt before his solemn sacrifice.

Nineva and Babylon in ruins may arouse the tender emotions of the soul; Thebes, mantled in her melancholy ruins, may be only looked upon with suffused eyes and throbbing hearts; but the sad picture viewed from this sacred mount, thrilling the soul with the truth of its prophecy, overwhelms the pilgrim with sadness, and as Gethsemane unfolds from her bosom the sorrows that have been fostered for eighteen hundred years, grief swells in his aching heart and he seeks a solitary spot to sit and weep.

Never did a city flourish more grandly, never was there a metropolis more sincerely venerated by man, more partially favored by Heaven, than the once sacred city of the Jew.

Its age and grandeur, its stateliness of domes, temples, and palaces, built of the costliest material and in the "noblest proportions," had justly brought it the name and importance of the Metropolis of the East.

Jerusalem of the sacred legions is no more. Her illustrious career of centuries must have an end, and she who had scorned the Empires of the earth must suffer from the jealousies of the East, a victim to the most monstrous crime; a martyr to her faith.

Hated because of her noble life, the Assyrian horde defiled her temples and shed her sacred blood. Envied by the ambitious Romans, Pompey and Vespasian came and deluged her streets with gore. Coveted for her gold and precious jewels, the Persians led their avaricious bands to rob her of her worldly gains.

Willingly does one, viewing this remnant of the holy city, lay aside his harsher nature,

and, enraptured by her virtue, filled with admiration for her prosperity, awe-stricken by the horror of her crimes, permit this humble picture to play sublimely upon his tender nature. He sees Jernsalem in her stateliness of domes and temples and palaces, her sacred streets thronged by pious feet and kneeling forms; the din of city hushed, he hears the mingling voices of Judea's prayerful sons, rising aloft with wreathing smoke from their solemn sacrifices. Then virtue ruled over vice, and the king of the celestial hierarchy was her guardian! But at length she sinned. Vice drove virtue from palatial halls; false doctrines at length had done their mighty work, and the Covenant which the mighty Prince of Heaven had again renewed with man, was broken.

If we regard the misfortunes that immediately followed her infamy as a curse, great must have been the anger of her God; for then the Assyrian came and snatched from her sacred wrists the bracelets given by Heaven, and in their stead bound manacles of slavery. The Romans sent Zetus, a heartless conqueror—from her holy neck he took the chain of gold, encircling in its place the cruel yoke of tyranny.

Then, driven to the last resort of sin, she made the cross, and cried, "His blood be on us and our children," and now it seems terrestrial curses are not wanting.

All the misfortunes and infamy that could be heaped upon a people, the Jew has endured. Death will not come to his race, for that it seems would be too sweet. While the mightiest nations of the earth have come and gone, and tribes have been mingled and lost in the tide of humanity, the Jew still lives, and the obscure places of Jerusalem are haunted by his race.

The term at Wellesley has been prematurely closed by the breaking-out of scarlet fever.

HAWTHORNE'S "GREAT STONE FACE."

Has admiration for the grand and beautiful in nature never caused you a feeling of regret at your inability to catch the inspiration of the moment and reproduce the scene in words? Do we not often think, whether we deceive ourselves or not, that we can comprehend and appreciate the wonders of nature, while finding ourselves unable to interpret our sensations to others? And then, when feeling most keenly the utter inadequacy of speech to translate the language of the soul, if we find the same scene portrayed, with life-like fidelity, upon glowing canvas, or delineated by the vivid imagery of a wordpainter, how quickly our admiration is transferred from the natural archetype to its artificial copy! What new beauties, hitherto undiscovered, are brought out to the light by the far-seeing imagination of a poetic nature!

Such a nature was Hawthorne's, and a proof of it is his legendary history of the "Great Stone Face" of Franconia.

How simply and forcibly, and yet with what consummate art, has he weaved into this little tale the precious experiences of his life! Those rugged, angular features, in which most people see only a fortuitous resemblance to a human countenance, are softened and humanized by the magic of his pen, and made to assume a new significance. I have said the work is the product of finished art, and yet it is that perfect art which conceals its very existence behind its veil of modest and charming simplicity. Here is no apparent attempt at rhetorical effect, but everything seems to be the natural outflow of an emotional nature, like the clear, bubbling waters of a spring. In what a variety of ways-one of the best evidences of his genius-does he picture to the reader that wonderful attempt of Nature to rival the animate with the inanimate! With what a noble character does he invest his creation (for the "Great Stone Face"

belongs conjointly to Nature and Nature's interpreter)! With what infinite skill does he draw out the comparison between those majestic features and their supposed human counterpart! First, the man of wealth, whose sordid, avaricious nature is as indelibly stamped upon his countenance as sublimity and stateliness are upon the face of stone. The claim of the rich man is at once untenable.

Next, an illustrious son of Mars assumes the coveted similarity, but Nature herself repudiates the insult by clothing the rigid features with a garb of peaceful serenity and mild benignity, so totally at variance with the "truculent physiognomy of Old Blood and Thunder," that the second claimant is likewise proved to be a false one.

One step further in time, and one step nearer the fulfillment of the old prophecy, we find the partisans of a noted politician asserting that Nature had sculptured upon the mountain-side an undeniable similitude to their chief; but the fate of his predecessors was his, for critical comparison discovered a marked difference between the calculating, mercenary trader in politics and the divine image, keeping ceaseless guard over the beautiful valley.

To the "illustrious three" was finally added a fourth - a poet, whose songs had done much to lift men's thoughts above the cares and trials of life to a higher plane of existence, breathing forth, as it were, by inspiration, his melodies and harmonies, and glorifying all within the wide circle of his influence. But all those pure thoughts were not the spontaneous, loving offering of the heart, like flowers of Spring, but came rather from the forcing-house of mind, by the sheer strength of intellect. But, again, his face reflected rather the passions and instincts of the heart than the lofty sentiment of the mind, and so he, too, saddest of all, was enrolled among the list of the disappointed,

Meantime there had been "growing up and growing old" in the little valley a man, pure, simple, and child-like, and yet thoughtful and grave; a man who had not forced recognition upon him by commonly-used methods, but had lived and toiled beneath the kindly, sympathizing glance of his sole teacher-the "Great Stone Face." While others had been slavishly centering their thoughts upon worldly prospects, his whole being had been broadening and developing into the dignity and sweetness of unsullied manhood. Continued meditation upon those glorious features, among the drifting clouds, had imbued his soul with a holy fervor and shed a soft, subdued light all along his pathway. His life was not a life of dreams and unrealities, but a pure, active, living existence, complete, consonant, and symmetrical-ennobled and spiritualized by unselfish plans for the good of his fellow-men. Gradually, by the unerring marks of time, you might have read the history of his life from the clearly-marked inscriptions upon his reverend face, until at last, in the vale of his declining years, with a crown of white hair clustering softly about his broad, white forehead, the resemblance between the venerable man and the majestic face of stone was perfected.

All through this charming little tale the peculiar style of Hawthorne, which distinguishes him from all other writers that ever lived, is stamped upon every page. His musings and reflections upon simple, commonplace events make a description from his pen hardly so much a perfect picture of the subject as his ideal of what it should be, or as, perhaps, it seems to him through the medium of poetic fancy, for, paradoxical as it may be, no truer poet than Hawthorne ever lived, although he never wrote in verse.

Jingling, mechanical rhymes are not poetry, while the most unmetrical compositions may breathe a poetic fire as pure in its source as the God-given genius of a Shakespeare or a Homer. The versifier is a machine, who makes verses as he would pile up bricks, regular and even but without life and reality; the poet writes from fullness of inspiration, because the natural flow of his mind needs an outlet.

It is an interesting question to discuss, whether Hawthorne was preëminently a man of genius or talent. The difference (or one of them) between these two qualities is this: genius reaches out into an unexplored region and grasps great truths, which form the frame-work or foundation for talent to build the superstructure upon. In other words, genius looks to grand results and has no eye to petty details; talent is patient, persevering, and equable, making no astounding discoveries, but doing a work that could not be done without it.

Accepting this definition, should we pronounce Hawthorne a genius? And yet he is so regarded. Are we, then, to admit a reductio ad absurdum and eonfess to a wrong premise? Allow me to re-quote upon the author a part of the description of his hero, "Whose thoughts and feelings gushed up with such a natural freedom, and who made great truths so familiar by his simple utterance of them "- an interpreter rather than a discoverer of great truths. But is not this, as far as it goes, an autobiographical sketch of our author himself! And can we not stretch the definition of genius to include this ability to dress an old truth in a new garb? If this be not originality, where else shall we find it? Surely, we would not have Wendell Phillips include it among the lost arts.

Hawthorne, then, came into this world with native genius, but not that overpowering kind that makes a perusal of his works a task instead of a pleasure; on the contrary, a leisure hour cannot be more profitably or enjoyably spent than in reading and studying these delightful products of the human mind, which have held and will continue to hold so large a place in literature.

REVIEW.*

We have to record the appearance of a new Bowdoin book, and one which, if we mistake not, will take a high rank among the services which this College may lay some claim to have rendered to society. We refer to the work on "Money: Its Laws and History," by Henry V. Poor of the class of 1835. We may safely venture the assertion that among the great questions of the day there are no more important topics than those which are treated in this book. There does not seem to be any sufficient reason why the subject of money should not be tolerably understood by intelligent minds. It is only too obvious, however, that even now, while issues vitally affecting the prosperity of our people are pending, the discordant teachings of writers and theorists, and the vacillating action of legislators, disclose the disagreeable fact that there are no well ascertained laws or principles which govern either our logic or our legislation on this subject. But there must be laws of value, if we could only reach them. There must be laws of money, representing, as this does, or should, not speculative, but real values. Money has been held to be a mystery, penetrated only by the initiated. It has seemed possessed of the power to transform man into an angel or a fiend,-the love of it the root of all evil, and the possession of it the highest good; and so it has been given over to rhetoric, alehemy, and the black art, as something that cannot endure daylight and definition. What has most confused the matter is that after all these ages of discussion, people do not seem to have quite settled it in their minds whether Aristotle was right in declaring that money was a pure invention - something devised by human ingenuity to serve as an instrument of exchange; or those other more practical masters, who

^{*&}quot; MONEY: ITS LAW AND PROGRESS." H. V. Poor. Published by H. V. & H. W. Poor, 68 Broadway, New York. 1877.

taught that money was the real and only value—the final form into which the products of all industry must pass in order to become wealth. One of these theories makes money the instrument, the other makes it the end, of human effort. Neither of them states the exact truth, and a mixture of them in whatever proportions, raises a cloud under which the truth and the seeker of it get more widely apart.

The simple fact appears to be that the precious metals become money not by ingenious device or conventional agreement, but by the reason and necessity of the case. They are themselves commodities—utilities of nature made available by human labor, and having a value determined by their serviceableness and their cost. They derive their preëminence among values from their being so universally desired, and so universally obtainable, and at the same time so constantly costly to obtain. It is precisely because they have this value, that they become a "standard of value" and "medium of exchange."

Mr. Poor's fundamental idea seems to be that all exchange is still barter, and that the real basis of commerce is not money, but merchandise,-money, the supreme solvent for other values, being necessary only to settle balances. One important inference from this is that merchandise consisting of commodities which are in universal demand, is as truly value, and as sound a basis of currency, as the precious metals themselves. With this conception, he traverses with vigorous criticism the history and literature of money, making a pretty decided track as he goes, with no little overturn and no small debris of theories, old and new. His conclusions have the form of rigid deductions. It would be idle and weak to say that every application and inference must therefore be right. That is a matter to be decided only by earnest study of his argument, and the test of actual experience. A logical argument, even a mathematical demonstration, in political economy, it is too well known, often falls wide of the facts of real life. But we must say that Mr. Poor's ground is so strongly taken as to the elements of value and the functions of money, and his reasoning so clear and cogent, that the work cannot fail to exert a profound influence on thinking men, especially on those who are conscientious in the discharge of legislative and financial trusts.

His exposition of the principles and laws of Banking is masterly. There is no work which so thoroughly explains this great "unsettled question of Political Economy."

It would be a lack of frankness, however, not to remark that the polemic attitude into which Mr. Poor necessarily throws himself, has in too many instances degenerated into personal abuse, and a too lavish use of epithet and invective. Far more service is rendered to truth and justice by the candid presentation of facts and reasons for the understanding, than by any amount of obloquy and ridicule. Indeed, to a generous mind, abuse reacts in favor of the abused.

No one need shrink from this book as a dry one. It has plenty of vivacity, and no lack of humor, if it is not always good humor. His exhibition of the funereal scene at the Centennial Dinner of the London "Political Economy Club," and his travesty of Professor Bowen's Jevonian algebraic demonstration, in which Mr. Poor solves the problem on the supposition that the value of g is goose instead of "goods," are certainly not the least of the side-splitting occasions which have fallen to our experience.

The beautiful appearance of the Star and Crescent in the heavens, a few evenings since, attracted much attention. A good omen for the Turks.

There will be a ball after the Senior and Junior Exhibition.

LOCAL.

Fran-graf.

Keno !-Korrect !

Whence those pickle bottles?

"Fingeohut: " "Finger Hat."

Pop Corn every night, at 24 A. H.!

Afternoon recitations from 2.30 to 3.30.

Another canine now rooms in Appleton.

"Das Rath-hans?" "O, yes, Rat-trap!"

A man is known by the company he keeps.

Senior part men—who will be the seven-teenth?

"Ante is the beauty of the game."
—Murphy.

Several Juniors lay claim to a halter. The fact is suggestive.

The betting man of the Sophomore Class has lost heavily of late.

He could tell at the first bite of an oyster, on what shore it was dug.

"Something like the horse, but larger."
Prof.—"The author calls it a whale."

New Songs, by T. P. All orders should be sent to "Irish Volunteer," Bowd. Coll.

An unfortunate collision between an end lamp and the floor, leaves Paradise in partial gloom.

The night of barricades will be long remembered by several occupants of South College.

The Committee of Arrangements for the coming Exhibition are Paine, Thing, and Stearns.

All serene in the recitation room, when a rap is heard—excused—a game of whist, that's all.

From Colby comes an unwritten exchange, which is by far the best appreciated story of the season.

Fresh.—"Can't repeat it verbatim et literatim, Sir." Prof.—"That's sufficient." Omnes snickerunt.

The subscription paper and the C. O. D. Box jokes are the rage just now. Don't be too inquisitive.

The incidental motions referred to by C—ny, were probably in use during the reign of Bloody Mary.

The dance in the Gymnasium appears to have been an enjoyable affair, and a tolerable success financially.

Hardy variety of trees that grow upon the summits of the Alps, in the region of perpetual snows,—Eh?

Mr. Ladd, our Director of the Gymnasium, is to teach the Brunswick High School the remainder of the year.

Chandler's six have been engaged to furnish music for the Junior Exhibition, and also for the dance following.

Sickness was very prevalent for several days after Thanksgiving, probably owing to the inclemency of the weather.

A little staging has been done lately, but it is safe to say that this method of traveling is very unpopular with the students.

Prof. (during lecture)—"You see that in spite of the apparently honest endeavors of Mr. R., the piston proves very headstrong."

A move in the right direction: A Freshman became disgusted with his poor luck at cards, and coolly consigned the whole pack to the flames.

A new version of the famous Dartmouth College Case can be obtained at No. 4 Appleton, for a merely nominal sum, as the author is bankrupt.

Notwithstanding the drawbacks attendant upon the Dancing School, it appears to be a successful one, and to meet with general approbation. Instructor Lee will have the Juniors in Astronomy next term, and it is rumored that they are to have a book without any mathematics in it.

Our Decorating Committee favored us with an exhibition of their taste, recently. The Town Agency was robbed of its sign, which made rather a bold appearance displayed above the Chapel doors.

The students who remained in Brunswick Thanksgiving day were kindly and thoughtfully invited by Pres. Chamberlain " to spend the evening at his house, in a perfectly informal way." The invitation was almost unanimously accepted. To say that all enjoved the evening does not express the sentiment of one, but all of those present. much "at home" were all made, that it was not until a late hour that the company broke up. Those who were present are greatly indebted to Pres. Chamberlain and family for the evening's enjoyment, and they will long retain in memory their kind and hospitable reception.

THE BUGLE.

"Parturiunt montes, nascetur ridiculus muss."

The refusal of the present Bugle Editors to offer the customary advance sheets for criticism by the ORIENT, left one of two inferences reasonably certain, viz.: that the Bugle was not up to its usual standard of excellence, or that its columns contained something derogatory to the character of '78. In either case the Editors might be led to expect an adverse criticism from us, and naturally wish to defer the appearance of such probable strictures until their publication had run its brief, fungus-like career.

In what we shall say (we interject this parenthetically) we disclaim being animated by malevolency, but rather by our natural, inherent disposition to "talk back."

That the astute Editors from '79 have failed in their attempt to prevent a review of their labors in the columns of this number of the Orient, may or may not be to them a source of mortification. It is to us a matter of the supremest indifference. We reply for '78, because the action of her assailants demands a prompt response, and because the comparative status of the two upper classes was intentionally misstated, with the design that no immediate refutation should be made.

The Bugle of '78 was, and is admitted to be, the best that has yet appeared, and, while acting as the organ of the fun-loving part of the College, it maintained a dignity of demeanor, which ought to be considered a necessary quality of such a publication, and which, we rise to remark, is lamentably deficient in the venture of '79. By all means let us have fun and frolic, and, if the action of the Faculty needs commentary, let a judicious statement be made, but anything like willful misrepresentation and general flippancy should be avoided, if the respect of intelligent readers is to be retained. cuts of the Bugle are numerous and cheap -two economic merits-and some of them display in their selection from the originals a fine, discriminating taste; but commanding genius often sees objects afar off, and overlooks matters of near importance. Shakespeare, doubtless, had his failings; Napoleon, with his brilliant, towering intellect, failed at Waterloo; and the Bugle Editors (this is no lapse from the sublime to the ridiculous) failed to find a history for '78. Let us briefly supply it. '78 is weak in numbers - it is not her fault; but rather her glory and pride that, notwithstanding this seeming disparity, as far as the influence of a class could extend she has allowed none of the interests of the College to retrograde, but has shown an energy (we say it without egotism) beside which the efforts of '79 are weak and puerile. In the sports of the field and in the work of the

class-room, '78 may yet extend a "strong arm" to the valiant Freshmen-subduers. The "History of '78," even at "nihil," finds no rival in the life of her gentle sister, for, to borrow another word from Andrew and Stoddard, we would place the two in loving juxtaposition and comparison, thus: "nihil-0-minus."

'79 claims the "possession of the Golden Mean between mental and physical superiority"! Assurance ineffable! Cheek inexpressible! If the Bugle editorial represents the culminarton of their mental "culchaw," and the unprecedented feat of pulling over the Bowdoin Course in 23 minutes the highest development of their physical prowess, we are compelled to decide that their "Golden Mean" is the meanest kind of brass.

But we will not ignore entirely the merits of this Bugle, upon which the brains of future literateurs have been racked (we will not say in vain) to bring it to the perfect, symmetrical state in which it lies before us. It is a nice little publication, showing marks of inexperience, of course, of which, however, the majority of its readers—Freshmen and yaggers—will remain in blissful ignorance. We hope the boys will each buy a copy, to encourage them, you know,—and, besides, they may have been relying upon the proceeds for a grand editorial-congratulatory-jollificatory celebration.

As we indite the last line and glance at the last page of our infant literary prodigy, we are overwhelmed with remorse at what we have written; for there, in the blackest of printers' ink, is the penitent confession of the editorial quintette: "We have done many things that we ought not to have done, and have left undone many things that we ought to have done."

Before the clarion blast of the Bugle dies away, we catch up the echo and prolong the dying strain:

"Benedicite."

PERSONAL.

[We earnestly request contributions for this department from the Alumni and friends of the College.]

'22.—Chief Justice Appleton is the oldest lawyer in Penobscot County, being now in his 74th year. Of the twenty-four members of his class only five are now living.

'25.—Hon. William A. Stone died, of dropsy, at his residence in Hazlehurst, Copiah County, Miss., Nov. 18th, 1877, aged 74 years and 8 months. He was for fifty years a public man of Southern Mississippi, and for seventeen years he was a prominent member of the State Legislature, and also a Judge of the Circuit Court.

'35.—H. V. Poor—" Money, its Laws and History." See Review.

'37.—Rev. George W. Cleaveland died at Westport, Conn., Oct. 30th, aged 55.

'62.—Col. Chas. P. Mattocks has been admitted to practice in the United States Supreme Court.

'66.—Lafayette College, at Eastern Pennsylvania, recently conferred the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy upon John R. Gross, of Plainfield, N. J. Mr. Gross also received the same degree from Rutgers College two years ago.

'72.—Marcellus Coggan is Principal of Dudley Academy, in Dudley, Mass.

'75.—W. J. Curtis is studying law with Wilson & Woodard, Bangor, Me.

'75.—E. H. Noyes is studying medicine at Harvard Medical School.

'75.—Orestes Pierce is studying law with Hon. E. R. Howe, Boston, Mass.

'75.—R. G. Stanwood is studying medicine in Brunswick.

'75.—C. H. Wells is studying law in Great Falls, N. H.

'76.—C. S. Taylor is teaching school in Damariscotta.

'77.—Fuller is teaching school in Gorham, Me.

THE COLLEGE WORLD.

The Cornellians want a reading room.

The Rifle Club at Harvard has been reorganized.

Since 1865 Harvard has won 190 games of base-ball.

Harvard and Yale have agreed to disagree on the foot-ball match.

The Faculty and Freshmen of Middlebury are at loggerheads. Who will win?

The table of athletic sports, lately printed in this column and referred to Amherst, should have been credited to Dartmouth.

Class-day officers at Yale have been elected; twelve men are practicing for the University crew; the boating debt of \$1,800 has been almost paid off.

The Oxford and Cambridge Undergraduate Journal publishes the University sermons, weekly. The Journal also copied an editorial from the Orient, without giving the latter credit.

All kinds of desperate expedients are being resorted to by the Faculty of Bates to prevent the increasing exodus of their students to Bowdoin. The fact that the flow is all one way is suggestive.

Two Harvard Freshmen have just compiled a guide-book to the college buildings, and other points of interest in and about Cambridge. The work receives the commendation of the Faculty.

Prof. Seelye, of Amherst, has proposed the establishment of a "college exchange," where the Faculty and students may meet and exchange opinions upon live questions. It is proposed to hold meetings once a week.

The Dartmouth has special correspondents at Smith, Vassar, and Wellesley. The Dartmouth speaks thus of the Oxford cap: "But,

when the cap is put on a green looking youth, with the hay-seeds of his rural home still clinging to him, and the pimples incident to the downy and youthful face of such an individual still blossoming in all their glory, the effect gives a perfect picture of greenness in the concrete, and a distinct conception of the very essence of verdancy in the abstract."

CLIPPINGS.

Recitation in Evidences of Christianity. Professor—"Mr. N., pass on to the Future Life." Mr. N.—"Not prepared."—Madisonensis.

When some poor wretch has hung himself,
To save his life and stop the tension
They cut him down. Not quite my case.
Alas! my "cuts" produced suspension.
—Lampoon.

Parisians are playing base-ball, and now Monsieur le pitcheur gracefully pitches the ball to Monsieur le strikaire, who makes a trois base hit into the stomach of Monsieur le champ à la gauche (left field) who exclaims, "Ventrebleu!" and sits down on the grass for rest and refreshments.—Ex.

An Amherst Senior was engaged in his domestic duties the other day. A knock came on the door. "Walk through that door!" yelled the Senior. The door opened and admitted ex-Governor Washburn. Senior retired behind his broom-handle.—Ex.

"Metaphysics is that science whose laws apply to facts, if they exist, or, if they do not exist, they would apply if they did, or, in other words, a mass, conglomeration, or stagnation of hypothetical, diabolical, inferential paradoxes, which, by virtue of their nonsensicality are essentially useless, having neither substance, per se, nor objects upon which they may 'intue,' to wit, apply, act, or operate."—
Dr. McCosh.

Causes for Thanksgiving at Cornell: (1) That the customary \$5 advance on the tuition was not made this term. (2) That the Navy debt has had the quietus put upon it. (3) That the Review is out again. (4) That it doesn't rain but six and a half days a week out of a possible seven. (5) That another volume of Weisback has not be translated. (6) That the Senior Committees have been settled so satisfactorily. (7) That another Junior "Ex." is looming up in the distance. (8) That a plentiful supply of Miss Frothingham's translation of Nathan der Weise can now be obtained. (9) That the syllabus in Psychology costs only twenty cents. (10) That the Friday after Thanksgiving Day, which has heretofore been petitioned for, is now granted by the University authorities, pro bono publico, " without money and without price."—Era.

Professor X, not long ago,
Invited Y to tea;
(Y is a Senior érudite,
And loves good companeye.)

Assembled round the festive board
Were six old gentlemen,
The host and hostess and their child,
A little girl of ten.

They talked of science and of books, Of politics and wars, And then—I know not why it was— Ensued an awkward pause.

Then to himself the Senior said:

"This surely must not be;
The conversation I will start."

And thus begin did he:

"Ah! gentlemen, I have observed"—
(The greatest silence reigned)—
"I have observed, distinguished men
Have never sons with brains."

The little child then took him down, As only children can: "Pray tell me, sir, are you the son

Of a distinguished man?"

—Courant.

EDITORS' TABLE.

On account of the continued absence of the regular editor of this department, we again have recourse to the columns of our exchanges—this time a few criticisms upon our first number (omitting an extravagantly eulogistic puff from the *Bates Student*). In our next number we promise to speak to our exchanges in the second person.

BOWDOIN ORIENT is far head of the average

college paper in the good common sense of its editorials—a trifle too long perhaps, and here and there a departure from pure diction, but making up for this in point and power.—Nassau Lit.

The BOWDOIN ORIENT is on our table and is quite bright and interesting. The appearance of the paper is quite good, although some of the "clippings" are fearfully old.—Record (Yale.)

The last number of the Bowdoin Orient is quite readable. In an article beaded, "The Town," we are told of the peculiar and characteristic advantages of Brunswick. If this article is truth and nothing but truth, we will pack our trunk for Bowdoin immediately.—Princetonian.

Next comes the Bowdoin Orient. Let us see what is to be its fate. As we open the paper, a poem, entitled "The Mountain Brook," first attracts our attention. It is prettily written. The style is not forced or pedantic. Most of the articles are on college matters; a good number.—Dartmouth.

The Bowdoin Orient has just commenced its start volume with a new Board of Editors. Few among our exchanges make a better general appearance than the Orient: its editorials are interesting, and its locals spicy. Judging from the present issue we hespeak for the paper a hearty welcome from the college world.—College Argus.

The Bowdoin Orient has entered upon its seventh year, with a new Editorial Board in power. The first issue under the new management is not up to the average of the paper during the past year, but we find in it reason to believe that when the Editors get somewhat used to their work the Orient will stand as high as ever.—Undergraduate.

The last issue of the BOWDOIN ORIENT (April 25) is excellent for college poetry. The article on "College Discipline" leads us to suppose that New England college students are unfortunate in not being able to understand New England college Faculties. We wonder if the author of "The Towu" speaks from experience when he says, "The wornout and jaded subject of a night's debauch can never realize, until he experiences it, the renewed strength and life-giving vigor which the appropriation of our natural advantages, on land and water, will always give to the pursuer."—Rochester Campus.

The last "ORIENT" is the first work of a new Board of Editors. We would congratulate them on their success. Their salutatory is thoroughly sensible and to the point. From an article on "College Discipline," we quote: "Let all investigations into college affairs and matters requiring discipline be conducted on the plan of a common trial in any court of justice. Let the students feel that they can obtain justice, and that if they are to be punished the reasons for that punishment will be clearly defined, and that the least evidence, both for and against them, will receive due weight. Let every man who testifies be put upon oath, and let his evidence be received for its full value." Rather an Utopian plan.—Brunonian.

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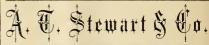
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Bowdoin Orient.

Vol. VII.

BRUNSWICK, MAINE, JANUARY 16, 1878.

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HISTORY.—Leading facts in general History, and especially in American History.

ENGLISH.—The examination will include, 1st, Reading aloud a passage from some standard author,
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Bowdoin Orient.

Vol. VII.

BRUNSWICK, MAINE, JANUARY 16, 1878.

No. 12.

BOWDOIN ORIENT.

PUBLISHED EVERY ALTERNATE WEDNESDAY, DURING THE COLLEGIATE YEAR, BY THE CLASS OF '78, OF

BOWDOIN COLLEGE.

EDITORS.

HARTLEY C. BAXTER, ALFRED E. BURTON, BARRETT POTTER, WILLIAM E. SARGENT, SAMUEL E. SMITH, JOHN W. THING,

JAMES T. DAVIDSON.

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EDITORIAL NOTES.

There seems to be no reason why those of the students who have not yet attained a proficiency in the graceful art of elocution, should not now develop their latent powers in this direction through the superior advantages of the present Winter. What with the very excellent, practical supervision of our own Professor, the popular instruction of Miss Lowell, and the yet-to-be discovered ability of the new aspirant for togaed pupils, the dullest may yet have Bloch-ed out in his mind the rudiments, at least, of this commonly neglected art.

We propose a combination of this array of talent for the purpose of a grand "séance declamatoire," which shall resemble only in name, however, those frenzied gyrations of Daniel Pratt's once formidable rival, the vanished Noel Hope.

One of the many advantages of a small college town, relatively to a larger, is that the demands upon a student's purse are neither so heavy nor so frequent; one of the few disadvantages is that, besides the instruction afforded by the College, excellent, it may be, but insufficient for all his intellectual needs, he rarely comes into contact with the best thought of the age, or the highest development of art, as heard and seen in the lecture, in music, and in the drama.

Not a few Boston, and especially Portland audiences contain a respectable sprinkling of Bowdoin students, and to such we suggest the possibility of gratifying their taste nearer home. The late erection of a magnificent Music Hall, in Lewiston, will undoubtedly attract to that enterprising city a better class of entertainments than ever before, and, if arrangements are perfected for a proposed course the latter part of the present Winter, which includes in its array of artists some of the most distinguished in the country, we may expect to see the care-worn student looking in a new direction for the recreation and enjoyment, the lack of which takes away the zest of life in general, and changes College life in particular from a priceless treasure to a spiceless pleasure.

The following communication applies, we hope, to but few members of the College.

That it does apply to some there is no sort of doubt, and, disgraceful as the matter is, we see no remedy but an appeal to that indefinite "few" to bridle their thievish propensities. A well conducted Reading Room is of the highest importance, as an educational means, and, while deploring the necessity of stationing a guard over our periodicals, we suggest to "Economy," if he is "one in authority" (a matter we have intended to speak of before), the propriety of placing the morning papers on the files at an earlier hour than was customary last term, as this evil-that of furnishing us news several hours later than necessary-is akin to the one mentioned by our correspondent:

"Messrs. Editors:

"A short time since it was the custom of the managers of the Reading Room to employ some one to guard its property, and protect it from the depredations of its unscrupulous patrons. The expense of this "police force" was so large an item in the Treasurer's budget, that it was thought best to do without his services, and devote the additional funds to the purchasing of more periodicals. In consequence of this action we had a much larger assortment of periodicals than before, and peculation was rare. We are sorry to learn that these practices have been so numerous of late, that the question of resorting to the old plan is being agitated. We hope these inconsiderate misdemeanors will receive the disapprobation of all who are interested in the Reading Room, and that we shall not be compelled to pay a dollar for the protection of property worth but fifty cents. Any injury done to the Reading Room is an injury to each one of us, and for which each must suffer. Considering this question in its true light, we should obey the requirements of selfinterest, if not those of principle.

ECONOMY."

It is much to be regretted that the treasures of the Athenean and Peucinian Libraries, carefully collected and zealously guarded through the years, when these old Societies were each other's only rival and before they had been supplanted by the new, are now resting (those of them that have survived the

forays of private-library collectors) on their dusty shelves, without being allowed to disclose to the youth of to-day their varied contents.

The closing of these old Libraries, which marks the final chapter in the lives of the old Societies themselves, although in obedience to the law of preservation, is neverthless a serious loss to the students of the College, inasmuch as the selection of books for the College Library, hedged in by a limited appropriation, has in time past had reference to the character of the books in the old Society halls. Consequently Thackery, Cooper, and, until by a late bequest, Hawthorne and some other standard authors could not be found among the twenty thousand volumes owned by the College.

At the last Commencement the Athenean Society appointed a Committee with full powers to confer with a Committee of the Boards as to the final disposition of their Library.

The Pencinian, as we are informed by its President, took similar action, specially emphasizing the fact that their books would be delivered only into the custody of the College.

Agreeably to this action the Boards empowered the President, the Librarian, and the Treasurer to make such terms with the two Committees as, in their judgment, would best subserve the interests of the College, but failing to make any appropriation for expenses attendant upon removal, etc., nothing has yet been done.

It seems a most desirable end that these books be incorporated as soon as possible into the College Library, either as a part of it, or as a distinct and separate Library, loaned to the College, and for the benefit of those who may be here in the future, we hope the next Commencement will witness something more decisive in this matter than the mere passage of resolutions and the appointment of committees.

"Behold how great a matter a little fire kindleth."

The present hostile attitude of the Seniors and Juniors seems to have had its origin in a long-cherished resentment on the part of '79, for real or fancied wrongs, which needed only opportunity to fan into open flame.

The opportunity came with the Bugle, the result was what, with the most charitable spirit, we are compelled to call the discourteous, ungenerous, and, we boldly affirm, unprovoked attack upon '78, of which we have already delivered an opinion. We deprecate both cause and effect, and would not seek to prolong the controversy, but rather to restore or help to create, if it never existed, a more amicable relation between the two classes, for, we are persuaded, there is no sufficient cause for such deep-seated ill will, as, from both Orient and Bugle, would appear to exist.

And here, one word of explanation in regard to our recent "criticism," which was not, nor did it profess to be, a "criticism" at all, but simply a counter-statement to the Bugle's hyperbole. A professedly hostile criticism, without foundation in fact, always recoils upon the head of its author, and such the voice of the College has already pronounced the treatment of '78 in the pages of the recent Bugle. The work of '79, viewed through the spectacles of an impartial observer, and entirely on its merits as an exponent of college life and customs, is an entirely different matter, and we would not, with the rancor that is supposed to guide our pen, deny that, in this light, the Bugle is a success; that it even displays a commendable enterprise on the part of its Editors in giving to its readers and patrons an animated and life-like panorama of our little world.

In speaking thus, we not only echo again the voice of the College, but announce our own first opinion, the publication of which before, after being obliged to resort to a stratagem to obtain the advance sheets originally denied us, would have been an act of gratuitous condenscension, of which, with human weakness, we were not then capable.

Glancing, in retrospect, over the past two years of our course we find but one act which could, with the utmost ingenuity, be distorted into an insult to those below us. The Bugle, published by the wearers of the blue, contained a somewhat slurring reference to the Sophomore class (the present Juniors). The writer of the editorial doubtless intended, in what must also have been an intentionally exaggerated style, to express the prevailing sentiment of the College. The humorous part of it, if indeed so serious (!) a matter can be said to have a humorous side, entirely eluded the grasp of our over-sensitive friends, and thus, for an individual act, the two classes have ever since been eying each other from opposite sides of the "bloody chasm," with the ferocious aspect of two gladiators.

Nothing can be more unfortunate, more absolutely foolish and without excuse, than perpetual bickerings and disputes between two classes, who are animated by a common aim, by a common love for their Alma Mater, and who are too near neighbors not to be good friends.

It is as universal for Sophomores and Freshmen to build up a false wall between themselves as it is to wage a common war upon Mathematics, but such a feeling of antagonism ought no more to be prolonged through a college course than dislike to a particular branch of the curriculum should be extended to the Professor who has it in charge, and, as we are proud of the love and respect we bear to a Professor, whose name it would be unnecessary, if not indelicate, to mention here, so we hope to see growing up between the two upper classes, during the few remaining weeks of the year, a spirit of cordiality and mutual good-will, founded upon the mutual concession of both classes.

The Juniors are reading Undine.

MORNING-GLORY BELLS.

Embowered is my garden wall
In wild thorn branches and in vines
Of hittersweet, while over all
A morning-glory wreathes and twines,
Till from each leafy nook and cell,
There hangs a morning-glory-bell.

I see them swinging in the air,
For breezes toss them as they list,
Each dainty blossom shining fair
In azure, rose, or amethyst;
But, though I've listened many a time,
I never hear them ring or chime!

I think sometimes if I could see
The first, faint flush of morning rise,—
Prophetic of the day to be,—
An opal splendor in the skies,
And birds would hush their waking note,
As on the earth the radiance fell,
From out each dainty blossom-throat
Pd hear a morning-glory-bell,
With mimic, fairy elash and din,
Ringing the morning-glory in.

ANCIENT RELIGIONS.

In the words of a modern author: "No spectacle can be presented to the thoughtful mind more solemn, more mournful, than that of the dying of an ancient religion, which in its day has given consolation to many generations of men." While acknowledging the truth of this statement, I say that a spectacle fully as sad and mournful is that of a man who in his time has created a new religion, has given to men a new faith and belief, and then, flushed with success and power, has sunk below the level of his ideal, and finally dies weak and doubting, thus finding no consolation in the very religion which he created and which he for a time by his example maintained.

As regards age, converts, and teachings, the beliefs of Mohammed, Solomon, and Christ rank among the first of the religions of to-day. Of Christ, we are told that his life was kind and gentle, and at the last died trusting in his God, leaving no stain or mark of dishonor, either upon his character as a man, or upon his teachings as a reformer. What a contrast does his life and end present when we compare him with Solomon or Mohammed. We may disregard his teachings and believe him to have been an imposter, but considered only as a historical fact his life more nearly approached the personification of his belief than did either the lives of Solomon or Mohammed.

We will not consider the value of these religions as regards a future state. Religion, perhaps, is an accident of birth. Creeds are only for this life. No man is born with a creed, but every man is born with a desire to worship something better and higher than himself, and provided he does this, let us hope that his God, whoever he may be, will neither deprive him of an entrance into the Heaven of the Christian, or refuse him a couch in the paradise of Mohammed.

Mohammed was the founder of a religion which by some is believed to have been a dangerous rival of Christianity. No religion like that ever existed before, and it was reserved for Mohammed to give this belief to man. His early life and his manhood were in accordance with his belief, and not until his teachings were firmly established did he fall from his high standing as a saint and reformer. His successes overpowered him, and, from a pious disciple of his God, seeking to give comfort to meu, he became an ambitious ruler, striving by the sword to obtain for his religion a foothold in other lands.

Although Solomon can not be called the founder of the Jewish belief, it was during his reign that this religion experienced a radical change. We are told that Solomon valued wisdom more than all other possessions, but with his wisdom there crept in a spirit of doubt and disbelief that threatened the religion of his fathers and took from him that trust and dependence in God which so characterized the lives of Moses and Abraham,

and which to the Jews was their foremost support.

Solomon's reign was marked by a spirit of literature and culture which was comparatively new in the history of the Jews. His was a reign of peace and plenty. There were no wars; no invasions. The Jewish religion had reached the summit of its power, and from this period we can trace its decline. It is a remarkable fact that a nation follows the course of its rulers. Ancient nations seem to present no exceptions to this statement. The Jews, by the wise government of David, had been elevated to a high place among nations, but under Solomon the people became degenerate. Solomon's wisdom seemed to work his ruin, and through him the ruin of his people.

The books of Proverbs and Ecclesiastes plainly show the change in the life and character of Solomon. The first must have been written when in the prime of life, before his mind dared question the Infinite or ask for knowledge more than that applied to the life of men. It is strong in its wisdom, sweet in its consolation, and calm and steadfast in its faith. It chides the sluggard, pities the fool, and gives words of cheer and comfort to the weary toiler for the right. In Ecclesiastes, however, we see that the wisdom and knowledge is of a different kind. It is the words of a skeptic telling us of his doubts and fears.

He is no longer upheld by the faith of his fathers, and, swayed by the doubts that his own wisdom has created, declares that "all is vanity." The firm, self-reliant philosopher has become wavering and uncertain, and, although conscious of his imperfections, he is powerless to lift himself out of his misery and despair.

The lives of Solomon and Mahomet my not furnish a single argument in favor of Christianity. But is it worth while to compare the representative men of Mohammedism, Judaism, and Christianity? If those three

men ever lived, and if history tells the truth concerning their lives, how differently did they die. Mohammed, who died wishing for more conquests and earthly power; Solomon, who died a trembling skeptic; and Christ, whose last words to his disciples were of cheer and comfort, and who begged that his executioners might be forgiven.

THE CLASSICS.

Several centuries ago, in the old English universities, classical education and learning were almost the only objects sought after, and in those times it was very necessary that a person of education should be well versed in the classics,—and especially in Latin, for almost all the books were written in Latin, and Europe was filled with monks and priests who spoke nothing except that language, and Latin was, in fact, a universal tongue.

Within one hundred years more improvements have been made, and civilization has advanced farther, than in any other three hundred years; and the nineteenth century, which is so justly distinguished for its science, clings to the old system of education, and the classics are still the predominating studies. If we ask the advocates of the classics why they devote themselves almost exclusively to that kind of education, they will assign as one of the principal reasons, that it will greatly assist them in the derivation of words; and yet it is a noted fact that not one person in ten, after leaving college, applies his Greek and But why should we study these languages for knowledge in that direction, when it is clearly proved that five-eighths of the English languages is derived from the Anglo-Saxon? "Every Englishman," said the learned Dr. Bosworth, "who glories in the vigor of his Fatherland,-who would clearly understand and feel the force of Mother tongue, ought to study the Anglo-Saxon, as this is the immediate and copious source of

the English language." Indeed, some persons think that in order to be a good English writer or speaker, one must devote himself to the classics; while others think that they weaken their command of their own language by the study of other languages.

It was remarked by an English Professor that "The Romans, in exact proportion to their study of Greek, paralyzed some of the finest powers of their own language. Macaulay says, "A man who thinks the knowledge of Greek and Latin essential to the purity of English diction, either has never conversed with an accomplished woman or does not deserve to converse with her." DeQuincy declares, that "To find the purest, most idiomatic English, you must break open the mailbags and read the women's letters."

One would now naturally ask, Why then do the classics predominate? A good answer is given this question by a writer in the Westminster Review, who says, "If we inquire what is the real motive for giving boys a classical education, we find it to be simply conformity to public opinion, for men dress their children's minds as they do their bodies, in the prevailing fashion."

But it is not to be understood that there is a desire to see the classics entirely done away with. Only it is maintained that there is too much Latin and Greek, and this is quaintly set forth by the great Milton when he said, "We do amiss to spend seven or eight years, merely in scraping together as much Latin and Greek as might be learned easily and delightfully in one."

However, enthusiastic eductators have not been at work for so many years in vain, for education is gradually approaching its proper channel and according with the wants of the times.

The recitations of the Senior class all come in the morning for the first time in their course.

LOCAL.

Pay your bills.

Practice economy.

- "Please call and settle."
- "Third hand low, Perk."

Perk has got a fire started.

Complaint is made of long lessons.

Butler's Analogy now confronts the Senior.

Our invalid corps has been heavily reinforced.

A Sophomore wishes to purchase a Tusculus' Disputations.

Jack's familiar countenance looked in upon us the other day.

The classical Juniors work in the Laboratory on alternate days.

Furniture appears to be very movable property over in Appleton.

Our friend of the baggage wagon has been suffering from the toothache.

Provision trains are daily seen moving toward the College buildings.

Stuck for room rent? Be more careful next time. You had fair warning.

Why were not our paths scraped out by the "one-hoss" snow plow, as formerly.

The 1. K. E's have changed their boarding place on Page street for one on Cleaveland.

'78 appreciated the several cuts given them by the President at the commencement of the term.

"The Fall of [a] Man" was practically illustrated in front of Marrett's recently, by one of our students.

A Freshman reports a prominent Senior as having been badly frightened by a delegation of the class of '81. A '78 man has declared his intention of committing to memory the Constitution of the United States, during the Winter Term.

We understand that Capt. Caziarc is to lecture, on Military Science, twice a week to such students as have drilled two terms or more.

The reading given by Prof. Bloch, Jan. 8, was well attended and apparently appreciated. We hope he will be able to obtain a class in elocution.

Fifteen members of the Freshman class in Mathematics have been appointed "proficients," and as such are required to do extra work.

The Business Editor of the ORIENT complains that the brief notes which he has sent to subscribers, are not answered as promptly as he could wish.

Prof.—"Mr. B., you may name some of the animals of this period." Mr. B.—"The Cave Bear, the *Bear Hyena*, the *Bear Cave*—Ahem." Ominous pause.

There will be a chance for all students to exercise daily, in the Gymnasium, ere long. As it will be optional we expect to see considerable interest in the matter.

One of the Janitor's many duties is to thaw out all pumps, on the College grounds, which may, from time to time, suspend operations in consequence of cold snaps.

Sunday morning the spectacle of the members of three of our clubs marching in Indian file, from the Chapel in the direction of the Laboratory, was one to be remembered.

"Mr. C.—What are some of the compounds of Arsenic?" Mr. C. (evidently having in mind Arseniureted Hydrogen) hesitatingly—"Ass-Ass-Ass." Class wood up. Who is he of whom it is said, "He is out of soap"?

In entering the North End of Winthrop a stranger will do well to depart from the sentiment expressed in the words of the song, "Keep to the right," and keep to the left in all cases.

Prof.—"Do you recollect meeting a passage similar to this before?" Soph., after reflection, and quite confidently.—"In the Odyssey, Sir. Prof.—"Hardly; it occurs only in the Bible." Laughter.

A prominent Junior requested Marrett to keep open on Sunday in order that he might get a "hoss" on German. We have not heard how the suggestion struck the Instructor in Modern Languages who happened to be a listener.

The last Orient was received and distributed eleven hours after a portion of the proof was sent to Lewiston from Brunswick. We mention this fact as illustrating the energy and enterprise of the Journal Publishing Co., for the exercise of which, in the instance alluded to, we extend our thanks.

We are requested to insert the following errata, the errors being due to hasty proof-reading of our last number: Page 123, col. 1, line 44, for "three hundred" read "three thousand"; page 124, col. 1, line 25, for "Zetus" read "Titus." Several other errors in the "Locals" must have been already noticed by the reader.

There seems to be a complaint that the Greek papers given for the examinations at the close of last term, were not sufficiently legible. They were written with the "Electric pen," and, as Syduey Smith said of his own hand writing, "looked as if a swarm of ants, escaping from an ink bottle, had walked over a sheet of paper without wiping their legs."

PERSONAL.

[We earnestly request contributions for this department from the Alumni and friends of the College.]

'21.-Judge Joseph Howard died in Brownfield, December 10th, 1877, evidently from heart disease. Judge Howard studied Law in Fryeburg with Gov. Lincoln, and was admitted to the bar in 1824. During the administration of President Van Buren, from '37 to '41, he held the office of United States Attorney for his district. In '48 he was appointed Judge of the Supreme Judicial Court of Maine, and served in that capacity until '55. He was elected Mayor of Portland in '60, and was Democratic candidate for Governor in '64 and '65. For a number of years he was President of the Cumberland Bar, being honored by repeated re-elections. Judge Howard made no public profession of religious faith until a few years since, when he become a communicant at St. Luke's Cathedral, Portland.

'34.—" Faith and Philosophy" is the title of a volume issued by Scribner, Armstrong & Co., which contains selections from the published addresses, reviews, etc., of Henry B. Smith, D.D., LL.D. Prof. Smith was an authority in the departments of Theology and Church History. Mr. George Bancroft declared of him, That in Church History he had "no rival in the hemisphere;" and the eminent Prof. Dorner, of Berlin, wrote of him, "I have regarded him as one of the first, if not the first of American Theologians."

'34.—Rev. Cyrus Hamlin, after a life of thirty-five years "Among the Turks" as a Missionary, has written a volume with the above title, giving an account of the Turkish empire, its government, institutions, religions, people, and industries. Mr. Hamlin's experiences with this strange people illustrate beautifully their peculiarities, and are interesting reading, and this book will, doubtless,

be warmly welcomed by the many whose attention is just now riveted upon the land of the Moslem.

'48.—Prof. Jotham B. Sewall, Principal of Thayer Academy at Braintree, Mass., is one of the Examining Committee in Latin for the "Inter-collegiate contest" this year.

'61.—L. A. Emery is Attorney General for the State. Residence, Ellsworth, Me.

'70.—J. W. Keene is practicing Medicine at 1654 Washington Street. Boston, and is now connected with the ont-patient Surgical Department of the City Hospital.

'72.—John G. Abbott, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, No. 17 Milk Street, "Boston Post" building, Boston.

'73.—Francis M. Hatch has opened a Law Office at Honolulu, Sandwich Islands. Mr. Hatch is a nephew of Hon. C. Coffin Harris, Chief Justice of the Hawaiian Kingdom.

'73.—Freeman A. Ricker died Dec. 31st, at Martins, N. Y., aged 28 years.

'74.—D. O. S. Lowell has been appointed Principal of the High School in Ellsworth.

'75.—E. H. Noyes is a member of the Harvard Medical School.

'75.—Orestes Pierce is studying Law with Hon. E. Rockwood Hoar, Boston, instead of Howe, as printed in the last number.

'76.—Arlo Bates has a story in the January number of St. Nicholas, entitled "The King and the Three Travelers."

'76.—Tascus Atwood is Principal of the High School in Hammonton, N. J.

'76.—Bion Wilson is studying Law in Hon. E. F. Pillsbury's office, Augusta, Me.

'76.—Chas. Sargent is studying Law in Ellsworth, Me.

'76.—Jere M. Hill is teaching in Limerick, Me.

'76.—Chas. Whittemore is in the Portland Company Works, Portland.

'78.—J. L. Higgins has joined a Law firm at Fairmont, Martin's County, Minn., under the title of Blaisdell & Higgins.

'78.—E. F. Stetson is in the Harvard Medical School.

The following of our Alumni are members of the State Legislature: Frederick Robie, '41, is Republican Representative from Gorham; E. B. Nealley, '58, is Republican Senator from Penobscot; J. W. Phillips, '58, is Republican Senator from Penobscot; Lewis Pierce, '58, is Democratic Representative from Portland; Prof. S. J. Young, '58, is Republican Representative from Brunswick; J. E. Moore, '65, is Democratic Representative from Thomaston; Geo. M. Seiders, '72, is Republican Representative from North Yarmouth; A. F. Moulton, '73, is Democratic Representative from Scarboro.

CLASS OF '77.

Brown is at home in Portland. Chapman is spending the Winter in Paris. C. E. Cobb is in business with his father in Auburn. W. T. Cobb is studying in Leipsic, Germany. Cousins is studying in Bangor Theological Seminary. Dillingham is studying in College of Physicians and Surgeons, N. Y. Fuller is teaching in Gorham. J. K. Greene is studying Law in Des Moines, Iowa. W. C. Greene is teaching in Princeton, Me. Holbrook is studying in the Episcopal Theological School, Cambridge. Knight is in business with his father in Wiscasset. Little is spending the Winter in Paris. Lynde is in the drug store of F. T. Meaher & Co., Portland. Marquis is studying Law. Mitchell is teaching on Cape Cod, Mass. Morrill is teaching in Bath. Morse is in Europe. Metcalf is teaching the High Grammar School in Webster, Mass. Nickerson is teaching in Deering. Palmer is in business with his father in Portland. C. A. Perry is studying in Germany. W. Perry is studying Law in Salem, Mass. Pratt is studying Medicine in New York City. Roberts, owing to his health, has had to resign his position as Principal of the High School in Brunswick, and is in Andover at present. Sewall is engineering at Oldtown. Sherman is studying in Geneva Theological Seminary, N. Y. Somes is teaching school in Waldoboro, Me.

THE COLLEGE WORLD.

Harvard spends \$10,000 a year upon its Library.

A new Historical Society is Advocate-d at Harvard.

Oberlin claims one thousand and sixteen Students.

The Yale *Pot-Pourri* is out, and, according to the *Courant*, surpasses its predecessors.

The "College Exchange" at Amherst, proposed by President Seelye, has already been instituted.

Princeton rightly claims the foot-ball championship for 1877, over Harvard, Yale, and Columbia.

The *Dartmouth* complains of a lack of literary interest on the part of its constituents. One *Dartmouth* a week is too much of a dose.

The oratorical contest in New York, took place on Thursday evening, January 10th, in the Academy of Music. On the evening of the 9th, Dr. McCosh delivered an address in Association Hall, before the Board of Regents.

We have been requested to insert the following:

"Colorado College, located at Colorado Springs, Col., has had seventy students in attendance during 1877. One-half of them studied the classics. Three Professors and one Tutor are giving instruction. A fine stone building is being erected on the College grounds, at the base of Pike's Peak, the finest campus in the country. The elevation of the location, not the building, is six thousand feet above the sea. Pike's Peak is over 14,000 feet high. Prof. Kerr, the Professor of Geology, has recently discovered, in the Garden of the Gods, within sight of the College grounds, some immense Saurian reptiles, one of them being over one hundred feet long. They will be added to the College Cabinet.

CLIPPINGS.

A Maine buzz-saw recently beat Zach Chandler's best. It took eight fingers without winking.—Ex.

And now the good resolutions of two weeks ago begin to weaken, and with a sad smile the sinner returns to his evil ways.—

Princetonian.

Last pun from Wellesley. A young lady who has recitation immediately after Chapel—"I wish I didn't have to carry so many books to Chapel. I feel more like a beast of burden than a beast of pray."—Courant.

A thick-headed squire being worsted by Sydney Smith, in argument, took his revenge by exclaiming: "If I had a son that was an idiot, by Jove, I'd make him a parson!" "Very probable," replied Sidney, "but I see your father was of a very different mind."

Oh! when will Freshmen change from green To some more brilliant hue?
Oh! when will Sophomores cease to tell Professors what to do?
Oh! when will Juniors quit the girls And act like little men?
Oh! when will Seniors all agree
On class elections? When!
—Rochester Campus.

EDITORS' TABLE.

The Brunonian of the 15th ult. contains a full page cut of its new dormitory, an artistic and comfortable looking structure, a great improvement we should think on their old buildings. This number of the paper also takes occasion to wind up the Annual College Catalogue. The only part of the Catalogue which pleases the writer seems to be "The fly-leaf, at the good-bye end of the book," which he affirms, "Is all that could be desired." For the rest of their literary department they give the first chapter of a very spoony "Romance," fit for such papers as the Saturday Night, Fireside Compunion, etc., and an attempt of a day dreamer to defend his idle habit.

Lafayette College Journal. The January number of the Journal is not up to its usual standard. The literary department is altogether too limited. The four columns of names of Academies that have fur-

nished members to the College is decidedly uninteresting to the general reader, however pleasing it may be to the vanity of Lafayette students.

The Sibyl. The gentle prophetess from Elmira has been lying on our table now, for a long while (by the way, only the best remain there, the wastebasket soon accommodates the rest). The prose articles are very good. "The trip to the White Mountains" is related in a very natural and pretty manner. We would also like to remark that the Editors seem to display very good taste in their selection of poetry.

The second number of the Academy Herald, from Gould's Academy, Bethel, Mc., has been received, and is quite a promising little sheet. The type and general appearance is excellent, as of course it must be, coming from the Journal Office, Lewiston. The articles are written in a very easy and straightforward style. From the tone of the first three pieces it would seem that the Editors have a very good idea of will, power, and perseverance, and if they but follow their own precepts, they will surely succeed.

The Chronicle from Michigan University, celebrates the holidays by issuing an unusually good number and inclosing it in a new and tasty cover. Such changes as these at the festal seasons, although in a financial point of view they may not be profitable, yet they surely show enterprise and spirit, and relieve the dull monotony. The sweet, soft, sentimentality of "Charlie's Christmas" gives us one of the best arguments for co-education we have yet seen; it is quite irresistible. The "Notes on the College Press" are treated very successfully in that very trying method, the dialogue. Once, however, is as often as this method should be resorted to, after that it fails.

The *Princetonian* is full of discussions, *pro* and *con*, whether a post graduate should be permitted to kick a Senior foot-ball, when the aforementioned Seniors are playing with this ball. Truly, a great and noble theme upon which to bestow a Senior's argumentative powers.

The Vassar Miscellany thinks, "On looking over the exchanges, jokes and poems had better be left ont." But we must say that we think a good joke or two would not have done the last number of the Miscellany a great deal of harm.

The Dartmouth presents us this time with the photograph of C. P. Frost, Dean of the Medical Faculty. The rest of the sheet is not particularly interesting. The extract from the Hartford Times serves to fill up very well.

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Bowdoin Orient.

Vol. VII.

BRUNSWICK, MAINE, JANUARY 30, 1878.

No. 13.



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BOWDOIN COLLEGE.

The means of instruction in this College have recently been largely increased, so as to meet the wants of all classes of students. The following is the present organization:—

- 1. The regular Classical Course: which is that pursued in the leading American Colleges.
- The Scientific Course: which has been shaped to meet the demand of modern times, special prominence being given to the Natural and Physical Sciences, and to Modern Languages.
- A complete course in Engineering, Civil and Mechanical, affording the best facilities for theoretical and practical study.

In the Scientific Course the lineal rank of the distinctive studies in the time given to them, is the following: Mathematics (20 per ct.), Chemistry and Mineralogy (14 per ct.), Natural History (13 per ct.), Physics (11 per ct.), German (.09 per ct.), French (.09 per ct.), Political Science (.06 per ct.). Other studies making up the remaining quarter of the work—such as Rhetoric, Logic, Mental Philosophy, History, Evidences of Christianity, are nearly the same as in the Classical Course.

Special facilities are now offered to students in the various branches of Engineering. The means of theoretical instruction are ample, and the town of Brunswick being one of the principal railroad centres in the State, and the seat of various manufactures, affords opportunity for the study of actual works. The College also enjoys many favors from the United States Coast Survey Office. The admission is the same as to the Scientific Department, except that a full equivalent in French will be taken, if desired, in the place of Latin. The studies of the first and second years are those already given in the Scientific Course, except that Drawing is commenced in the Freshman year, and Descriptive Geometry is taken during the Sophomore year. Those who complete satisfactorily the four years course in Engineering will receive the degree of Sc.B. The degree of Civil Engineer and Mechanical Engineer will be given only to those who shall complete the Post-Graduate Course of two years. Students not candidates for a degree will be received at any stage for which an examination shall show them to be fitted, and may remain for any desired time.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

All applicants for admission should produce testimonials of good moral character. They will be examined in the following subjects:—

- MATHEMATICS. Arithmetic, including Common and Decimal Fractions, Interest, Square Root and the Metric System; Algebra, to Equations of the Second Degree; Geometry, Books I. and III. of Loomis's Geometry.
- LATIN.—Allen and Greenough's Latin Grammar, including Prosody; Writing Latin (35 Lessons in Allen's Latin Composition are recommended as indicating the amount required for examination); Virgil, the Bucolies, Georgies, and six books of the Æneid; Cicero, seven Orations; Sallust. Also, for the Classical Department:—
- GREEK.—Hadley's Greek Grammar; Xenophon's Anabasis, four books, and Homer's Iliad, two books. Also, at and after the examination of July, 1875, Jones's Greek Prose Composition.

English.—English Grammar; Ancient and Modern Geography.

Real equivalents for any of the foregoing requirements will be accepted.

Or, for the Scientific Department: -

GEOGRAPHY. — Descriptive Geography. Physical Geography, Guyot's or an equivalent.

HISTORY.—Leading facts in general History, and especially in American History.

English.—The examination will include, 1st, Reading aloud a passage from some standard author, with explanations of grammatical construction, and definition and derivation of words; 2d, Writing a few sentences in English, on some familiar subject, reference being had to spelling and punctuation as well as to composition; 3d, Correction of ungrammatical sentences composed for the purpose.

Tuition, \$75. Room rent (half), average, \$25. Incidentals, \$10. Total regular College charges, \$110. Board is obtained in town at \$2.75 to \$4 a week. Other necessary expenses will probably amount to \$40 a year. Students can, however, by forming clubs under good management, very materially

lessen the cost of living.

Bowdoin Orient.

Vol. VII.

BRUNSWICK, MAINE, JANUARY 30, 1878.

No. 13.

BOWDOIN ORIENT.

PUBLISHED EVERY ALTERNATE WEDNESDAY, DURING THE COLLEGIATE YEAR, BY THE CLASS OF '78, OF

BOWDOIN COLLEGE.

EDITORS.

HARTLEY C. BAXTER, ALFRED E. BURTON, BARRETT POTTER. WILLIAM E. SARGENT, SAMUEL E. SMITH, JOHN W. THING,

JAMES T. DAVIDSON.

TERMS—\$2.00 a year is advance; single copies, 15 cents. Matter designed for publication may be handed to the Editors or addressed to Bownors Oricers, Bruaswick, Maine. It should be accompanied by the writer's name, and the signature which he wishes to have appended.

For sale at W. H. Marrett's and B. G. Dennison's, Brunswick.

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EDITORIAL NOTES.

The following interesting account of the first periodical issued by Bowdoin undergraduates—Oct. 30, 1826—was kindly furnished us by Prof. Packard:

EDITORS OF THE ORIENT:

"My class, or some six or seven members of it, published in the Junior Year a periodical called the "Escritoir." It was strictly anonymous, and all concerned in it were, at the time, unknown. It gave us great amusement, and was probably of some advantage in the way of promoting a habit of composition. It is more noticeable, perhaps, from its

being, so far as I know, the only periodical of the kind ever published by the Bowdoin students, than for its special merit as a literary work."

Ephraim Peabody—afterward Rev. Dr. P. of King's Chapel, Boston, [Dr. Peabody was a member of the class of '27.—Eps.] gives, in 1852, this account of the first periodical issued by Bowdoin undergraduates.

A. S. PACKARD.

A natural curiosity to see this publication of half a century ago, which ante-dates most of the literary attempts of other colleges, has resulted in bringing to light, from the College archives, No. 1, Vol. I., of the Escritoir, and also No. 5, Vol. I., of the Bowdoin Port-Folio, a monthly, containing sixteen octavo pages-the former being exactly half the size of its successor to College favor, but appearing before its readers twice as often. Both were distinctively literary magazines instead of local or newspapers, and both were graced by original poems and translations of an unusually high order of excellence. But college experience shows, and the brief existence of these two publications well illustrates, the practical impossibility of long maintaining a merely literary magazine in an institution which cannot also afford a medium for local news.

As careful an examination as we have been able to give, convinces us that that College paper which best succeeds in judiciously subordinating the literary to the local has the best hold upon the mass of its readers. In colleges, then, that have successfully supported representative papers of both classes, the purely literary magazine is usually an off-shoot or after-growth to supply the increasingly popular demand of recent years. Of the two classes mentioned, the Harvard

Advocate and the Yale Lit. furnish, perhaps, the best examples in this country.

Among the excellent contributions to the Escritoir, a humorous recital of a "Voyage from Bath to Boston," under the title of "Low Pressure," is a most graphic bit of description. To show the result of some embryo poet's invocation to his muse, we publish in another column a selection entitled "To a Fountain."

Both these modest representatives of Bowdoin's enterprise and culture fifty years ago, will richly repay the attention of any who may be disposed to visit the Library to see them.

The weekly instruction in parliamentary practice, afforded the Seniors under the supervision of President Chamberlain, is admirably adjusted to the end of laying a foundation, both in theory and practice, for A recitation in the subsequent study. Manual, with comments, criticisms, and illustrations, is followed the succeeding week by a debate upon some live topic, the members of the class occupying the chair in rotation, and thus the practical application alternates with, and gives meaning and force to the lesson of the text.

Already the system has begun to bear Arguments for and against "The Resumption Act," "The Bland Silver Bill," and "Special Legislation for Manufacturing Corporations," have been critically examined and erudite opinions pronounced thereon. The intricacies of the "previous question". no longer dismay the average Senior, and that distinguished individual is no longer in danger of being involved in an inextricable maze of hesitancy and doubt at hearing from the floor a proposition "to amend" or "lay upon the table." Thus are the brains of the rising generation being developed into the Blaines of the future.

were not so willing to allow the Seniors a monopoly of this study; for the knowledge requisite to preside intelligently over a classmeeting, and understand the scope and intent of ordinary motions, is equally necessary to the guileless Freshman, the wily Sophomore, the ease-loving Junior, and the (what shall we call him?) transcendental Senior.

It gave us pleasure to announce in our last number - in our Personals - that Bowdoin is so respectably represented in our State No less than eight of our Legislature. Alumni are honorably enlisted in the good work of adding to and perfecting our statutes, and devising ways and means for promoting the moral, social, and financial interests of this State. Two of these gentlemen belong to the Senate, and six to the House. And we are also glad to see that the two political parties share very nearly alike in this representation. Five are Republicans, and three Democrats. It is a matter for thankfulness to see "the scholar in politics." It is thereby evident that culture as well as brains are in demand, in our legislative halls. We venture to say that not one of these gentlemen sought their positions, but the positions sought them. And we believe every one of them would scorn to act for merely local, or selfish ends, but for the greatest good of the greatest number. We are sure, in the questions pertaining to the pacification of the various sections of our nation, and to the demands for honest money, they will know only what is right and just making party subservient to country. It is true, through the manipulations of trading politicians, the savor of State legislation has not been the best, nor the tone the highest; but the element of intelligent scholarship will go far to improve the one, and elevate the other.

Complaint is made that the Saturday even-We wish, however, that undergraduates ing lectures are very poorly attended; one in particular is cited at which four students were present. We understand, too, that members of the Faculty, with a few notable exceptions, are as irregular in their attendance as the students. There are, undoubtedly, excuses to be offered in their cases which can not be alleged by the students; but if they are really anxious to see this old custom kept up, and the meetings well attended, they can but see to what an extent their presence or absence must influence the cause. It is not strange, perhaps, that students who are not professed Christians, and are unconnected with any religious organization, should prefer calls, skating, or other amusements to the Saturday evening lecture; but there are those among us who are directly responsible for this state of anathy and neglect. When professed Christians, members of the Praying Circle, who in times of religious interest are very zealous for the cause, and upon whom the religious condition of the College in a great measure depends, permit a white-haired man, grown old in the service of his Master, to go night after night in storm and wind to the scene of so many instructive discourses in times past, only to find three or four students present (and all honor is due them), and in consequence to feel obliged to postpone his usual lecture,-so long may we expect a low state of religious feeling among the student community at large, and just so long will empty seats be the principal feature of the Saturday evening meetings.

It has been several years, at least, since we have had in our midst so much musical and dramatic ability as at present, and it gives us pleasure to announce that the enterprising managers of our new association, the "Dorics," have just perfected a cast for a comedy—new in this locality, but received with great favor elsewhere—entitled "Our Boys."

The "Dories" contain among their num-

ber several gentlemen of undoubted histrionic talent, and with the additional embellishments of elegant costumes and scenery, and the support of our popular orchestra, we predict for the management a flattering success. Since Brunswick will be first attacked, we refer the reader for "further particulars" to the organ of the Brunswick School Committee—the Telegraph.

FAME.

"The lives of great men all remind us 'That they have made their own memory sublime,' but they do not assure us that we can leave footprints like theirs behind us."—Holland.

Silent they lie,—ten thousand upturned faces, Ten thousand bosons in a dreamless sleep; And other forms shall fill their vacant places, While they throughout the years their slumber keep.

There was a time when in those breasts, undaunted,
The fire of ambition burned, and dreams
Of fame and power those hollow skulls once hannted,
And in those sightless eyes life's fire gleamed.

Those boues "that once were feet" beat to the measure Of sixty, yea, of seventy years of life? Yet where the prints they left? Their grief, their pleasure, Are builed with the record of the strife.

We move among the monuments; 'mid creepers Of shadowing Ivy are the sculptures hid, And no voice comes to us to say the sleepers Are now remembered for the deeds they did;

The fleeting years pass by in measured numbers,
The church-yard sod grows green, the tombstone, gray,
And this the record is of him that slumbers:
"He lived auchile on earth—he passed away."

From the Bowdoin Escritoir, Oct. 30, 1826.

TO A FOUNTAIN.

Bright fountain of the grove; Full oft reclining on thy verdant brink, Watching thy dimpled surface rise and sink, 'Mid fairy scenes I rove.

Green trees above thee weave
Their brauching limbs into a hanging bower;
There sit the feathered choir, and sweetly pour
Their mellow notes till eve.

When scorching suns ride high,
And hlight the verdant bowers of the glade,
With oaten pipe, beneath thy leafy shade,
The love-lorn shepherds lie.

But still—though hounteous Spring, Her living charms just bursting on the sight, Round thy bright waters glaneing in the light, From her full urn wide filing—

He of a pensive mood Beholds these beauties with the waning year, Plucked from their place, and falling brown and sear, From Autumn's fingers rude.

Hushed, too, thy dreamy song,
'Neath Winter's chains. Full well dost thon portray
The ever shifting scenes, whose magic sway
Our youth and age prolong.

OUR COLLEGE LIFE.

I sometimes ask myself: "What do strangers think of college life?" "What opinions do they form of how we live and act?"

It is not strange if, when they see us walking in squads upon the street, smoking or singing—if, when their midnight slumbers are rudely broken by the shrill sound of some Sophomore's horn, as he winds his blast from the top of one of our venerable halls—they should think our life was given up to reckless fun and frolic.

We cannot wonder if they think we never have a thought for to-morrow's studies, least of all for that great to-morrow when, leaving these classic shades, we must go forth to fight life's battle in the active world. But let the stranger enter our rooms, let him go from one to another and become an unobserved spectator—if that can be—of all that passes, and he will find that under all this outward show of carelessness and reckless abandonment to fun, there lies a vein of sober, serious thoughts; that after all the student has an object in his life as well as other men,

Our life, 'tis true, is a peculiar one in many respects. We are men, and yet we are

boys; for college life seems to be a lengthening out of youth—a four years' respite from the cares and troubles of the outer world.

We are a little people by ourselves. We have our customs and manners, our laws and rules of life, and care no more how the wide world wags upon its way, than as if no such thing existed. We have our society, too; go into any of our buildings of an evening and you will find in each a different class of fellows gathered together, different in their ways, their manners, and their appearance.

Generally one will find that men of similar tastes and habits rooom in the same "Ends;" but if, by some unlucky chance, any are not able to obtain rooms beside their associates, you may be sure the whole flock will get together for their fun. So true it is with us in College that "Birds of a feather flock together."

Society is regulated, too, by class feeling. A Senior, for instance, cannot make an intimate friend of a Freshman without losing caste, and a Sophomore of course looks upon the pale and trembling Freshman as the most insignificant of life.

But since the practice of "hazing" has been so thoroughly broken up, even our Freshmen live in peace.

We have our "digs," or college hermits, who make their appearance only in recitation, but who blossom out at Commencement time to carry off the honors of their class, and stand triumphantly upon the rostrum.

There are politicians here, too, who scheme and plot and lobby through their plans with all the skill of party leaders. We have men of fashion, men of wealth, and others who work their way through poverty and hardship.

Yes, we have all classes of life and character in our little world, yet all are bound together in their work; all have a love and interest for our home, our College.

Of course, sometimes, the opinions of us students differ from those of our law-givers, the Faculty, but after all we are striving for the same end—the College good.

There is a sad side to our life; not all is joy; for every year one class must leave us, every year farewells are to be said and some go from us never to return. Every year brings with it new duties and new responsibilities.

New faces come among us, strange to us at first, and we, no doubt, are strange to them, but soon they are part of us, and things go on just as before. What a change is wrought in us during the four years of our life here!

You will scarce believe me, but that Senior who is coming up the main walk with such dignity is the very man who, as a Fresh, went to the Prex to borrow a broom to sweep his room, and shaved his monstache just to please the Sophs. Look at him now; he has more dignity than half the Profs., and vastly more of wisdom in his looks.

We enter College, boys; we go out men; strong men, most of us, both in body and in mind, for, thanks to our Gymnasium, our bodies are developed, too.

Our life upon the whole is happy, joyous; and if, at times, it seems monotonous and tame, the feeling quickly passes, for every term brings its new studies and its new sports. And when at length the four years of our life here have been passed and we look back upon our course, the time seems short, and college life seems dearer still now that we must give it up forever.

AMERICAN JOURNALISM.

To the American citizen who contemplates with pride the high rank which his country has taken in the general progress of the century, a moment's reflection upon the condition of American journalism will most certainly result in displeasing conclusions. We know that there is in every community a

certain class that continually finds fault with home institutions, and among that class we do not wish to be assigned a place. However young and impotent our pen may be, fearful as we are that much must be presumed in the circumstances which surround us, there is certainly that satisfaction which attends correct motives, when we declare American journalism wanting in scholarly tone and dignity, and, in the rank of true journalism, much lower than what our national spirit of ambition should expect.

That an elevated and respectable condition of the press tends in no small measure to the general welfare of the people, is at once evident when we consider the nature of the press and the influence which it is capable of bringing to bear upon the moulds of public opinion and the deliberations of our legislative assemblies. The same power which once enabled Demosthenes and Cicero to become almost absolute monarchs of their governments, has in this modern era of invention been transferred to the multifarious journals of the day. But how important were the counsels of the orator to the interests of his Rome or Greece! how vital in their issues were the questions upon which they had to deliberate! and if this sacred-it may be called - authority has been taken from the mouth of oratory and given to the columns of our day journals, how equally responsible is their position; how pure and patriotic should be the motives which prompt the principles to be advocated by them.

We have made the statement that American journals, compared with the journalism of England, or with what they ought to be, are undignified and unscholarly.

To sustain the truth of this statement it is not necessary to enter into an analytical discourse upon what constitutes this required dignity and scholarship, or its contrariety. A single word reminding us of the conduct of our newspapers during all presidential campaigns, is

in itself absolute proof of the above fact. In these confused struggles, dignity and scholarly mien are not only forgotten, but the very commonest forms of decency and respect for intelligent readers are thrown to one side, when these great "mouth-pieces of people" call their own countrymen, of genius and power, liars, thieves, adulterers, and traitors—the echoes of such invective not being confined to our own pale but reverberating throughout the whole civilized world.

When foreign powers are unacquainted with the circumstances of our government, what should we expect otherwise than that they should give credulity to whatever statements they may read in our journals? And if this be the case, how low must be their estimation for the leaders of our government, and our whole political and social circles. The assertion may safely be made that from the beginning of the American Republic, it has never produced a Statesman or President whose moral character has not been decried in the most positive manner, or whose abilities have not been questioned by American papers of the greatest influence.

The duties devolved upon the American press are, we fear, of a more lofty character than the proprietors of these organs are apt to estimate them. If the proper functions of our newspapers are to be defined as those which work for the interest and financial prosperity of the proprietors, then there may be some tenable grounds for the advocate of modern journalism, who declares that its present condition and character is of a proper nature. But we deny that such a definition can be given to such functions. The newspaper should be made to subserve the general welfare of the people-both politically and socially-and not an individual or body of individuals. No one will gainsay that the American press is made, absolutely, the means of mercenary ends, to the exclusion of all patriotic and just principles which may conflict with principles BETTER PAID FOR! hence, should we wonder that sometimes measures and principles of the most dastardly and infamous kind are advocated by some of our most prominent news-sheets? such infamous principles receive support from journals of good standing (?), the parties thereby benefited are generally to be found capable of paying a big ducat for every item. This crime upon the public good is nothing more than those forms of bribery which, if committed by an individual, would deprive him of respect and honor from the community in which he moves: if committed by a public officer, would, under the laws of the Constitution, render him amenable to impeachment, retirement from office, and ultimate disgrace.

To devote the influence of the American journal to the interests of the highest bidder is a wrong which, if continued, will, during the entire life of the nation, involve us in one continued turmoil of civil strife, degrade the public morals, and produce disorder of a most unexpected nature. But as a good doctor busies himself in treating the disease with cure, let us consider what would be the effect of these better qualifications which we believe to be the fundaments of an intelligent and beneficial system of journalism that will be an ornament to the nation and command esteem from abroad. In the first place, the profession of journalism, like that of the law, is thronged with a motley crowd of demagogues. This should not be, and it is in the power of an intelligent people to remedy. There are scores of men preëminently qualified for the editor's chair, which offers them no inducement because of its perverted condition.

If our journals were under the administration of scholars and men of refined sentiments, then would the American press of today emerge from the degraded position which it now occupies, and, putting on the more

becoming habiliments of dignity, intelligence, and refined bearing, would perform the duties so important and vital to the interests of the people, elevate our standing abroad, produce general happiness throughout the land, and promulgate intelligence among the masses—duties which American journalism of to-day rejects and refuses to perform.

LOCAL.

Assemblies are talked of.

Grump found a Trigonomety.

"Pull down the blind." Ratsy.

What has become of the bulletin board?

The Oriental Club propose to try hasheesh.

Jim B. didn't appreciate Butler's arguments.

Lane's Δ rt Gallery is one of the attractions of M. H.

Is it a fact that a chairman has the right of voting?

Boots blacked at No. 8, A. H. Prices low and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Juniors have written examinations in Astronomy once a fortnight.

Those who had skates, skated; those who had none, borrowed, or fell down.

The North End of Maine is the most turbulent place in College, at present.

Fresh, in the language of the book, "Now we can very easily prove." And he took a dead.

Owing to the illness of Pres. Chamberlain the recitations in Psychology were conducted in his study a few days. An arrangement highly appreciated by the majority of the class. Books at reduced rates were offered last week by the quondam itinerant vender.

A larger proportion of students attend the Episcopal Church this term than usual.

The Dorics are rehearsing "Our Boys," which they propose to bring out in about a fortnight.

The class in German show a dispositio not criticise severely any vocal music with which they are favored.

A Junior has an arrangement in his room which is likely to keep himself and chum in hot water all Winter.

Records of the Senior debates are to be preserved, and at the graduation of the class deposited in the Library.

Capt. Caziarc's lectures, January 22d and 24th, on Military Science, were well attended, instructive, and very interesting.

How are the mighty fallen! Henry Clay is on the look-out for five-cent jobs about college; Geo. Washington slops over; and Diogenes goes back on his record by searching for a quadruped instead of an honest man.

In the month of July, 1877, while the dance on the green was in progress, a zealous upper-classman sought out an unsophisticated Freshman, at his room in the Tontine, intent upon "fishing." He gave the following lucid description of the decorations: "There's fifteen or twenty Jack-o'-lanterns hung around up there. Better come up."

The Senior debate, January 21st, was a much more orderly affair than might have been expected, considering the fact of Pres. Chamberlain's absence. The features of the debate were an able argument in favor of the Silver Bill, by Davidson, and a short speech by Potter, in which he combated the "Dollar of the Daddies," with a brilliantly sarcastic array of objections.

The Juniors have an Astronomy with no Mathematics, but nevertheless numerous mistakes are made, to the amusement of all but the perpetrators. For instance, the other day Chilley informed them that planets move in eclipses. Another stated that "As the sun rises in the west and sets in the east, it appears to move from west to east."

PERSONAL.

[We earnestly request contributions for this department from the Alumni and friends of the College.]

'28.—John C. Bartlett, an old and prominent citizen of Chelmsford, Mass., died at the Commonwealth Hotel in Boston, Sunday, Jan. 13th, in the 69th year of his age. Dr. Bartlett and his wife had taken up their residence for the Winter at the Commonwealth, and a few weeks ago he was attacked by the disease, paralysis, which resulted in his death. He was born in Charlestown, Mass., Nov. 5th, 1809; and studied medicine with Dr. Thompson, a well known practitioner of that town. Dr. B. received the degree of M. D. from Harvard University in 1831, and for a long period followed his profession in Chelmsford. Some years ago he retired from practice; but was still the medical attendant in families who were unwilling to dispense with his services, being always ready also to attend the needy gratuitously. In religious belief a confirmed Unitarian, he was strongly opposed to sectarianism. He was a liberal contributor to the support of public worship, and for many years directed the musical part of the services in his church, for which work he was admirably adapted. He was in all respects a public-spirited man, and was always ready to give solid support to movements for public improvement or the advance of culture among the people. His merit in such respects

was honored in his election for several terms to the Presidency of the North Middlesex Unitarian Conference, and to the Chairmanship of the Board of Trustees of Westford Academy. He was also a trustee of the Lowell Five Cent Savings Bank. As a townsman he will be greatly missed in Chelmsford, while a large circle of friends and acquaintances in various localities will regret his death.

'63. - Monroe Smyth has published through Scribner, Armstrong & Co., N. Y., a volume entitled, "The Religious Feelinga Study for Faith." A critic writes of it as a strongly-stated argument against materialism, and adds: "The author's large acquaintance with German Philosophy is so kept at the disposal of his devont attitude to the supersensuous realm, that one feels a sense of security in following, sure of a practical result even of the most abstract discussion. The clear statement of hard arguments and the enthusiasm of religious feeling through all, remind one of Byzantine Mosaic, where colorless glass is made to glow by the leaf of gold imprisoned by it."

'68.—Thomas J. Emery is Attorney and Counsellor at Law, 82 Devonshire street, Boston, Mass.

'74.—H. V. Moore was recently admitted to York County Bar in the Supreme Court on motion of Judge Tapley of Saco.

'75.—R. G. Stanwood is Principal of the Brunswick High School.

'76.—Chas. Sargent is reading law with Messrs. Strout & Gage in Portland.

'76.—Newcomb is Assistant Superintendent of Factory at Lawrenceburg, Ind.

'76.—Parsons is with his uncle on Wall street, New York.

'76.—J. S. Leavitt, Jr., has received much help for his deafness under the care of Dr. Clarence J. Blake of Boston.

'76.—J. G. Libby is Principal of the High School in Richmond.

'76.-G. T. Prince is in town.

'77.—L. A. Stanwood is teaching in West Bend, Wis.

'77.—A daughter has been born to the wife of E. E. Dunbar.

'77.—S. A. Gürdjian, by special request, delivered his lecture on the "Eastern Question" before the Legislature of Maine at Representatives' Hall in Augusta last evening.

'78.—J. F. Hall, formerly of this class, is Principal of the Public Schools in Atlantic

City, N. J.

THE COLLEGE WORLD.

There are over five thousand students at the University of Berlin.

Heidelberg University, Germany, has less Theological Students than Professors.

Cornell has raised over \$1,800 for the purpose of sending a rowing crew to England.

The use of tobacco has been forbidden the urchins who attend Ohio Wesleyan University.

Amherst has paid \$1,256 for a ball field, but has cut down the Professors' salaries ten per cent.

Amherst has a Freshman who has solemnly promised his mother not to take the valedictory.

Elocution is raging among the students.— Lawrence Collegian. Here, the students are raging among the elocution(ists).

The Higher Education of Women prospers at Cambridge, England. More than sixty students are now pursuing their work under the care of the Cambridge Association. The new buildings at Girton College are also filled.

CLIPPINGS.

Mental Science (hour nearly expired). Prof.—"That is the genesis of this experience." Weary student (sotto voice)—"Never mind the Genesis. An Exodus is what we want now."—Oberlin Review.

Si quisquis furetur
Hoc little libellum,
Per Baechum per Jovem!
I'll kill him, I'll fell him.
In rentren illius
I'll stick my seulpellum,
And teach him to steal
My little libellum.

-College Mercury.

Recently T. B. Aldrich, arose to introduce Mark Twain to an audience, but Mark checked him; and, advancing to the edge of the platform, said: "Ladies and gentlemen, my friend, Mr. Aldrich, was going to tell you who I am, but I would rather not—he knows me too well."—Ex.

Scene: Old South Sunday-school. Little Girl in Infant Class—"Teacher, please tell us a story." Teacher (Senior Fem. Sem.)—"I don't know any, my dear." Little girl—"Can't you make one up?" Teacher—"I can't, possibly." Little girl—"Then please tell us the story story of 'Butler's Analogy.'" Teacher—"It may be answered distinctly, first, that this is in no sort necessary, and consequently, not natural in the sense in which it is necessary, and therefore natural, that ill or mischievous actions should be punished." Little girl subsides.—Abbott Courant.

EDITORS' TABLE.

Washington and Jefferson College, of Pennsylvania, has just felt itself called to enter the arena of college journalism, and the first number of the Washington Jeffersonian is before us as the result. The general get-up of the paper is very good, but closer inspection reveals so many typographical errors that we cannot but suggest that a few of the paragraphs would appear more properly under the head of prize enigmas. "Dante's Dream" is very well written, but is rather a declamation than an essay. The literary ability displayed is not of a very high order, but the article on "Society Libraries" shows that they have grasped one great aim

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of a college paper,—that is, the institution of improvements and reforms. Of course we think the selections of poetry good, especially the "Naughty Greek Girl," since it has "BOWDOIN ORIENT" at the close. We wish the new sheet much success, and will place it on our exchange list.

The Ariel, from Minnesota, is another new exchange which we gladly welcome. Although but three numbers old, it compares very favorably with any of its contemporaries. The member of "81" who wrote the "Geological Fragments from Minneapolis" seems to have got his Geology lesson very well indeed; we should give him a ten strike; the non-chalance with which he slings the big names, quite takes one's breath away. "Katie's Answer" is rather old, but "Practical Phrenology" and the articles on college matters are very good.

It is well that the *Oberlin Review* gives the original as well as the translation of "The Hunter's Song," for it would be unkind to palm off the following on poor Schiller:

"As in realms of azure,

Kings the cagles be;

Over mount and chasm
Rules the hunter free."

The last issue of the Amherst Stwlent is not what one might call a highly interesting number. A literary article on that exceedingly novel and refreshing theme, the "Genius of Poe," a poem, plenty of clippings and personals, and that is all. We are afraid that their standard is going down.

The Crimson is as newsy and entertaining as ever. A short article entitled, "What two Fathers Thought," gives, in a very pleasing style, the feeling which generally exists between Harvard students and Cambridge families. The non-Cambridge father puts the matter in the right light, when he says, "I don't blame 'em if they are. If I was a young man, away off from home, with everybody turning the cold shoulder to me, I'm afraid I'd be dissipated. They seek the company which gives the kindest reception."

The $Yale\ Record$ thus severely comments on the speech of Pres. Eliot, at the New England dinner:

"Not content with the place of honor at the table, and the compliment of responding first to the toast 'Harvard and Yale—and a generons rivalry between them,' he thought it necessary to ridicule the latter institution for its (supposed) mediocrity and want of numbers. As usual, this ill deed soon brought its own desert, and he was placed in what must have been rather a humiliating position by the pointed yet dignified reply of Doctor Porter. 'Yale knows no jealousy and acknowledges no rivalry,

except in the great enterprise of training npright' and intelligent and well principled men for the service and the glory of our common land,' is a prettily turned sentence, and one which is full of meaning."

The article on "Significances of a Prize" is very well written, although composed in rather too grumbling a vein to be pleasant. The following statistics from the Knickerbocker, which appear in the above article, will probably strike a responsive chord in the breast of more than one college prize contestant:

aper, ink, pens	\$ 1 00 32 25 5 00
alue of prospective prize	38 25 3 00
Ionor and preferment	35 25 35 25

The Campus, from Alleghany College, publishes in its January number a very captivating little prose article, "Then and Now," a chapter of Senior reveries which will come home to every upper-classman who has ever sat dozing by his fire and reflected on the pleasures and follies of the successive periods of his course from the "verdant and painfully self-conscions period," the Freshman year, to the "sober and earnest" phase of Senior year.

We have received a Catalogue and Opening Prospectus of the "Thayer Academy," at Braintree, Mass., which began the first year of its existence Sept. 12, 1877, the Trustees calling Prof. J. B. Sewall of this College to its head. The Academy starts out under the most favorable auspices, with a Principal who is genial, scholarly, a thorough gentleman, and a most admirable disciplinarian, and whose connection with the institution is a guarantee of its advancement. At the first examination but thirty-five of the ninety-six candidates were accepted, and this fact, together with a generous endowment (which will make the school independent of mere numbers,) gives ample assurance that the high standard adopted will be carefully main-The curriculum provides a "General Course" designed to "lay substantial foundation for Business Pursuits," and a second or "Preparatory Course for College." The building itself, if the engraving is an accurate representation of it, is a beautiful structure with ample accommodations for the coming influx of pupils. We hope our Maine homes will send their sons to Braintree, provided the Professor will send them back again to Bowdoin.

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Bowdoin Orient.

Vol. VII.

BRUNSWICK, MAINE, FEBRUARY 13, 1878.

No. 14.



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BOWDOIN COLLEGE.

The means of instruction in this College have recently been largely increased, so as to meet the wants of all classes of students. The following is the present organization:—

- 1. The regular Classical Course: which is that pursued in the leading American Colleges.
- The Scientific Course: which has been shaped to meet the demand of modern times, special prominence being given to the Natural and Physical Scierices, and to Modern Languages.
 - 3. A complete course in Engineering.

In the Scientific Course the time is divided among the different studies in the following proportions: Mathematics 20 per cent., Chemistry and Mineralogy 14 per cent., Natural History 13 per cent., Physics 11 per cent., German 9 per cent., French 9 per cent., Political Science 6 per cent., Rhetoric, Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy, and History 18 per cent.

Special facilities are now offered to students in the various branches of Engineering. The means of theoretical instruction are ample, and the town of Brunswick being one of the principal railroad centers in the State, and in the immediate vicinity of many important public works, affords excellent opportunities for the study of actual structures. The College also enjoys many favors from the United States Coast Survey Office. The admission is the same as to the Scientific Department, except that a full equivalent in French will be taken, if desired, in the place of Latin.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

Applicants for admission will be examined in the following subjects:

For the Classical Department.

LATIN.—Latin Grammar, including Prosody; Writing Latin (35 Lessons in Allen's Latin Composition are recommended as indicating the amount required for examination); Virgil, the Bucolics, Georgies, and six books of the Æneid; Cicero, seven Orations; Sallust.

GREEK.—Hadley's Greek Grammar; Xenophon's Anabasis, four books, and Homer's Iliad, two books; Jones's Greek Prose Composition.

MATHEMATICS. — Arithmetic, including Common and Decimal Fractions, Interest, Square Root and the Metric System; Algebra, to Equations of the Second Degree; Geometry, Books I. and III. of Loomis's Geometry.

For the Scientific Department.

LATIN AND MATHEMATICS.—The same as for the Classical Department.

ENGLISH.—Grammar; Composition, special reference being had to spelling and punctuation; Correction of ungrammatical sentences composed for the purpose.

GEOGRAPHY. — Descriptive and Physical; for the latter, Guyot's or an equivalent.

HISTORY.—Leading facts in general History, and especially in the History of the United States.

Real equivalents for any of the foregoing requirements will be accepted. All applicants for admission will be required to produce testimonials of good moral character. The time for examination is the Friday after Commencement and the first Thursday of the first term. In exceptional cases applicants may be examined at other times. Candidates for admission to advanced classes will be examined in the studies which such classes have accomplished.

Persons desiring further information will be furnished with the annual catalogue, and with specimen examination papers, by addressing Prof. H. L. Chapman, Secretary of the Faculty.

The annual expenses are as follows: Trition, \$75. Room rent (half), average, \$25. Incidentals, \$10. Total regular College charges, \$110.

Board is obtained in town at \$3 to \$4 a week. Other necessary expenses will probably amount to \$40 a year. Students can, however, by forming clubs under good management, very materially lessen the cost of living.

Bowdoin Orient.

Vol. VII.

BRUNSWICK, MAINE, FEBRUARY 13, 1878.

No. 14.

BOWDOIN ORIENT.

PUBLISHED EVERY ALTERNATE WEDNESDAY, DURING THE COLLEGIATE YEAR, BY THE CLASS OF '78, OF

BOWDOIN COLLEGE.

EDITORS.

HARTLEY C. BAXTER, ALFRED E. BURTON, BARRETT POTTER.

WILLIAM E. SARGENT, SAMUEL E. SMITH, JOHN W. THING,

JAMES T. DAVIDSON.

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For sale at W. H. Marrett's and B. G. Dennison's, Brnnswick.

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EDITORIAL NOTES.

What does high college rank indicate? Not always ability. It may hinge upon relative advantages in preparation; it may result from twelve hours' study ont of the twentyfour; or it may be the reward of that low ambition which makes mere rank the great desideratum—the sine qua non of four years' toil, which ignores all means that cannot minister to this supreme end, which takes a retrogressive step in the work of development and evolves a perfect parrot instead of a perfect man.

But after all, after the accidental causes

of superior previous training have been given due weight; after the mere "dig" and the sycophantic toiler for rank, whose anxious interest in "life's work" is focused with absorbing concern upon the hieroglyphics of the Professor's record-after all these have run their course, there yet remains an honorable place at the head for men of native ability, who are separated, as by a great gulf, from those whose "only claim to genius is the power of studying ten or twelve hours each day."

Take, then, the first quarter in a college class, eliminate all but those whom acknowledged ability or (often a better substitute) patient application have placed above their fellows, and we have left those to whom, of all the class, the world may reasonably look for future eminence. This, if we read aright, is the idea embodied in the article in the February number of Scribner's, entitled "The College Rank of Distinguished Men," and the burden of Rev. Mr. Cook's prelude to his Monday lecture, two weeks ago. Macaulay said once, that the general rule, beyond all question, was that the men who are first in the competition of the schools have been first in the competition of the world. The gifted orator of Tremont Temple affirms "That the upper quarter of a college class furnishes more men of eminence and high usefulness than the lower three-quarters taken together! and the anonymous writer in Scribner's concludes "that the vast majority of the scholars, the writers, the clergymen, the lawyers, and the statesmen who have gained distinction by the work of their life, have first won distinction in the college recitation and lecture room." These statements combating, as they

do, the popularly received notion, "that the salutatorian is never heard from after graduation," have excited a good deal of comment and criticism from the secular and college press; but the mass of statistical evidence and the logic of facts seems to support the high authorities from whom we have quoted. "There are, indeed, exceptions," said Longfellow to his class three years ago, and, in the matter of which we are speaking, his shy classmate, Hawthorne, was one of them, although his rare genius even then began to foreshadow the after brilliancy of his career. Beecher, too, must have been one of those boys, who solemnly promised his mother not to take the valedictory, for among the graduates of Amherst, who have achieved distinction, H. W. B. heads the tail end in college rank.

The conclusion from all these facts seems obvious enough, and yet we fear that a college jury would take exceptions to the rulings of the reverend lecturer in the exact proportion that three-fourths are greater than one-fourth.

Every student of Bowdoin ought to know the history of his College by heart. The story of her early struggles for existence, when people were poor and money scarce, but when men of noble, Christian character had more than now-a-days, we think, of that Agassiz love of learning, that scorns to prostitute their labors to heaping up wealth; when the few books in the little Library were eagerly devoured and sacredly guarded as too precious for vulgar touch; in short, in that sturdy era, preceding Yankee money-making, when we love to think (perhaps with mistaken reverence for the past) that knowledge was sought for its own sake, and virtue was "its own reward "-thoughts of this nature, however imbued with romantic idealism of things past and gone, may well open our eyes to the disinterested spirit of self-sacrifice, which, in the advantages of the present, exerts a mighty influence upon our individual lives.

We have been much interested in the carefully prepared abstract of Bowdoin's history, which has lately appeared in the Wheeler History of Brunswick and Topsham; and presuming upon the ignorance of some of our readers, who, like ourselves, have neglected their duty, we take the liberty of purloining a few extracts from the valuable work referred to. Read this, to see the multiple functions that the economy of seventy-five years ago imposed upon the most venerable of our Halls:

"His house not having been completed in time, the President and his family, for a while, occupied rooms in Massachusetts Hall, the lower story of which had been fitted up, temporarily, as a chapel and recitation room. There was no bell of any kind, and the pupils were summoned to prayers, morning and evening, by the thumping of the President's cane on the staircase."

Obedience was a cardinal virtue, in those days, and the spirit as well as the letter of the law were faithfully carried out; but, if anything should happen to the bell now, we fear the President would "thump" a good while before some of the students would assemble for morning devotions.

"On July 16, 1845, the corner-stone of King Chapel was laid, with Masonic ceremonies," at which were present all the prominent encampments of the State, and many citizens of Massachusetts, attracted by the novel spectacle of a college dedication in the pinetree forests of Maine. An engraving, representing the College in 1821 (Longfellow's Freshman year), contains Maine, Winthrop, and Massachusetts Halls, the latter surmounted by a cupola, and directly opposite, the old Chapel, in front of the site of Prof. Packard's present residence.

Hurredly glancing over the more recent history of the College, we notice in the list of Secret Societies the omission of the Zeta Psi, which was one of the last of the quintette of secret fraternities, which have so completely metamorphosed the Bowdoin life of half a century ago.

Two weeks ago announcement was made that "The Dorics" were about to appear in a three-act comedy, entitled "Our Boys."

Most of our readers are, doubtless, aware that the performance, thus heralded, duly appeared, and that what was before an untried experiment is now an assured success—we wish we could say as confidently a pecuniary success, but that interesting result yet remains with a merciful public. "The Dorics" have certainly done all in their power to give the play a fitting representation; and the liberal applause of a large and intelligent Brunswick audience, showed that here, at least, their spirited conceptions of their respective parts won merited appreciation.

In speaking more particularly of individual faults and excellences we have no fear that our candid opinion will be construed into fulsome flattery, except, perhaps, by those who denied themselves the pleasure of being their own judges.

Mr. Wilson's inimitable personation of "Perkyn Middlewick" was an immense and unqualified success. He entered with great animation into the spirit of his part, and his perfect self-possession, irresistible humor, and unique general make-up made the "Butter-Man" a decided hit. If we were to point out different degrees of excellence in a character that was nearly perfect, we should say that the pantomime with "Clarissa," the stern but fatherly advice to his son "Charles," the ready acceptance of the billiard challenge, and his utter collapse and inability to "play the Roman father any longer," when his son's condition was forced upon him, displayed Mr. Wilson's genius most prominently.

Mr. Jacobs, as a dignified English Baronet, superlatively disgusted with the vernacular of the "shop," and scrupulously careful of the dignity of his house, achieved a good degree of success. He was cool, careful, and deliberate, and the gradual development of his character, from his ambitious dreams to his final acquiescence in his son's choice, was presented with taste and judgment.

In "Talbot Champneys," Mr. Smith found a part which displayed to a wonderful degree his native grace and skilful address, and the cockney dialect was brought out in a manner that it would be extremely difficult to excel. His proposal to "Miss Melrose," in the second act, was, perhaps, the most finely dramatic scene in the entire comedy. Mr. Smith is also Manager of the Association, and the general success is due in a great measure to his efforts.

"Charles Middlewick" (Mr. H. W. Ring) is a jolly, rollicking youth, careless of consequences, but sensitive withal, and especially to his father's numerous blunders. In their European tour the two friends must have been typical Paris students, whose presence might oftener have been found in the giddy maze of the "Mabille" than among the book-worms of the University libraries. Mr. Ring gave evidence of possessing dramatic talent of no mean order, and portions of his part were very effectively delivered.

The ladies (what shall we say of the dear creatures?) each performed her difficult role to the entire satisfaction, we assume, of the fair critics present. A lady friend of the ORIET, however, suggests a possible improvement in that cumbersome piece of machinery—a modern head-dress. We yield to superior knowledge, but claim that one at least of those architectural designs was frightful enough to pass muster with the genuine article as seen in all its pristine glory in Brunswick society.

Briefly, for the "devil" (the printer's), looking over our shoulder, says space has most given out. Mr. Abbott (?) did remarkably well, notably in the pantomime. Mr.

Davis, the "high-and-mighty" heiress, showed a fine appreciation of his assumed character, especially in the second act. He was arrayed in all that gilds and embellishes the female sex. Mr. Henderson made a capital flirt, who finally met her destiny and gracefully succumbed to it (his voice, however, needs to be toned down a little); and, finally, Mr. Martin took the subordinate part of "Lodging-House Slave" with an excellent commonsense understanding of its requirements.

We noticed on Saturday a marked general improvement, but a slight disposition, doubtless without intent, to anticipate the effect upon the audience by a "little too much levity." This inclination will, of course, be held in check at subsequent representations.

Our orchestra has already won a reputation for critical taste and scientific execution; but we must not forget to mention Mr. Castner's cornet solo, which was rendered with perfect accuracy and exquisite purity of tone.

Friday night, Feb. 15th, the "Dorics" play in Bath. Success to them.

Although success has thus far perched upon the Doric banner, a rival has entered the lists, for "Our (?) Girls" of the High School are about to take the boards, (following the lead of one who has already taken the singular) and we hope a generous spirit of reciprocal patronage will send "Our Boys" en masse to the new operetta.

HISTORY IN OUR CURRICULUM.

The late change in our course of study was good so far as it went, but it was not broad enough. It should have gone farther than simply a choice between Latin, Greek and Mathematics. The change should have made some provision for the study of history. That the study of history is neglected at Bowdoin the most enthusiastic admirer of our prescribed course cannot attempt to deny.

After the first year our students should be allowed to choose between Mathematics and History. To discuss the disciplinary benefits of either branch is not our purpose. It is useless to do so. The supporters of Mathematics can quote from eminent scholars to the effect that Mathematics, for discipline, are at the head of all branches of study. On the other hand, the advocate of History can produce testimony from equally as eminent men that "none of our intellectual studies tend to cultivate a smaller number of faculties than Mathematics." As the time of all and the money of most students are limited, certain branches must be neglected for those which are to be of the most practical benefit in the work of life. To most students the long course of Mathematics followed here seems worthless, and the time bestowed on them worse than wasted. The inducement of a three-hundred-dollar prize has not made and will not make Mathematics a popular study at Bowdoin. A writer of an article showing the result of the elective system at Harvard says: "It is doubtful if Mathematics were ever taught by an abler corps of instructors than now, or to better advantage; but the decreasing percentages of the last four years read as though their death knell had been struck." No study so much influences the interests of mankind as History. No branch should be more deeply studied. None, alas, is neglected to such a suicidal extent. If historical knowledge is comprised in knowing that the Pilgrim Fathers landed on Plymouth Rock, in knowing that Washington was "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen," and such historical facts as were the chief stock in trade of the old-time pedagogue, then we are all so far advanced as to need no more instruction. But if historical knowledge consists in knowing the causes of wars and their effects, not simply the dates; why treaties were made and why broken; the grand fundamental principles which underlie

governments, and which are the basis of societv: the noble deeds, the dark crimes, the wisdom, the errors of past ages, then we are all yet learners in this grandest of all studies. Dr. Hill, in his admirable address, delivered before our Alumni at the Commencement of '76, says: "The history of the Hebrew Commonwealth, of Greece and Rome, of England and our own country, contain obvious and all-important lessons directly applicable to the guidance of our own affairs." History is the source from which is obtained, as Goldsmith says, "Most useful knowledge respecting the progress of the human mind, the constitution of governments, the rise and fall of empires, the revolution of arts, the variety of character and the vicissitudes of fortune." To the young man contemplating law, theology, or journalism, a thorough understanding of History is priceless. It is admitted that its value is so great, and yet we are, to a great extent, deprived of its study. But you must read History, it is said. Should we suggest that the sciences ought to be read and not pursued with text-books and instructors, how great a howl would arise from some of our modern educational fanatics. Why should History, the greatest of all sciences, be almost entirely ignored? As the student begins to search the records of past ages he should have the best of instruction. No student with success can read History until he is first taught how and what to read. We venture to assert that there are not ten undergraduates in Bowdoin, who know how to study History as it should be to be arranged systematically in the mind. There should be the wisest instructors to lead the student to weigh and consider causes and their effects; to show him how semblances of the truth have led to the greatest wrong; to teach him to shun the wrong and imitate the virtues of those who have gone before. Could students but have a thorough course of History, with liberal Christian teachers, not so many men would leave College with

no well defined view of what liberality consists in, with narrow views of other countries and their governments, with no clear comprehension of their country's politics, and nothing to base political action upon except preju-If our colleges are the fountains from which must emanate those well defined moral principles, which are to make our American institutions lasting, more attention must be given to training our students in the science of History. To the past we must turn to obtain that wisdom which will teach us to avoid the rocks upon which so many governments have been wrecked. Savs Macaulay: "It is certain those who will not crack the shell of History will never get at the kernel.". The only sure way of reaching the kernel is by cracking the shell under the supervision of able instructors.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Berlin, Jan., 1878.

DEAR ORIENT:

I remember distinctly hearing one and another of our students sneering at the plain, old College buildings, which they affirmed were a disgrace to our institution, and longing for the time when the wealth would flow into our Treasury and we might have new and handsome dormitories and well-ventilated recitation-rooms, to say the least. I have no doubt but that this feeling is still daily expressed among you. But if you could all be transported here for a day and see the building in which the Berlin University is housed, you would all be better, if not fully, contented with your own humble quarters. Imagine a large yellow-washed structure, forming three sides of a square, like three huge packing-boxes placed in this form, surmounted with crooked gods and goddesses, troubled with all ills which distort the body, and you have the exterior of the University. Situated in the midst of a noisy city, with no delightful campus, it bears no comparison with our own dear, seeluded spot. One feels thankful that we have had no monarchs, with a false taste for art, to palm off upon us some second-band palace for a university building, and that we have no absurd nudities perched on the top of our dormitories; preferring to leave such perching to musical Sophomores, all of whom, with no exception (I must say it), are more beautiful than these fellows of the lyres and pipes here.

Could you also accompany me to a lecture and sit for an hour or two in one of the rooms, you would not have so much to say about the ventilation of the recitation-rooms at Bowdoin. For, in all the lecture-rooms of this, one of the foremost universities in Germany, the ventilation is as bad as in our Junior recitation-room—and you know how bad that is. Even the distinguished Professor Kirchhoff lectures in a room where, before the end of the hour, the air is positively stinking.

But what I wish to tell you about especially is a commers, or party, which was given to celebrate the sixtieth anniversary of Professor Momson's birthday, and which will give you some little insight into German life. The party was given in a large hall, where, at about nine o'clock in the evening, the students were assembled around the long tables extending nearly the whole length of the room, which was soon laden with beer-mugs -significant of the good-time to come. course you know that the German drinks beer more freely than our temperance student drinks water; and on such an occasion as this, the wonderful drink was not to be dispensed with. In fact, it constituted the most important part of the entertainment.

On a raised platform at one end of the hall, around a table, sat the chiefs of the various corps who had charge of the ceremonies of the evening. These corps, as you

know, in a great measure, take the place of our secret societies; and, as you can imagine, each society sending its delegate to sit on the platform and help to extend the courtesies of the evening to the renowned historian. Each delegate was dressed in his corps regalia, consisting usually of an extremely small cap of colored silk, embroidered with gold or silver, with a schlaeger, or rapier, hung at his side. When the cheers were given, which was quite frequently, these students would rap with their schlaegers upon the table to give the thing emphasis, and to a stranger the effect was quite novel. These cheers, by the way, are not our jolly "hurrahs," but a series of prolonged, mournful "Ohs;" at least so it seems to the listener. All at once the whole house rises to its feet and there is a hush, and amidst an almost perfect stillness, a little, nervous, wizened, white-haired man walks down the aisle between the tables and takes his seat of honor in the centre of the house. This is Professor Momson. With us, at home, this would have been the time for demonstration and applause; but not a word is spoken until a glass of beer has been handed to the Then the Emperor's health is Professor. proposed and drunk, which toast is dragged in on every possible occasion. Cheers are next in order for the learned Professor, and he must of course respond to his proposed health, and he jumps nimbly up on to the platform, with his beer-mug in his hand, and delivers his little speech, which, for lack of space, I cannot report. As he proceeds in his speech, he occasionally stops to quench his thirst with his beer; and I notice all the following speakers do the same. fessor after another is called on for remarks, which are generally received by the cheers of which I have spoken. After one has spoken in a most stirring manner of patriotism, and is descending the steps to take his seat among the audience again, the Professor rushes towards him, embraces, and kisses him.

This open-hearted action of his raises a storm of applause, and the ovation of shouts and the slow music of clashing stone-ware waxes intense.

One can scarcely believe one's eyes when he sees the world-renowned Professor Hemholtz mount the rostrum, beer-mug in hand, or when he sees Momsom, the father of twelve children, rushing about among the audience and then back to his seat, like a little mouse, to take a nibble of his luncheon of bread and sausage. Can these be the men the world reverences, capering about among a lot of students, drinking a full share of beer, and appearing as lively and young in spirit as the freshest of their students? Just think of our dignified, staid Professors joining in such a "tear-your-shirt" time as this with our boys!

Songs are interspersed, all of which are written in elegant (?) Latin; the sentiment of one of these is that as Momson has lived to be sixty years old, each must piously drink his health in sixty glasses of beer. I have not the slightest doubt but that each one tried to obey the precept of the song; but the waits between each speech, which were kindly and sanitarily interspersed for the benefit of the beer-drinkers, so prolonged the programme that I was obliged to leave before the performance was through.

C. A. P.

LOCAL.

"He's a hass."

"Your bill is ready."

Seniors are reviewing Butler.

The Orchestra practice daily.

Transcendental. Ah, that's the word!

No reporters were allowed at "Our Boys." Henry Clay says the Dorics did first rate.

A common saying, "Aitchy did just immense."

A twenty-five cent lantern is a bad thing to lose.

Jones, of the Senior Class, never learned drawing.

Verily, the month of February came in like a lion.

An open question: How far does the congregation make the minister?

We understand that Senior debates are to be held every week hereafter.

Essays are due from members of the Senior Class, March 4th, at noon.

An ulster conceals many a defect in a gent's morning dress. Eh, Web?

A Freshman justifies betting, on the ground that the Apostles drew lots.

'79 is having a season of Junior ease, principally owing to the illness of Instructor Lee.

Two members of the Senior Class only were present at the recitation in Hopkins, recently.

The claim of the North End of Maine to being the most turbulent End in College, is disputed.

'Tis a grind when a fellow gets a dead, after all his planning - i. e. unless he can get it excused.

It took six cents worth of stamps to send home the excuses presented last term by a certain student.

The Reading Room Association failed to realize as much as usual from the sale of second-hand papers.

Pres. Chamberlain has sufficiently recovered to be able to conduct recitations in the South Wing, as usual.

A Freshman translates Μαΐραν ζδον: "Ι saw Mary Ann," to the infinite amusement of his brother Freshmen and the Professor.

W. W. French represented the Eta Chapter of the Theta Delta Chi Fraternity at a Convention held at Cleveland, February 6th and 7th.

The rehearsals for the Operetta were more enjoyable than those for the Dorics, from the fact that in the first mentioned case *real* young ladies were present.

After working a long while to discover the difference between two substances, the Juniors learned that they were one and the same. They understand the nature of negative tests now.

When it comes to entertainments, other than the oft-mentioned "free show," there seems to be comparatively little companionship between the students and the Brunswick ladies.

A noted Frenchman once apologized for a long letter to a friend, on the ground that he hadn't time for a shorter one. Let this be our excuse for our "long drawn out" remarks upon "The Dorics."

A small and, we must confess with pain, somewhat influential yagger asserted his claim to our sable and contraband friend, Jim Blaine, and bore him off in triumph, his master not seeing fit to argue the case.

Although it is comparatively early in the term, Senior parts have been assigned to Pray, Salutatorian, and, with the exception of those who had parts last term, and a man who entered Bowdoin during Senior year, all the rest of the class.

As January 31st was the Day of Prayer for Colleges, we had an adjourn. Many took advantage of the opportunity thus afforded to go home. An interesting sermon was delivered at eleven o'clock in the Chapel, by the Rev. Mr. Park, of Gardiner.

May Columbia's English expectations be realized by a victory for her plucky crew!

PERSONAL.

[We earnestly request contributions for this department from the Alumni and friends of the College.]

'29.—Allen Haines, for many years a prominent and respected citizen of Portland, died at Pittsburg, Jan. 15th, aged 72 years.

'45.—John M. Goodwin, Democratic nominee for Congress in First District, against Thomas B. Reed, of '60, now in Congress, is practicing law in Biddeford.

'50.—Prof. John S. Sewall, of Bangor Theological Seminary, will deliver the oration at the meeting of the Bowdoin Alumni, Feb. 15th, at Bangor.

'56.-George Augustus Wheeler and his brother Henry W. have just had published a "History of Brunswick, Topsham, and Harpswell," which will prove of great value to the people of these towns. No labor has been spared to make this work present a true history of these towns from their earliest settlements, showing the part each performed during all the history of the State. book is "dedicated to the memory of the esteemed citizen, and faithful and earnest historical student, the late John McKeen, Esq.," who was of the class of 1811. "All the maps and most of the illustrations are from drawings made by Charles G. Wheeler, '76."

'57.—Hampden Fairfield is practicing Law in Saco.

'60.—Col. H. H. Burbank is practicing Law in Saco with John S. Derby, Judge of the Municipal Court of Saco, and under the name of Burbank & Derby. They have an extensive practice.

'64.—Franklin Littlefield is in the wholesale and retail grocery business with his father, in Saco.

'66.—Rev. George T. Packard will deliver the poem at the Bangor Alumni Dinner, February 15th.

'73.—Royal Gould, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Biddeford.

'74.—James M. Boothby is practicing Medicine with Dr. Staples, in Dubuque, Iowa, where they are doing an extensive business.

'75.—E. S. Osgood delivered the poem at the Bowdoin Alumni Dinner, in Portland, a few weeks since.

'76.—Charles T. Hawes is studying Law with the firm, formerly of Howard & Cleaves.

'76.—F. C. Payson is studying law with W. L. Putnam, Portland.

'77.—S. A. Gürdjian's lecture on "The Turkish War," delivered by request before the State Legislature, was highly spoken of by the Augusta papers. Mr. G. also had a fine and large audience to listen to the same lecture in Damariscotta recently.

'77.—S. A. Melcher is Principal of the High Grammar School, Webster, Mass.

THE COLLEGE WORLD.

It is proposed to send Kennedy, of Yale, to represent America in the Amateur Regatta on the Seine.

Williams College complains that it has too many students. Forty to a class are, according to President Chadbourne, sufficient. Paul always was peculiar.

The Editors of the Yale Lit., contrary to long established precedent, have taken the election of their successors into their own hands, and considerable rebellious criticism finds vent in consequence.

"We apprehend that college papers may be classified as dignified, pusillanimous, witty, and lachrymose," says the *Niagara Index*. Would that we all followed the old Greek motto sufficiently to answer the question: "Which?"

The Fourth Annual Oratorical Literary Contest of the Inter-Collegiate Literary Association took place at the Academy of Music, New York City, on the evening of January 10th. The first prize was awarded to Mills, of Williams, and the second to Grant, of Lafayette.

The several departments of the University of Michigan, including the Medical School, will hereafter have a common Commencement day in the latter part of June. Complaint is still made that Class Day is hedged in by "petty and tyrannical" restrictions. Among other grievances the recital of a class history is denied.

Salaries of Professors at Amherst are to be increased five per cent.—Ex. Decidedly a move in the right direction. The policy of cutting down salaries that are already less than the annual income of a journeyman carpenter, is a most ruinous and short-sighted economy, and a college that adheres to it deserves to, as it assuredly will, fall in the scale of popular favor.

CLIPPINGS.

"Like making a nice portico to a woodshed" was the cruel criticism of a Professor on the closing figure of a young lady's essay. —Ex.

The Danbury man has been informed, and he believes, that hugging a girl in a perfect fitting corset is like putting your arm around a cold parlor stove.—Ex.

- "Man glories in his strength, woman glories in her hair; but this butter has a superabundance of both," said a Sophomore, as the oleaginous substance went round the table at one of our popular boarding houses, recently.—Ex.
- "I know what your beau's pretty horse's name is," said a little boy to his sister. Saturday morning. "It's Damye." "Hush, Eddie; that's a naughty word." "Well, I don't care if 'tis; that's his name, cos last night I heard him say, outside of the fence, "Whoa, Damye."—Courant.

A good old lady, who improved every opportunity to teach by precept and example, once remarked at a prayer meeting: "My friends, as I came along I saw a cow a switchin' her tail; in this wicked world of strife she was peaceful and contented, a switchin' her tail, and I said to myself—'Go thou and do likewise.'"—Ex.

EDITORS' TABLE.

The January number of the Yale Lit. has just reached us on its monthly round, and we find its contents quite as good as usual. There is an air of gentility and conservatism about the Lit, that is generally lacking in college publications, and is especially agreeable in these days of change and novelty. "A Glance at a Neglected Writer" is a very ably written review of the character and writings of N. P. Willis. Although the writer of the article is evidently a great admirer of Willis, yet he is honest enough to perceive that the verdiet of the world is rather against than for him, and that in the works of this great and versatile genius there is yet that certain something lacking that gives to written words immortality and fame. This aeknowledgement that the opinion of the world is more just and searching than our own, is a rare thing to find in a reviewer. "The Historian of the Boulevards" gives in the conversational style a pleasing sketch of Thiers and the better class of French Republicans. "Beatrice, a Flirtation Homily" is fair, though not a remarkasketch, but the article headed "Growleries" is a perfect jumble of ideas without head or tail; the style is too much like that of their exchange editor, and, by the way, we must confess that we have never before happened to fall in with such a ridienlous flow of "gush" as is exhibited in the first two or three pages of the "Editors' Table." Such expressions "Alas! Alas! Our Uuhappy Lot! Ha! Ha! Ha! What Ho, Malvolio!" etc, occur rather too often for even a fairly strong stomach.

The first article in Alabama Monthly informs us that Shakespeare was a genius. This we are most certainly glad to hear; and furthermore, that his genius was of a high order. This again is valuable information and we will try and remember it. If we might be allowed the liberty, we would suggest to the Monthly that "The Genius of Shakespeare" is rather an aged theme among college papers, and that if treated at all, the analysis of a single one of Shakespeare's plays, or even one of his characters. would be quite a sufficient undertaking for an ordinary writer, and it would certainly make a much more readable article than a general exclamation on "His universal genius." "The Most Remarkable and Entertaining Book of the Age" is a quite witty review of a book of miserable doggerel, but we would again advise the Monthly, if they have such a poetical critic as W. Green Thompson appears to be, that they allow him to examine some of their

own poetry before insertion. We are afraid that the Pastoral Fragment would seareely pass muster.

The Nassau Lit. is of course good, though very dignified and heavy in tone. The prize essay, "Religion of our Literature" shows extended reading and a commendable liberality of thought. The remainder of the magazine consists mainly of ably written reviews and an exceptionally good poem, "Voices."

The Hamilton Lit. Monthly bears the date of Jan. 1878, on the cover, and Jan. 1877, on the inside; we suppose, however, it must be all right, and taking it for granted that the present board of editors do publish both eover and contents, proceed to read the articles. "The Ethics of Longfellow's Poetry," although perhaps written in rather too patronizing a vein, is nevertheless a very able article. "The Editorial Notes," on the whole, are very good, and we eertainly think the writer of the first note has got the best idea yet in regard to the influence of eollege years on the future. He expresses the whole thing in a nutshell when he says it is simply whether a student looks upon his college course as an end or a means that will tell whether or not he shall be heard from after graduation.

"Those who occupy the first point of view, and enform themselves accordingly, naturally attain distinction in their classes. Such honor is the height of their ambition, and all their energies are exerted for its attainment. Amid the plaudits of their friends they forget the expectations which prompt their praises; thus resting upon their laurels, bitter disappointment celipses the future brightness indicated by their brilliant eareer at college.

"Ou the other hand, those who accept the latter view, who look upon eollege as a means of preparation for a higher sphere of activity, do not euro their ambition with the limits of the course. Neither do they rest satisfied with its completion. In fact, it is then only that many of them begin work in earnest."

The Lafayette College Journal possesses a facility for collecting statistics, sermons, dedicatory addresses, and other such-like interesting matter that is quite unsurpassed by any other publication with which we are aequainted. One good clipping we did find, however, in their exchange column and we clip it into ours:

"Western cordiality: 'Searcely had the old Neoterian and Collegian effected a consolidation before the news came that the Atlantic and Galaxy, two (?) monthlies published in Boston, had concluded to do the same thing. We send our congratulations to our Boston friends, and hope they will not forget to return the compliment.' We are imitators all "

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For the Classical Department.

LATIN.—Latin Grammar, including Prosedy; Writing Latin (35 Lessons in Allen's Latin Composition are recommended as indicating the amount required for examination); Virgil, the Bucolics, Georgics, and six books of the Æneid; Cicero, seven Orations; Sallust.

GREEK.— Hadley's Greek Grammar; Xenophon's Anabasis, four books, and Homer's Iliad, two books; Jones's Greek Prose Composition.

MATHEMATICS. — Arithmetic, including Common and Decimal Fractions, Interest, Square Root and the Metric System; Algebra, to Equations of the Second Degree; Geometry, Books I. and III. of Loomis's Geometry.

For the Scientific Department.

LATIN AND MATHEMATICS.—The same as for the Classical Department.

ENGLISH.—Grammar; Composition, special reference being had to spelling and punctuation; Correction of ungrammatical sentences composed for the purpose.

GEOGRAPHY. — Descriptive and Physical; for the latter, Guyot's or an equivalent.

HISTORY.—Leading facts in general History, and especially in the History of the United States.

Real equivalents for any of the foregoing requirements will be accepted. All applicants for admission will be required to produce testimonials of good moral character. The time for examination is the Friday after Commencement and the first Thursday of the first term. In exceptional cases applicants may be examined at other times. Candidates for admission to advanced classes will be examined in the studies which such classes have accomplished.

Persons desiring further information will be furnished with the annual catalogue, and with specimen examination papers, by addressing Prof. H. L. Chapman, Secretary of the Faculty.

The annual expenses are as follows: Tuition, \$75. Room rent (half), average, \$25. Incidentals, \$10. Total regular College charges, \$110.

Board is obtained in town at \$3 to \$4 a week. Other necessary expenses will probably amount to \$40 a year. Students can, however, by forming clubs under good management, very materially lessen the cost of living.

Bowdoin Orient.

Vol. VII.

BRUNSWICK, MAINE, FEBRUARY 27, 1878.

No. 15.

BOWDOIN ORIENT.

PUBLISHED EVERY ALTERNATE WEDNESDAY, DURING THE COLLEGIATE YEAR, BY THE CLASS OF '78, OF

BOWDOIN COLLEGE.

FDITORS.

HARTLEY C. BAXTER, ALFRED E. BURTON, BARRETT POTTER, WILLIAM E. SARGENT, SAMUEL E. SMITH, JOHN W. THING,

JAMES T. DAVIDSON.

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EDITORIAL NOTES.

If our subscribers who are in arrears (and there are several of them) would pay those little bills, which we have been industriously circulating of late, it would be of very material aid to us, inasmuch as our printers have a foolish objection to our running the ORIENT on Uncle Sam's principle—that of issuing unlimited "promises," or even to a bland proposition we made of paying ninety cents on a dollar. The fact is, in running a paper, money is needed as well as

brains. Now don't all speak at once and say that of the two we need the latter most.

Two more numbers will fill up the complement of Vol. VII., and we desire to close up our accounts as soon as possible. Therefore, please observe this request.

The Senior Committees have begun their respective duties, and some arrangements of importance have already been perfected.

Through Mr. Burton, Chairman of the Committee on Pictures, Mr. Reid of Brunswick has been secured as class photographer, a choice which we commend as an excellent one. Mr. Reid is a first-class artist, and gave very general satisfaction to '77. It is also, for obvious reasons, a great advantage to have a photographer who is resident in town.

Mr. Purington, Chairman of the Committee on Music, is at present in correspondence with a musical agent, relative to the Commencement Concert, and, although no definite action has yet been agreed upon, the following talent will probably appear: Miss Annie Louise Cary, Miss Lewis of Portland, Messrs. Barnabee and Fessenden, and the Mendelssohn Quintette Club. The class may safely leave the management of this concert in the hands of Mr. Purington, who is thoroughly competent to act in the matter.

Some means ought to be devised to infuse a little energy into our Base-Ball Association.

The nine, by their indisposition to practice for the coming Spring contests; the Directors, by their general apathy and inability to set the nine to work; and the rank and file, by their unwillingness to furnish the impetus by paying up outstanding dues,

all display the prevailing lack of enthusiasm. In fact, that quality is just now so conspicuously absent that, to a slightly imaginative ear, the lugubrious strains of the Orchestra, daily practicing in the Base-Ball Rooms, sound like the spirits of the past wailing over the inactivity of the present.

No boating man would think of pulling in a race without long and careful preparation. On the last hundred yards of the course, when the bent oar and jaded body seem parts of the same machine, nothing but previous systematic training will enable the muscles to respond to a call for the final, victorious "spurt." And so it is on the field-the best results are obtained by hard work, and no satisfactory substitute for it has ever been discovered. And yet the weeks are flying by and nothing is being done to develop new material for our nine or strengthen the old. In two months the "Delta" will be the arena of exciting contests, which will be probable victories if a reasonable amount of practice intervenes; otherwise, it is safe to prophesy almost certain defeat.

Vacancies, occasioned by the departure of '78, must be filled in less than four months, and we respectfully but earnestly suggest to the Directors the necessity of immediate action. The brilliant achievements of last 'year should not be forgotten.

"Sturdy manliness"—That is the characteristic of Bowdoin. So says an old-time Alumnus, in taking the chair of the Bowdoin Alumni Association of Boston. We wish very much that President Northend had given us an analysis of this phrase, instead of citing the names of a few conspicuous examples. It is not doubted but that on our rolls are men of national distinction, in letters and statesmanship. And even beyond our limits as a nation, in other lands beyond the seas, Bowdoin is known and honored through its distinguished representa-

tives. In this respect we share in common with other colleges, who no doubt can point with pride to their list of noble names, who stand conspicuously in the very front of Statesmen and Literateurs. And if such men can be found among the Alumni of other institutions, may they not be cited, alike with ours, as so many examples of Sturdy Manliness? How then is it that this element is the characteristic of Bowdoin? We wish, then, the speaker had gone into an analysis of the phrase, so that we could with more satisfaction claim a preëminence, such as he has assigned us. But, assuming that he is right (and we trust he is), there is imposed upon those who are in the line of this goodly succession, the high duty of maintaining in all its consistency this honorable distinction, or otherwise to be recreant to the demands and prestige of our Alma Mater-"Sturdy Manliness." We thank the Boston Association, through its respected president, for the stimulus of this good old Saxon expression. We confess to a decided liking for it. We would lift it to the place of honor, and strive to realize the ideal which it presents to us, although with, it may be, the faltering steps of little Iulus.

On the occasion above referred to, our late instructor, Professor J. B. Sewall, expressed a sentiment so true and just that we desire to emphasize it in the way of commendation and endorsement, viz.: "There is one thing that cannot be taught by books, and that is true manliness and honor." In other words, bookish men are not always and by necessity the best types of honor and manly virtue. High literary accomplishments may coëxist with a low and dwarfed morality. One may pass through the curriculum of study, embracing in letters, art, and science, men eminent in their several spheres and specialties, and yet fail after all in the essential elements of a manly character. The tempor-

ary and transient contact of mind with mind will not elicit and develop true manhood. We can all recall the names of those who carried off the honors of college, and were petted by friends, and their names heralded by the press, who by no means can be cited as specimens of manly honor. It is true, in the forming period of life, we are susceptible to impressions, good and bad, from association and imitation. But a mere copyist is something else and less than an artist of creative power. Antecedent to all study of books, or even of men, there must be high aims, and along with study there must be true honor, and in all the sequences of graduate life there must be nobility of character, which is wholly independent of books, and is often found in lives dissociated from them. We should ever remember the old Latin sentiment, in this regard, "Quisque faber suae fortunae."

TO MEMORY.

Oh Memory! On the pages of my beart Write only pleasant thoughts, words fitly spoken, That when in after years, to heal the smart Of wounds upon a heart that's well nigh broken, I turn thy closely-written pages o'er, Into my heart a healing balm thou'lt pour.

Yet stay—I would not have thee blot them out, Those hours of sorrow, if the peace they taught, Those heavenly lessons, too, thou must blot out, And with them all the good that they have wrought!

Write as thou wilt, oh Memory! Good and ill, Sunshine and shadow, only let there he, When time the measure of the years shall fill, Some happy hours, among the sad, for me!

ALI BEY.

The pages of modern history contain no pictures so gloomy and unhappy as those which we see when, turning from the more brilliant and multifarious phases of civilization, we behold the dynasties of the East enveloped in a chaotic turmoil of degrading immorality, anarchy, inhuman wars, and other

forms of barbarism without parallel in the history of humanity. So permanent and appalling is this picture, to which more recent events have drawn the attention of the world, and so despairing has Christendom become that the East will ever be anything more than a hell for the passions of demons and devils to wage war with each other, that were we to declare that the history of that barbaric land in the last century records deeds which should give to the individual who accomplished them the fame of Wallace or Washington, we fear our incredulous readers would at once impeach our powers of veracity or judgment. But intense is our belief that there is mentioned, in the obscure and unfrequented pages of Egyptian history of the last century, a hero whose name is unknown only because it never had a bard to sing its deeds in verse,-as Lusus had his Lusiad, Diaz de Birar his Cid, (and the Devil his "Paradise Lost").

This remarkable person was Ali Bey, the chieftain of the Mamelukes; whose bravery and skill in battle were the elements which, Napoleon not being able to conquer, made his expedition into Egypt an entire failure. And barbarian as he was, Ali Bey fought and perished that he might unshackle the chains of slavery from his countrymen and restore to them their lost liberties.

Our hero was born at the beginning of the last century. He was commonly believed in Egypt to have been the son of a Circassian peasant, from whom he was stolen and sold a slave at the age of twelve. He was afterwards sold to a Jew of Cairo, who presented him to Ibrahim, one of the veteran colonels of the Mamelukes. Ibrahim was an indulgent master, and was not long in discovering in his young slave the development of a genius of no mean order, and, by successive appointments, at last procured for him a place among the twenty-four Beys who at that time presided over the provinces of Egypt. From

this period of his life—like Napoleon at Toulon—Ali began to act under the dictates of an insatiable desire for power and the freedom of his countrymen.

Upon the death of Ibrahim, Ali, by intrigue worthy the fertile genius of Richelieu, made himself leader of the prevailing party, expelled the pasha, and, refnsing the tribute annually sent to Constantinople, assumed the absolute control of the government.

The next few years of his life were passed in violent wars with the Turks, whose successive defeats compelled them to acknowledge the independence of Egypt, and Ali Bey their conqueror. Finally, through the treachery of his allies, he was led into an engagement for which he was unprepared; and being wounded and taken prisoner by Murad, he was conducted into the presence of Mohammed, at whose hands he shortly afterwards suffered death.

With his Mameluke troops, Ali Bey successfully waged war against the Turks, although they outnumbered him five to one. He subdued the neighboring tribes and cities, and, like Alexander of old, he would have extended his realms until he was universal monarch of the East, had he not suffered an untimely end by that insidious combination of treason and civil war.

With the death of Ali Bey the state which he had so gloriously freed from the despotism of the Turks returned to its former bondage; and the brave and daring race of Mamelukes, deprived of their leader's protection, were shortly afterwards blotted from existence, through the duplicity of England and the atrocity of the Turks.

The inhuman massacre of the Mamelukes scarcely attracted the attention of the English journals, and quite naturally, too, for history to-day holds England responsible for their butchery and extinction—a charge to

which she pleads guilty, when the *Edinburg* Review makes the following confession:

"English veracity was once proverbial among the Turks, the Greeks, the Arabs, the Egyptians; but by trusting to English veracity, the Mamelukes have been cut off from existence. Their race, their name, their very dress is proscribed. We promised to them more than they could hope, we encouraged their pretensions, we fanned the flame of hatred between them and the Turks, we secretly supplied them with means of resistance, we saw them imprisoned and butchered, we scolded like angry women, and then we left them to their fate."

Thus ended the glorious but short career of Ali Bey and his Mameluke followers, who, like the Vendean shepherds, knew only victory or death.

AN EXCUSE FOR ABSENCE.

"Well, chum," lazily remarked a Senior, without relaxing his mathematical endeavor to crown the Venus de Milo with a filmy circle of smoke, "what is it this time? Doric business? Sickness in the family? Or, descending into the sober region of fact, did some 'rare and radiant maiden' of Waterville discover your susceptibility and intertwine the loving tendrils of her heart with those sensitive chords behind your vest, chummy? Come, doff that mystifying expression. You'd better be thinking up an excuse. doesn't take most any kind of a one nowa-days. Senior immaculateness has been smirched too often lately."

"Pinky won't reject an excuse of mine," confidently replied the much-ulstered individual thus addressed. "The fact is, the latter part of my peregrinations on the Kennebec have not been wholly of a voluntary nature."

"It grieves me to hear this confession, my erring classmate,—to think a member of '78 should be unable to deport himself with sufficient decorum to elude the embrace of a guardian of the peace. Methinks I see the

third stage yawning to receive you, as the station-house did last night."

"Come, that's too had. Do I look like the 'jaded subject of a night's debauch'? If I thought you could do what you never have done (keep a secret of mine), I'd unbosom myself of this horrid nightmare that would have silvered the raven locks of any other man than your chum," continued that modest individual, meditatively stroking the incipient down on his chin.

"Hand me that well-thumbed Interlinear, of Sophomore reminiscence. Now, by the shade of the immortal Livy, I swear eternal and inviolable secrecy."

"Well, inter nos, we all went to Waterville, saw the Colby youth, showed them what rapid strides the drama has taken the last few years, took about a thousand dollars, and chartered a special for Augusta, followed by dulcet voices singing, with exquisite depth of feeling: 'Believing, we rejoice,' &c. Arriving at the Capital a deputation from the Legislature, headed by Prof. Young, extended to us the freedom of the city, and escorted us about to see the 'elephant.' I, with a few others, went to the Lunatic Asvlum. And, by the way, chum, don't you ever go to a lunatic asylum unless you are carried there. They are too much like Brunswick festivals-it don't cost any thing to get in, but the d-l is to get out."

"Thus far I have succeeded tolerably well in avoiding both," interpolated the the recipient of this gratuitons advice.

"Well, as I was about to remark, in company with the rest of the party I wandered through a labyrinthine maze of corridors, lined with specimens representing all the stages between 'dethroned reason' and vacant idiocy (you will find a full description of it in one of the first cantos of Dante's 'Inferno,' where Charon is represented, previous to embarking upon a Stygian expedition, as clearing a way with a boat-hook through a

throng of nerveless shades), when, at the close of a lucid conversation with 'Leo XIII,' on his future policy (my intention being to report it to the ORIENT), what was my horror and dismay to discover myself alone in the centre of a surging crowd of grinning humanity, who seemed to mock me with their fiendish glee, as if exulting that, in the realm of disordered reason, the iron bars had encaged one rational mind. Madly I seized the brazen knob of the iron door, and attempted to force an egress, but the bolts resisted my futile efforts. Suddenly a happy thought came to my relief. Fool that I was, why had it not occurred to me before! The attendant! I would go to him, and obtain release. But-frail hope!-the attendant was a late arrival himself, and smiled incredulously, evidently mistaking my peremptory demand for the ravings of a disordered brain. I asked for the Superintendent -all to no purpose. I was compelled to submit, and actually passed the night in that loathsome den, and such a night it was! Instead of peaceful dreams, with your nasal accompaniment (which would have been sweet music to me then, chum), my ears were constantly assailed by incoherent cries and maniacal yells, that nearly made me a fit subject to remain; but morning came and with it my release, accompanied by profuse apologies for my involuntary confinement. There being several in the party, it was supposed that all left the corridor, and my absence at first was not noticed. I was only too glad to accept the excuse, and the question now is, 'Will Pinky accept it?""

"Perhaps you can convince him, but you haven't me," was the assuring response.

Instead of the customary "Quizzes" of former years, the Senior class in Chemistry are required to present themselves for examination on the subject of the previous lecture half an hour in advance of the bell.

THETA DELTA CHI CONVENTION.

The thirty-first annual convention of the Theta Delta Chi Fraternity was held at the Kennard House, Cleveland, Ohio, Wednesday and Thursday, Feb. 6 and 7. Those delegates who arrived in Cleveland before the appointed time were welcomed by resident members of the Fraternity and most hospitably entertained. The first business meeting was held on Wednesday morning, and undergraduate delegates were reported present from all the Charges except two. Twenty-five undergraduates were present, and some forty graduates. Most of the business transacted was of a strictly private nature, and so let it suffice to say that a large amount of business was done, that the meetings were highly interesting, and that the reports show the Fraternity to be in a most flourishing condition. H. H. Eddy of Watertown, N. Y., was re-elected President of the Fraternity. At the banquet on Thursday night the literary exercises consisted of an oration and poem. The oration was delivered by Warren Munger of Dayton, His subject, "Secret Fraternities," was treated in a manner that could not fail to interest every true society man. The poet, Col. J. Kilbourne Jones of Columbus, Ohio, was unavoidably absent, but his poem, however, was read and was a polished and interesting production. Letters and telegrams were read from President Capen of Tufts College, Hon. A. C. Beach, Secretary of the State of New York, and from prominent members of the Fraternity in all parts of the Union. Toasts were offered and responses made until a late hour. Not the least pleasurable part of the banquet was the fine rendering of several society songs. This was the first convention ever held by the Fraternity in the West, and the Kenyon Charge may well feel proud of its crowning success.

One noticeable feature of the convention was the great interest shown in the entire

Fraternity by its graduate members, and they bore witness to this in many substantial ways. Their interest was as strong, and their belief that there is permanent good worked by these secret societies had only been made more firm during the time that had elapsed since they were under the immediate influence of the Fraternity.

The next convention will be held in Boston under the auspices of the Kappa Charge of Tufts College.

The time of holding the annual conventions has been changed from February to the latter part of October.

LOCAL.

No more Butler for '78.

They say the Judge got a valentine.

'79 has finished the last Prize Rebus.

What shall we call him, student or actor?

The Juniors complain of frequent "corners" in charcoal.

The discovery of a place called *Curry-conesus* is reported.

They say the Colby Lion sleeps over prayers every morning.

Brilliant recitations in Astronomy are still the order of the day.

Mr. S.'s lecture in International Law was respectfully listened to.

Topsham has been rendered famous by the sociables held there of late.

The Sophomore class in Greek has been re-scated on a new and improved plan.

The first lecture in Chemistry to the Seniors was delivered on Friday, the 15th inst.

A Professor tells a student who has been ill (?) that all sick people are expected to have a physician. Very appropriate just now, when Senior essays and parts are becoming due.

Mr. Bergh might have made us a call to the advantage, or possibly to the disadvantage, of certain persons, not long ago.

One of the saddest sights possible, is that of a man sitting shivering in a cold room, waiting for his chum to come home and build a fire.

En route. Talbot—"I should have been pleased to have shown you to a better coach." Fascinating Stranger—"Thank you, this will do; my father drives it."

There is a man in '81 who has a dollarand-a-quarter pack of cards, and it is perhaps needless to add that that man detests the practice of borrowing.

An exhibition of human depravity in one of the rear pews of the church on the hill a few Sabbaths ago, attracted much amused attention from the occupants of the transepts.

The Dorics played in Bath Friday night, February 15th. Everything went off in even better style than in Brunswick. The *Times* man, however, didn't seem to relish the local hits. A party of twenty-eight students stopped at the Sagadahock House, that night.

Some person, with a proclivity for musty jokes, greased the black-boards in the Mathematic Room. What a grind it would have been if the Professor had required all examples worked out on the floor, as Prof. Smyth is said to have done on a similar occasion.

Board says that a transit occurs when a superior planet comes between the earth and moon; Grandsire talks about the Venial Equinox; and some one else speaks of lines converging apart. Chilly took a walk, and Diogenes is informed that it would do no harm for him to review his Mathematics.

The Portland Argus, whose clean and unfrequented files in our Reading Room have the good fortune to escape the much handling which is the more unhappy fate of the *Press*, takes exception to our late article on "American Journalism," in a very indignant manner. Wonder if the "coat does not fit?" Eh!

Prof.—"Mr. R., how is charcoal made?" Mr. R.—"A quantity of wood is piled up and covered with leaves, chips, etc., then it is ignited and is slowly converted into charcoal." Prof.—"Is anything added to the covering of leaves and chips?" Mr. R.—"I think, sir, a little grease is added."

The rendering of the Operetta of "Irene," by the scholars and friends of the High School, was, in the opinion of our reporter, excellent. Though not much of a critic, we do not hesitate to declare that the ladies performed their parts very creditably indeed, without exception. The instrumental music and the singing of "Irene 2d" were noticeably fine, as was also the acting and personal appearance of the "Landlord" and that mischievous imp, "Dave." We understand that it was as great a success financially as otherwise.

The trip of the Dorics to Waterville and Augusta, afforded outsiders a better opportunity than usual to visit those places, which opportunity was gladly improved by several. At the former place zealous Society brethren were in waiting, and, during their stay, conducted them around Colby, showing them the various points of interest, and making them feel very much at home. They came away with a good opinion of Colby, and recollections of a pleasant visit. At Augusta an opportunity to visit the State House was afforded those who desired to do so, thanks to kind friends. Although the Dorics were not so successful, in a financial point of view, as they could have wished, owing principally to unfavorable weather, they have good reason to feel flattered by their reception at both places.

Calendar for fortnight ending Wednesday, February 27th:

14th. Medics begin to appear.

15th. Commencement of Medical Term. Lecture by Prof. Weeks. Dorics play in Bath.

16th. Study—some. Reading—more. Loafing—most.

17th. Medics invade the sanctity of transepts, church on the hill. Sermon on "callings."

18th. Practical application of sermon. Meeting of Reading Club, Topsham. Jones the only member present.

19th. Operetta of "Irene" by High School

scholars. Sociable at New Meadows.

20th. Whitemore & Clark's Miustrels. Report-

20th. Whiteers admitted.

21st. "Mazeppa" by John Murray's Troupe. Reporters welcomed, excepting him of the Argus.

22d. Dorics play at Waterville. Hail storm. 23d. Dorics at Augusta. Rain storm. Money out.

24th. Shorter sermon than usual. Bad walking, and bad colds prevalent.

25th. Colds, sickness, and "deads."

26th. Topsham sociable, ad lib. 27th. You know all about it.

PERSONAL.

[We earnestly request contributions for this department from the Alumni and friends of the College.]

At the tenth annual dinner of the Boston Bowdoin Alumni Association, held at the Parker House, Feb. 13th, Hon. John C. Dodge, class of '34, who for eight years has filled the office of President so acceptably. requested that his resignation be accepted. Hon. Wm. D. Northend, class '43, was chosen President for the ensuing year. Rev. John O. Means, D.D., asked grace, and then followed an hour of quiet enjoyment, the stillness of which was broken occasionally by a burst of laughter from one part or another of the long table over some bright saying or amusing reminiscence. The new President, Hon. Wm. D. Northend, congratulated the members that so large a number were present, and very happily remarked that this was not an occasion for set speeches, but rather for a recital of reminiscences and further

stimulation to a greater zeal and interest in our Alma Mater. Each college has its characteristics - Bowdoin's is sturdy manliness. To her glory redound such names as Hawthorne, Longfellow '25, Wm. Pitt Fessenden '23, Pierce '24, and Evans '15, and in their train those whose walks in life have been more humble, but who exemplify in their daily life the principles of honor and manliness. In referring to absentees he spoke of the death of Jairus W. Perry, '46, one of the truest and most faithful friends of Bowdoin, and of that one who, although not a member of this Association, was still well known and beloved by all the recent graduates of Bowdoin, Dr. John D. Lincoln. He referred also to the absence of ex-President Woods, who was now suffering from serious illness, and expressed the kindly feelings so eminently due to that kind, judicious, and gentlemanly instructor. Letters were read from Prof. Packard, and Profs. Longfellow and Everett of Harvard, also from E. B. Webb, D.D., '46, Dr. D. H. Stover '22, and others, expressing regret that they were unable to be present.

'41.—Col. Frederick Robie has been appointed by the Governor Commissioner to the Paris Exposition.

'46.—Josiah Pierce, Esq., resident in London, England, was recently elected a member of the Royal Institution of Great Britain.

'54.—The obsequies of the late Harrison Gray, Esq., were held in the Episcopal church at Danvers, Mass., Feb. 15th. Many of the relatives and friends of the deceased were present from his own and surrounding towns. The pall-bearers were members of the Essex bar and some of his classmates. The floral tributes of love were selected with appropriate taste and were of exquisite beauty.

'62.—Gen. Charles P. Mattocks has been elected orator for Memorial Day by Bosworth Post, G. A. R., of Portland.

'63.—First Lieut. Benj. D. Greene of the Corps of Engineers has been nominated by the President for a Captaincy in the same Corps. Mr. Greene is from Brunswick, and is a graduate from West Point.

'74.—Married, in Brunswick, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. Harry P. Niehols, rector of St. Paul's church, Chas. H. Hunter of Pittsfield and Miss Margaret O. Stone of Brunswick.

'74.—C. A. Pike is teaching the High School at Waterford, Me.

'75.—D. A. Sargent recently graduated from Yale Medical School, where he continues as Instructor and Lecturer in Gymnastic Science.

'77.—E. C. Metcalf is Assistant Engineer with Col. George E. Waring, Jr., Consulting Engineer, of Newport, R. I., instead of as in No. 12.

THE COLLEGE WORLD.

The Harvard students want their Library opened on Sundays.

A chapter of Apha Delta Phi has just been established at Trinity.

One-thousand-point games of euchre and whist are in progress in Hamilton.

The one hundredth anniversary of the founding of Phillips Academy will be celebrated at Andover, June 5th and 6th,

Affairs continue to be at a stand-still at Ann Arbor, relative to Class Day. Various plans have been proposed to "give the Faculty away," but all were wisely frowned down.

The Agricultural College, at Orono, is in hot water. It is alleged that it is not doing the work for which it was designed, and a proposition has even been made to withdraw its charter and divide its permanent fund among the three remaining colleges of the State. The institution will probably, however, drag out another year of its wearisome existence.

The Williams Athenœum "heartily and desperately recommends the speedy abolition of class debates."

President McCosh, in speaking of oratorical contests, is reported to have said: "I do not believe that a committed oration will ever make a great orator. The speaker should learn to devote himself to the arguments of his opponent. I hope the time may soon come when oratory will rise to be something above the mere performance of a school-boy."

CLIPPINGS.

Scene at Seniors' boarding club. Phatty (waving his hands frantically over his vast extent of abdomen)—"Oh, had I the wings of a dove!" Voice—"Dry up! You'd be shot for a turkey-buzzard before you had gone ten rods."—Ex.

Bulldozing Barber—"Have your hair cut to-day, sir?" Student—"No, sir." B. B. (while fumbling among the locks)—"Very long—very straggling, sir; comes clear down to your coat collar." S.—"All right, I'll have the collar moved down." End of the colloquy.—Ex.

A Freshman asks us if we can tell him what to do when he calls on his girl. Certainly we can. You should—you'd better—why—you—hang it, why will you take advantage of our youth and inexperience? We don't know anything about it. If you are going to ask us such questions as that we shall resign.—Ex.

Jingling sleigh-bells chiming, Cutter, robes, and whip, Horses fleet and hoofs now rhyming, Bright stars wink to round moon smiling, As the swift steeds skip.

Laughing maiden seated Happy by his side; Merry hours fly by uncounted, Yows renewed, e'en though undoubted; What a glorious ride! All things have an ending,
Not excluding this.
Nothing else just then occurring,
Lights all out, and no one stirring,
By Jove! How sweet that kiss!

-Yale Courant.

EDITORS TABLE.

The Cornell Era comes out with some new freak every month. Last month it was illustrations; now it comes to us printed on cardboards and with several other minor changes. This last arrangement we suppose must have suggested itself to the editors as the most convenient way of adding weight to their publication. The lightness of the interior will never be noticed now. Feb. 1st of this paper contains a very severe commentary on the action of the '80 women at the Sophomore Class Supper. We append an extract from the lecture to the young ladies to show some of the delightful results of coeducation.

"Twelve of the young women of the class were present at the recent Sophomore Class Supper and remained, participating in the festivities, until one o'clock in the morning, retiring before the presenta-tion of the toasts. If these women of the class of '80 after mature deliberation and careful forethought determined that it would be "proper" for them to appear in a public hotel, at a public supper, at a late hour of the night in the company of a hundred young men bent upon having a "good time" and not over-punctilious as to how it was to be procured, if these young women decided that this was a decorous and a lady-like thing to do, then their action becomes, at least, a grave criticism upon their home training; we would prefer to believe that the subject did not receive proper consideration beforehand. It is always a delicate subject, this speaking of the actions of women, but certainly such a proceeding as this is open to criticism, as by their conduct these young women have placed themselves in the same field with men, and the actions of men are ever liable to a critical consideration and if necessary to rebuke."

The caricature for this number is also founded on the same theme, representing a young lady and gentleman seated at a table, the gentleman receiving a lecture with folded hands, and grasping a winebottle between his knees beneath the table. The sentiment is:

"But oh! ye lords of ladies intellectual,
Inform us truly—have they not henpecked you all?
—Don Juan."

We insert the above simply as news, that our readers may know what is taking place in the world. We neither commend nor condemn the action of the Era editors; the standpoint is so novel a one to us, that we find considerable difficulty in putting ourselves in their place. Co-education, we see, however, is most certainly destroying old-time gallantry among the students generally, of the West.

The first three pages of the Kenyon Advance we find occupied by a historical essay on "The Mound Bullders" which we suppose must be all right, though we did not have courage to wade through it. The slight portion of the paper remaining over and above this article is devoted to homilies on "glass breaking, blackboard greasing" and other like "bold, bad deeds," and a chapter of reminiscences told by a graduate with all the zeal of an old boy. It is the story of Cadawaller, the would-be Gay Lothario, alone, that redeems this number of the Advance from its general dullness.

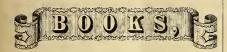
The editors of the University Gazette from McGill have favored us this week with three copies of their paper, therefore we will take the hint and read over the contents for once. Thos. P. Foram we see leads off with an article on "Matrimouy;" evidently Thos. is enjoying a honey-moon and his feelings are quite too much for utterance. The reports of the "Snow Shoe," "Hockey," and "Literary Clubs," show that the institution is still alive and doing good work.

We feel just a bit worried about the Literary man on the Williams Athenæum; it is a very bad sigu when a young man gets to holding long "Familiar conversations" with his "Old Friend the Moon." We acknowledge however that in this number his moonshine is quite readable, and contains one or two good ideas. We advise him to leave off now, and not do so auy more. The Athenæum, like a good many other college papers, this week takes occasion to lecture the students on their general boorishness and persistent habit of stealing from the Reading Room. We see that Bowdoin has companions in her afflictious, although that fact makes our misfortune none the less.

In the Portland Transcript we noticed an article on the State College. The absurdities herein set forth have been already so ably answered by our worthy Professor Vose, that we will not here reiterate them. But we should certainly think from the news from Augusta, that our representative from Brunswick and ex-Professor had fallen into a like absurdity, when we hear one day that he is supporting a State appropriation for Orono, and the next day bringing forward a bill to abolish Free High Schools, on the ground that they are a luxury and people should not be taxed for luxuries.

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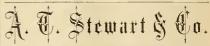
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Vol. VII.

BRUNSWICK, MAINE, MARCH 13, 1878.

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Board is obtained in town at \$3 to \$4 a week. Other necessary expenses will probably amount to \$40 a year. Students can, however, by forming clubs under good management, very materially lessen the cost of living.

Bowdoin Orient.

VOL. VII.

BRUNSWICK, MAINE, MARCH 13, 1878.

No. 16.

BOWDOIN ORIENT.

PUBLISHED EVERY ALTERNATE WEDNESDAY, DURING THE COLLEGIATE YEAR, BY THE CLASS OF '78, OF

BOWDOIN COLLEGE.

EDITORS.

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EDITORIAL NOTES.

The following Juniors have been elected to succeed the present management of the Orient: Messrs. Carleton, Fifield, H. A. Huston, Johnson, Pennell, Ring, and Stearns. It gives us pleasure to add that the election was entirely harmonious, and we cordially extend to our successors the right hand of fellowship, in the hope and belief that past class differences will be forgotten in an earnest endeavor to make the Orient a worthy exponent of the College.

The first number by the new Board will appear Wednesday, April 24th.

True to its prestige, Bowdoin is going deeper into politics than ever. Two of our Alumni have been honored by Presidential appointments as Commissioners to the Exposition at Paris, Hon. F. Robie (1841), and President Chamberlain (1855). We have, also, to chronicle several popular appointments in the late municipal election of this vicinage. Professor Young (1859) was chosen Moderator, and Professors Chapman (1866) and Robinson (1873), and Mr. Marrett (1876), were elected members of the Superintending School Committee of Brunswick - thus keeping up the succession, so ably and effectively illustrated by their predecessors, Professors Packard (1816) and Smyth (1822), who have done so much to give success to the graded schools of the town and State. The identity of interests between the town and College, and their mutual inter-dependence, were never more closely combined than at present. We congratulate both town and College on their harmonious relations, trusting that no outside influences will be allowed to disturb them.

Shall the Spring Tournament be allowed to go by default again, this year?

If not, the fact ought to be made known at once, for, after the precedent established last year, the presumption is rather against than for the continuance of these sports, although there can be no reasonable doubt as to their importance and value.

These public athletic exercises, which have become so prominent a feature in the out-

door life of our New England colleges, and which were inaugurated here through the goaheadativeness of '76, have had a somewhat checkered career among us, being postponed now on account of cold weather, and again, not to put too fine a point upon it, through mere laziness in preparation.

Without entering into any elaborate and unnecessary argument, there appears no proper reason why the Athletic Association should not take up the custom where it was left a year and a half ago, and carry out the former programme with results which shall bear favorable comparison with rival colleges. Especially does the material in the Sophomore and Freshman classes need to be brought out and developed.

To the end of a free and general interchange of opinions upon this matter, a meeting of the Athletic Association will be held Saturday of the present week, when the annual election of officers will take place, followed, if thought desirable, by a discussion of the question with which we have headed this note. We are requested to invite all interested to attend.

From time to time there appears on the Bulletin a notice stating that there will be a lecture on "Military Science" at a given time and place. Having attended every lecture of this kind, we speak from personal observation when we say that either people do not see these notices or that they do not take any interest, whatever, in military matterswhich latter view is undoubtedly the correct We know that since the so-called "Rebellion" at Bowdoin, it is regarded the proper thing to affect an extreme distaste for all matters pertaining to the drill and military matters in general; but, however deep-seated may be the dislike toward this arm of our service, and however distasteful the exertion requisite to obtain a practical acquaintance we can not understand why no more than four or five persons can be assembled to listen to a lecture by an army officer who has seen service, and is withal a finely educated man, a thorough gentleman, and a pleasing speaker—a lecture replete with useful knowledge, rendered interesting by historical allusions and instructive incidents. Though we talk of our immense resources and stalwart volunteers, forgetting that our nation is almost defenceless should we become involved in war, would it not be well to inform ourselves in regard to the nature of war and the organization of these same volunteers, especially when it can be done at so little cost?

Since writing the above we have been extremely gratified to learn that Capt. Caziarc's connection with the College will not be withdrawn, as has been announced, at the expiration of the present collegiate year, but that through an extension of time, granted by the government, he will remain until July, 1879.

We understand this change is agreeable to Capt. C. himself, and certainly the College ought to hail it with peculiar pleasure, for it is undoubtedly one of the chief privileges of Senior year to listen to his clear and able exposition of the principles of Constitutional and International Law. During his brief connection with Bowdoin—now nearly two and a half years—he has shown himself to be so admirable an instructor, and has become so exceptionally popular with the classes under his instruction, that his loss now would be sorely felt; and we heartily congratulate '79 in the pleasure, which we thought she had lost, of reciting to our present instructor.

We only hope now that this brief extension will be re-extended, and that Capt. Caziare, if he desires it, will be permanently enrolled among the ranks of our resident Faculty.

requisite to obtain a practical acquaintance with some of the rudiments of the science, land, for which previous representations in

Brunswick, Bath, and elsewhere were rather in the nature of rehearsals, proved a well-merited success, and the gentlemen who have given their time and care to the undertaking may well be congratulated upon the results they have achieved.

The first nail was driven here at Brunswick, where, contrary to all precedent, our worthy citizens generously patronized what was neither a negro minstrel entertainment nor a "free show." Visiting successively Bath, Waterville, Augusta, and now, finally, Portland, "Our Boys" have thus described the proposed circle, and as they come down from the stage, to mingle once more with the of $\pi o \lambda \lambda o i$, a few general remarks upon the objects and aims of the new Association and how far they have been successfully carried out may, perhaps, appropriately be made.

The "Dorics" labored, at the start, under the usual disadvantage attendant upon Amateur Dramatic Associations, whose reputation is in prospectu—patrons regarding themselves either as performing an act of charity or as simply encouraging a laudable enterprise, without expecting a corresponding return; but the "Dorics" speedily proved their adaptability to the stage by a rendering of "Our Boys" at once dignified and spirited, and spiced by a sufficient air of careless abandon to remove entirely a common monotony of expression.

The important matter of expense was justly considered subordinate to the main desire to do justice to a good play, and, although we regret to be obliged to chronicle a slight eash deficit, especially after the careful preparation that has been made, we are proud of the "Dorics" for having demonstrated the ability of Bowdoin students to make so creditable a record in a hitherto unexplored field.

A word or two in regard to the effect of these weekly excursions upon college duties. The tendency of public criticism, now-a-days,

upon American colleges is well illustrated by an inquiry, said to have been lately put to President Eliot, of Harvard: "Will it cost any more, if my son takes Latin and Greek instead of base-ball?" It is believed by many that we are running these things into the ground and that the object of our being here is made to suffer in consequence. So, during a recent trip of the "Dorics," we have heard it whispered that students were allowed to leave College exercises in the middle of the week "to run a theatre." In no case has this been done, and, in justice to our Faculty, we are glad to state that absence from College duties for such a purpose has not in a single instance been allowed. On the contrary, members of the Association have been constant and regular in their attendance.

Thus the new departure has simply afforded a pleasing break in the monotony of our usual routine, without impairing its efficiency, and as such we commend it and wish it abundant success in the future.

THE SILENCE OF THE HEART.

Sometimes I dream that in some minster storied
In ancient rhyme, along whose sculptured walls—
Adown from painted windows rainbow-gloried—
The broken sunlight falls,

I sing a song in strains that never falter—
A tender, passionate song of Him who trod
Gethsemane for us—till off the altar
I lift a soul to God.

I have no voice to render back the giver;
The songs I sing in dramland never come
To waking hours; forever and forever
My longing lips are dumb.

But He who gives the Nightingale her dower Of raptured, sorrowing song, And gives the wild winds' harp the magic power That to its chords helongs,

And to the sighing pine, the flowing river,
In His great chorus part,—
Draweth unto His worshiping, forever,
The silence of the heart.

OUR RANKING SYSTEM.

It has not required four years' experience to prove to us that the present system of ranking a student on each recitation is not the surest way of finding out how much the student has learned during his course, or the fairest method of proclaiming to the world a man's true standing in his class.

It was a great surprise to our Freshman intellect to find that men in the Senior class whom we had always considered of high literary attainments, men whom we had noticed to be leaders in all class affairs, whose opinions on all subjects carried weight and influence, were far from taking the first rank, but stood, as a rule, in the middle and some even were at the foot of their class. Experience has taught us that this instance was in no way an exception to the general rule; other classes have graduated since then and have without exception displayed similar proof that there was error or unfairness somewhere.

We do not believe the failure of our present system lies wholly with the Faculty, for we cannot believe a single member of that body would willingly do injustice to any student under his instruction. The system itself is at fault, and the students would not allow it to be a success if it were capable of being. It is absurd, in the first place, to suppose any college has a Professor so profoundly learned that he is able to discriminate to the nicety of our one-hundredth between the oral recitations of two students. To suppose that anybody, of ever so high abilities, can hear a recitation through without marking a single individual - as some of our Professors doretire to his study, recall the whole series of questioning, and rank each man as he deserves, giving one man 9.45 for instance and another 9.50, requires, to say the least, a decided stretch of the imagination.

Again, it is hardly possible for any one to be associated with a class for any length of time, even in the position of an instructor, without forming likes and dislikes. One student is rough and coarse in his manner, is noisy, annoying, and sometimes hardly respectful; another is the exact reverse, respectful and gentlemanly; one seems interested in the recitation, the other is careless and indifferent; both may recite equally well, and yet the Professor can hardly fail to be more favorably impressed with the one than the other, and without any intention of being unjust will be very apt, at least, to give the one a higher mark than the other.

Another objection is that in an oral recitation each man has to recite upon a different part of the lesson. A student knowing very little about his lesson may be called up upon an easy part and make a good recitation, while another who understands the subject much better, being called up upon a more difficult part, may utterly fail. A student has not always an opportunity to display his knowledge of the recitation. One man has confined himself to the text-book and knows nothing outside of it; another has consulted different authors on the subject, and has made himself thoroughly familiar with the matter in hand: both recite equally well and take the same rank, but one knows vastly more of the subject than the other. Not to mention the ability of some persons to impress the Professor with the idea they are thoroughly acquainted with the subject of a recitation, when in fact they have not looked at it, and the inability of others to express what they really know, let us turn from contemplating the fallibility of the instructor and see if the student is utterly blameless in the matter.

We have said that even if the system were capable of being a success the students would not allow it to be so; and we based our assertion on a very lamentable fact, and one which should cause every student to blush with shame: the great majority of college students will deceive, if allowed to do so, in a matter of rank and marks. Strange as it

may seem, we have known instances of men who ranked high in our own College, who resorted to all sorts of tricks to make a good recitation, and deceived their instructors all the more fully and completely because they were thought to be above such childish and dishonorable acts. How is the Professor to deal with cases of this sort in making out the rank of a class?

Few instructors consider it a part of their duty to spy upon each student's actions; at the best it would be a very unpleasant task, and with all their efforts they would still be unable to put a stop to these numerous deceptions, and could hardly be sure they were ranking each man as he deserved.

But you may ask, "If this system is as bad as you make it out, what would you have us do? Give up ranking altogether?" By no means.

It was not our intention in this article—which must necessarily be a short one—to devise a new system of ranking, for we hardly feel it would be a proper thing for an undergraduate to do; but we would suggest that if students were ranked only on written examinations the matter would be freed from many of the objections to the present system, and would certainly be less complicated. Students would thus have less opportunity to deceive, and instructors a better chance to rank upon the true merits of the student's work.

THE METEOR.

As I beheld the meteor in the sky,
Shooting out from realms of trackless space,
Realms which beyond our sight and knowledge lie,
Tarrying a moment and then lost—
Forever lost in their fathomless embrace,
I read the history of man: his birth,
The one brief moment given him on earth,
His death,—all were revealed, the story told
In characters of more than earthly mould.
He comes we know not whence; a moment flown,
Has passed forever to the vast unknown.

G. C. C.

THE "NO HELL" DOCTRINE.

There is an old Latin proverb that "Homines, id quod volunt, credunt," and if we are to accept its trnth, then we may easily account for this recent and universal discussion upon "hell." The two great American champions of this so-called "no hell" doctrine may be considered as Henry Ward Beecher and his very useful little colleague, Bobbie Ingersoll, who, from their past career, may appear to be urging this theory more for their own personal convenience than for the good of Christendom.

Is Hell a myth or is it a stern reality? is the great question which seems to concern the pulpit and press at the present time. It is evident that should the "no hell" doctrine prevail, great changes would suggest themselves to the mind of every person, whatever may be his sphere. And the American collegian in considering these changes may well be solicitous how he, too, is to fare in this great shift. If there is not in the great hereafter an intense oxidization of sulphuriferous particles in which he is to be plunged for his terrestial sins, then the collegian is, of all men, the gaining one as far as his hereafter is concerned. But he must be reminded that the "no hell" doctrine will subject him to many inconveniences; for instance, the new doctrine will make very serious inroads upon his vernacular of metaphor, and he will in a great measure lose that facility of extempore verbosity, his chief talent. His emotional nature, which once found an easy exit through "Hell," "Damn," and "Devil," must seek the more ancient forms, which accompanied his first cigar, such as "By Jove," "Oh Thunder," and "Egad," or the more effeminate exuberance of "Mercy," "Well, well," or a whistle. Thus deprived of his metaphors he will be like the old mariner upon the sea without his compass.

But while the American collegian will suffer these disadvantages, the students of Bowdoin and Yale desire an advantage which outweighs the above disadvantage. Under its kind influences we may see the pale-faced cripple who never missed a recitation nor told a lie, sit quietly down at the whist or poker table and while away the hours which interlie the music of the College bells; then, upon the subsequent day, we may see him don his hat and crutch, hobble over to the heaquarters of his class officer, and with confident and deliberate soberness ask for an excuse-blank, and write as follows: "Please excuse yesterday's absence from College, caused by intense suffering and sickness, occasioned by the news of the death of my grand-mother." "Your excuse is of course accepted," responds the sympathizing class officer. "Thank you, Sir." In return, "How old was she?" Mr. B .- "Ninetythree, Sir." "Will you attend the funeral?" "Certainly, Sir, my absence from College to-morrow will be on that account." And out he hobbles, chuckling to himself "There is no hell." Thus will the accumulation of excuse-blanks-if it does not already-resemble the epitaphs in a grave-yard, or the records of a "Bellview" hospital, until, in sending them home to parents, they will have that very economic escort of C. O. D. All this because there is, as the Englishman said, "No 'ell."

LOCAL.

Junior themes due March 15th.

Wet analyses confront '79.

What is the base-ball nine doing?

The Juniors have begun reviewing Astronomy.

Get a broad-brim hat, or fail to keep pace with the times.

The Junior Part men are Byron, Henderson, and Pennell.

Tom, did she keep that engagement last Saturday evening?

What a fall was there when Dole sat down on the ice in front of the Laboratory.

That part of Dunning Block inhabited by a Freshman is said to be very disorderly.

Most of the back towns heard from now that the schoolmasters have returned.

Populace of Brunswick, spare that Town Agency! Otherwise our sign would not signify.

An enterprising member of '81 thinks of founding an anti-hazing society. Farewell to old Φ . X.

Two Seniors, hailing from Topsham, distinguished themselves by forcibly detaining a runaway equus, not long ago.

Jim has designed a new musical instrument. Those who have tested it are not particularly pleased with its workings.

Base-ball comes next, and '78 challenges any other class to meet her on the yellow sands. If there be nine among you, etc.

Stibby declares that those noisy experiments in the Chemical Room outdo the star violinist of the College in the musical line.

Francis went it on cheek to his cost, and, though he has been enabled to lay aside his jaw-holder, he will not "cheek it" on ice again.

A member of '81 appears in public with his chin tied up. We commend him for the good example he is setting his brother students.

Bro. B. is evidently well versed in the college vernacular, as was recently demonstrated by the cultivated tone in which he referred to that "bad man," and that reference to punishment was certainly capital. By the Bye, we must credit him with two base hits. It was Dexterously done.

Our last Orient will appear Monday, April 2d, a delay of nearly a week, to enable us to chronicle the latest events at the close of the term.

Our local editor was called home to act as a Returning Board at the late annual Limerick election, and consequently a portion of this column comes from an inexperienced pen.

Prof. C. denies the possibility of the "curve." We suggest as a practical demonstration that he get behind the "foul-beard" and let "Stib" pitch at him round the corner.

The Episcopal church still continues to be the worshiping center, Sunday evenings, which leads to remark upon the coincidence that so many young ladies and gentlemen should meet for a *common* purpose.

"How is it," asks a student in Mental Philosophy, "that certain thoughts sometimes arise in my mind unbidden, and can be expelled by no effort of mine?" Prof.—"Such a state of mind as that is the next thing to insanity."

At the Photographer's: Middlewick, Jr., referring to the coloring matter upon his moustache—"Do you think it is too heavy, Sir?" Photographer, mischievously—"No, and I don't think it would be if there was another hair in it."

B. went to Portland to see the Dorics' rendering of "Our Boys;" falling in with the crowd he entered a fine looking edifice and was surprised to find himself in the midst of a prayer meeting. Although it was a free show he hastily withdrew in search of more congenial company.

Our article on "Hell" in another column was written under the influence of hasheesh; and still we wouldn't advise hasheesh, except in extraordinary cases, as a literary stimulant. It's too destructive of the brain tissues, besides being phenomenal in other respects.

Perhaps the two Freshmen who gazed so admiringly at the objects of interest in Topsham on a recent Sunday, thought they were taking advantage of the principles of exterritoriality; but on account of our unusual facilities for obtaining items from that section they will find it dangerous to apply these principles with any degree of rigidity.

Some of the Seniors are anxious to know when the contest for the Brown Prize is coming off. We guess nobody knows. We hardly dare do anything more than "guess" since the appearance of our "Prize" article, which so disgusted a former extinguished (we beg pardon, distinguished) member of the Orient board, so we will simply say that, after the announcement made by President Chamberlain relative to the above-mentioned Prize, the present silence is rather "peculiar."

PERSONAL.

[We earnestly request contributions for this department from the Alumni and friends of the College.]

The Third Annual Dinner of the Bowdoin Alumni of Bangor, was held at the Bangor House, February 15th. Prof. J. S. Sewall called the attention of the Association to a very handsome basket of flowers which were on the table before them, sent by Mrs. Blake as a tribute to Rev. Dr. Packard, in memory of Wm. Blake, deceased, class of '73. The nominating Committee reported the following officers who were elected for the ensuing year: President, Hon. John Appleton, '22; Orator, T. R. Simonton, '53; Poet, Dr. E. M. Field, '45. On adjourning to the dining hall, President Blake, '27, made a few remarks, and Rev. Dr. Cyrus Hamlin, '34, followed with prayer. After the dinner was over, and all had regaled themselves with the repast, the orator, Prof. John S. Sewall, '50, was

called upon. The theme was "The Education of the Imagination." The first toast, "Our Alma Mater," was responded to by our venerable Prof. Packard, who, as he rose, was greeted with much applause. He said he had seen every one but two of the teachers the College has had, and all but a very few of the students.

The following of our Alumni are attending the Maine Medical School: Ring, '69; Ladd and Reed, '73; Stanwood and R. R. Baston, '75; Rogers, Alden, and Rowe, '76; Ingalls and Stevenson, '77.

'69.—W. P. Morgan is proprietor of a confectionery store in Minneapolis, Minn.

'71.—W. S. Pattee is Principal of the High School at Northfield, Minn.

'73.—George L. Mower is practicing Law successfully in Newberry, South Carolina.

'73.—J. E. Badger is reading Law in Augusta, in the office of Samuel Titcomb.

'74.—C. H. Hunter graduated, March 1st, from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City.

'74.—W. R. Hemmenway is teaching in the High School at La Crosse, Wisconsin.

'74.—C. M. Ferguson is Attorney at Law, Minneapolis, Minn., associated with Bradley & Morrison, 111 Washington Avenue, South.

'75.—I. A. Rogers, Principal of the Castine High School, has been elected Associate Principal of the Dearbon Seminary, in Chicago. This Seminary, of more than twenty-three years' establishment, is a flourishing institution for ladies, employing a corps of sixteen instructors. Mr. Rogers will assume his duties at the West, in April.

'76.—W. G. Waitt and Bion Wilson were admitted to the Kennebec Bar, to practice Law in the Courts of the State.

'77.—E. A. Scribner is taking a special course in Chemistry with Dr. Liebig, in Baltimore, Md.

'77.—J. K. Greene is teaching in Lawlar, Iowa.

THE COLLEGE WORLD.

Harvard will follow Yale in having a Chinese course next year.

The students at Bates favor boating, but are debarred by the expense.

President Barnard, of Columbia, will go to Paris as New York State Commissioner.

The Psi Upsilon Fraternity, at Wesleyan, has just erected a handsome new society hall.—*Record*.

Presidents Barnard, McCosh, Eliot, and Chancellor Crosby are opposed to the proposion for a national university.

The Ohio Wesleyan University has received a bequest of \$30,000, for the endowment of a chair of English Literature.

The college nine at Amherst has been reinforced by several valuable players, and its treasury replenished by generous contributions from the students.

The Harvard crew have obtained an instrument which can be attached to the hydraulic weights in use, and measures the amount of force exerted by each man in pulling a given number of strokes.—Ex.

The College Mercury soberly gives its readers "A few short rules for rapid translation of the Ancient Classics." For mere rapidity as well as brevity, the advice of Horace is a trick worth two of the Mercury's.

This speaks well for the reputation of Harvard. In speaking of the examination papers, Charles Francis Adams, himself a Harvard man, says: "They are a disgrace to the man who prepared them, a disgrace to the institution which tolerates them, and an outrage to the student who is submitted to a process of examining which would be barbarity if applied to a turnkey. A candidate for admission to Harvard must go through twenty-two examination papers that are made up of tricks."—Ex.

The Chronicle, of Michigan, puts in a plea for "A Course in Journalism." It says: "Among the few things which are still lacking to make our college a university in every sense of the word, is a course in journalism, arranged so as to be as practical as possible, and having for its object the instruction of the would-be journalist in all the mysteries of the art. As it now stands the experienced members of the press have an utter contempt for the raw college graduate, who, to tell the truth, can no more hold, satisfactorily, a reporter's position than the reporter could satisfactorily fill a professor's chair."

CLIPPINGS.

Have you a universal longing for the undefinable? If so, how much?—Hamilton Lit.

A Fulton man who sat down on a buzz saw, the other day, is convinced that something besides destiny shapes our ends.—Ex.

First Junior to Second Junior—"Say, X., what have you been doing this Winter?" X. (who has spent the vacation in—well, let him tell)—"Oh, teaching school—evening school—one pupil—seven o'clock to twelve—just immense."—Ex.

In advertising for a Senior class-song, the *Advocate* gives as a model verse the following from a song of '69:

"Oh, bright and sweet the hour we meet!
Our festal rights be gin!
Fill up, fill up the crystal cup,
Drop friendship's pearl therein!"

The second line is an honest foreshadowing of the character of the festivities; but it is not stated whether they took it straight or in the cock-tail form. Gin may be improved, too, by one of friendship's pearls; but we guess '78 will worry along with sugar, and not be so high-toned about it.—Courant. An inebriated stranger precipitated himself down the depot stairs, and, on striking the landing, reproachfully apostrophized himself with: "If you'd been a wantin' to come down stairs, why'n thunder don't you say so, you wooden-headed old fool, an' I'd come with you, an' showed you the way."—Ex.

She had come to visit Nat's sister, And there I met her one night; A consin, I think, of the family, And a girl rather handsome and bright.

I remember we looked at an album; And I told her how much I could guess Of one's character just from a picture: "Now witness," said I, my success.

"Here's a photograph of a young maiden Both pretty and modest and true." She fairly colored with pleasure: "Why that's," she exclaimed, "sister Sue!"

"But here," I continued, elated,
"Is the worst-looking fellow thus far;
A stupid, old, senseless curmudgeon."
She simply said, "That's my papa."
—Crimson.

An irreverent Athens correspondent, speaking of a new railroad from that city to the Piræus, says: Think of Socrates soliloquizing over a steam engine; Diogenes, with his tub, deadheading it to the Piræus, or haggling about a seven-cent ticket; or Euripides working up a railroad catastrophe into one of his polished tragedies; or the courtly Xenophon taking topographical notes for his "Anabasis" from a window of a sleeping-car, or playing a game of high-low-jack for the cigars.—Ex.

Tutor (who has been trying for half an hour to explain a formula on the board, turns, with his finger to his nose, which is a very prominent feature, with the searching enquiry)—"Is this now apparent to you all? (Freshmen grin.) I am aware, gentlemen, that it is long. (Freshmen grin andibly.) But I hope you see the point. (Slight pedal applause.) It is called *Pons Asinorum*, of which I hope you see the application." (Loud and continued applause.)—Kenyon Advance.

EDITORS' TABLE.

Of conrse all the college papers have to have a hack at Princeton this week; but the best thing this hazing in the wilds of New Jersey, if such a reversion of the natural order of things can be called hazing, has yet brought forth is the "Comical, Historical, Pastoral Tragedy" of the Harvard Advocate. And we think by the very extravagance of its bloodiness, this "Pastoral" will probably have as much effect in producing a revulsion of feeling as many a moral editorial. We append the "Chorus of the Departing Sophs:"

Blood! Blood! bright red blood!
Oh, bow we love it!
You bet we'll have it!
Time only'll prove it.
Nothing can save them;
Death shall soon have them;
Worms shall soon eat them.

The Crimson, in its last number, announces that it is going to introduce a "column devoted exclusively to amateur sports." As we have often, in days gone by, seen all its columns devoted exclusively to amateur sports, we were at a loss to see the force of this remark until, reading further, it was divulged that this column was to differ from the other columns in that it would consist of clippings from The Spirit of the Times, Clipper, Sporting and Dramatic News, etc. This devotion to sports, however, we do not by any means deem the worst fault of a college publication. Articles on "Nines." "Crews." "Bicycling Clubs," etc., are much preferable to the usual style of Harvard articles on "Proctor's Squeaky Boots," whines about the management of the library, and the like.

It is becoming more and more evident every day that the university element lately introduced into American colleges is utterly inconsistent and irreconcilable with old college traditions and customs; and when some student of our pseudo universities, not recognizing this fact, does attempt to revive the good old times among his fellows, a thankless task is his only reward. For instance, read this extract from a communication to the Cornell Era:

"Our life here is becoming less and less like the typical student, it is little more than a dull routine of get up, go on the hill, grind and go to bed. . . . If we desire to get up a procession, a meeting, a rush, or anything where a large number is requisite, it requires a superhuman amount of exertion to make it a success. If we try to start a song in any miscellaneous crowd, it is almost sure to be a failure. The different society men know different songs, and the neutrals know none."

These meetings, rushes, and songs, which our friend

from Cornell thus laments the loss of, were the natural and spontaneous outgrowth of the dormitory and class system, and cannot but be unnatural and forced in an institution in which one if not both of these systems are virtually dead.

The Yale Record contains a very sensible article on "Trimming," that is, the mental trimming and frills with which the average collegian unvariably loads himself as though it were an absolute requirement of his position. To make the idea a little plainer we clip one or two extracts from the article:

"The Freshman, on his admission to college, though adorned in some degree, is, probably, less trimmed than at any time during his course. . . . As time passes, the ornaments become more numerous and more conspicuous, and by the beginning of Sophomore year he has assumed so much trimming that not only can he be recognized abroad as a student, but in college the date of his class is indelibly stamped on him. The Senior retains portions of his former trimming, and may be said to adorn himself with a sort of edging which is made up of all the rest with some distinct features of its own. In him the aggressiveness of the Sophomore is very much lessened, while the superiority seen in the Junior has acquired the character of lordliness; in addition he has the distinguishing scollops of the Freshman in a marked degree, but it is changed and less obtrusive."

We find the following chip in the "Editorials" of the Trinity Tablet:

The attempt to start daily college papers is chiefly indicative of American enterprise. . . . The aim of daily newspapers in general is not to tell us anew just what our neighbor told us an hour ago, but to present to us matters which we could not otherwise seasonably learn. College dailies will starve for want of sensible matter; and if they are only intended for nonsense, they had better not be published."

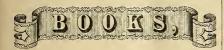
We cannot help agreeing with this. Why—the only merit we can discover in many of our exchanges is that they appear but once a month. Of course no personal allusion is here intended.

The editors of *The Berkeleyan* have at length "screwed their courage to the sticking point" and accomplished the long wished for change in their publication. The Februrary number of this new *literary* magazine we unhesitatingly pronounce a success. In its internal appearance and arrangements we are reminded quite strongly of that time-honored sheet, the *Nassau Lit*.

Romances of co-education are now the rage in all our Western University papers. Not always however do we think these articles are any improvement on the old themes or heavy literary matter whose place they occupy. As for instance "That Pipe of Mine" in the College Courier.

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Bowdoin Orient.

Vol. VII.

BRUNSWICK, MAINE, APRIL 1, 1878.

No. 17.

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EDITORIAL NOTES.

All communications, relating to the business department of the Orient, and designed for the present editors, should be addressed to Mr. Burton, as our successors will hereafter receive all matter directed to the Bowdoin Orient.

Our work is done. The last number of that delectable compound, the ORIENT, has been carefully prepared, and, hardly waiting to witness the result of the dose, we make a hasty exit from the editorial sanctum, as there appear at the entrance seven resolute, determined faces, brimful of enthusiasm, and confident of success. May they preserve the same calm, unruffled serenity until they, too, yield the pen and scissors to other hands!

A year ago we brought to the duties of our position here entire singleness of purpose and honesty of aim, and, at the completion of our little volume, we are not conscious of having willfully exceeded the bounds of courtesy and honor. We have not sought to display an offensive spirit of independence, but have claimed the right of free and candid discussion, and our columns lave, at all times, been open to equally free reply. Once only has our even tenor been disturbed by internal dissensions, but, deeply as we regretted such an occurrence, the gap was speedily closed, and the Orient has been published bi-weekly as before.

Acknowledging our debt to valued contributors for occasional aid, our work—although pleasant and agreeable—has thereby been lightened and relieved in part of its drudgery. A fund of experience and delightful associations will remain as mementoes of the year that is past. Not the least of our privileges has been that of glancing into the inner life of other colleges through the medium of the exchanges. Our relations with these welcome visitors have been uniformly amicable, and we bid them good bye with positive regret.

The future of the Orient we shall follow with the liveliest interest. We appeal to each undergraduate to regard its columns as peculiarly his own; to not only subscribe for it, but write for it. Even if your prided com-

munication be rejected, you will have shown your interest and gained new experience.

To the College, and especially the class to which we are directly responsible, we whisper our parting "vale" ere we leave the scene of our trials and (are we egotistical?) our triumphs.

The appointment of President Chamberlain as United States Commissioner to the Paris Exposition was a graceful recognition of his distinguished attainments in the field of knowledge; and his acceptance, recently determined upon, will result in direct advantage to the College of which he is the head.

While we therefore acknowledge the wisdom that prompted his acceptance, his eminent qualifications for the duties imposed by the government-the inspection and comparison of the educational systems of the Continent-and the great good immediately resulting therefrom to the College, we cannot, after all, quite expel from our minds a feeling of regret that President Chamberlain will not be at home to speak the last official words of the college to its graduating class. immediate predecessors, '78 will go out into the world with a love and respect for the President of her Alma Mater, which the intimate relations of Senior year have strengthened and made more manifest to ourselves. repeat, then, we regret that the Paris Exposition cannot be postponed until after the gradnation of Bowdoin's Senior class.

But we are not without resource in our extremity. At a recent meeting the Seniors unanimously voted, the Faculty concurring, that Professor Packard be invited to preach the Baccalaureate sermon in the absence of the President; and we think we are justified in saying that the Professor, although at present closely engaged in the preparation of an important work for the press, will give us the pleasure of listening once more to his kind, fatherly advice. The privilege of hear-

ing our venerable Senior Professor, who links the old Faculty with the new, and who fiftyseven years ago examined Longfellow for College, will always be one of the brightest spots in our memory of College life. May the day be far distant, when our Chapel, so long sanctified by his presence, shall no longer echo the sound of his voice!

It will be several years yet before the general subject of electives at Bowdoin will assume any stupendous magnitude, but the consideration of our prescribed curriculum is always a matter of immediate and pressing importance; and what in particular troubles the editorial brain now, is that no means have yet been discovered of introducing into our course (a course with hardly a flaw in other respects) a thorough and systematic drill in English Literature and His-That we should spend four years here without studying under a competent instructor the masters of our language, while we are at the same time endeavoring to acquire a style of correct composition ourselves, is simply and absolutely absurd. A new professorship ought to be at once established, or some of the present instructors "double up;" or, as a dernier ressort, the Sophomores might bid farewell to Latin and Greek a term or two before the usual time. The idea of digging into and ponying out Virgil, Homer & Co., and turning a cold shoulder to Shakespeare, Chancer, and Milton, is neither more nor less than superlatively ridiculous. expect to hear some penurious Shylock rise and demand to know where the money is coming from to pay Shakespeare's bills; but we proceed to upset our man of straw, by asserting that it were better for Bowdoin to go into the market as a borrower, and become a pecuniary debtor to outside friends, than a moral debtor to the students dependent upon her for a foundation in knowledge.

A recent communication in the ORIENT, en-

titled "History in Our Curriculum," well sets forth the recognized importance of this study among the youth of America, and the practical impossibility of properly pursuing it without the guidance of an enthusiastic, experienced Professor. The need of such a course is plainly imperative.

We commend to the tender conscience of our readers these modest suggestions, and humbly inquire of those in authority: "What are you going to do about it?"

The office of Class Secretary is not one that, in the usual wrangle attendant upon elections, is eagerly sought after by aspirants for the petty political honors of a college class; nor, unless combined with other and more responsible positions, is it usually conferred upon one who has prominently identified himself with the interests of class or college; and nevertheless it is often of prime importance that the records of college assemblies, whether of class, association, or society, be fully and accurately kept.

The books of the Base-ball, Boating, and Athletic Associations have for a few years been kept so pure and spotless, that hardly a Secretary can be found with sufficient temerity to disfigure the fair pages with his uncouth chirography. Consequently the only accurate (although unofficial) record of the proceedings of these Associations is to be found in the columns of the ORIENT and Bugle, This is not at all as it should be. Much trouble and inconvenience may be easily avoided, and many wordy discussions prevented by the exercise of a little care on the part of those constitutionally careless individuals-Several instances have Class Secretaries. lately come to our notice, of gross negligence in this respect, and we heartily wish that the loose precedent, established years ago by some ease-loving Junior, perhaps, might be broken off by the energy of the present generation and a better one substituted in its place.

In consideration of the small sum of fifteen cents, the editorial "we" had the pleasure of witnessing the recent dance in the Gymnasium Saturday, March 16; and a more happy occasion within our sombre walls we do not remember to have enjoyed outside the pleasant memories of Commencement ceremonies.

The very obstacles to its being a recherché affair, the preparations necessary for the suitable reception of the fair guests, the place, our unfinished, square-posted "Gym," and above all, the genial presence of a portion of the Faculty with their wives, lent to the occasion, in the eyes of the ORIENT reporter at least, a peculiar and fascinating charm, which vanishes entirely in the more fashionable precincts of Lemont and Dirigo Halls. presence of the Faculty, especially, who mingled freely and socially with their pupils, was an act which their dignified predecessors of fifty years ago would hardly have thought becoming, perhaps, but which we gladly hail as indicative of a different and more intimate relation between instructor and pupil-an unbending, which carries no loss of dignity with it, but, on the contrary, stimulates and encourages us, as students, by the implied spirit of good-will and kindly sympathy. The thoughtful student may be looking forward to the time when such festive scenes will be impossible in Memorial Hall, by reason of the completion of that majestic pile -at present a monument at once of our pride and our shame; but until such a consummation be reached, we say, "on with the dance, let joy be unconfined."

Our allusion to to the Faculty reminds us, too, that, besides the internal change spoken of, the barriers are being gradually let down between "town and gown"—another evidence of the dawn of a new era. What with Terpisichorean assemblies in the "Gym," and musical soirees in the South End of M. H., who will dare to say that Bowdoin students

are without the benefits of (social) co-education?

In looking back at the history of our physical sports, and around us for a brief résumé of our present interests, and, again, into the future for the probabilities of coming success or defeat, we have been much gratified at the prospect before us. We propose very briefly to lay before our readers our "slate" for the Spring term.

The Athletic Association held its annual meeting, as per our announcement, Saturday, 16th ult., and considerable enthusiasm was manifested by the members present. It was voted unanimously to conduct a Field Day under the auspices of the Association, and officers for that purpose were elected. The exercises of Field Day will take place the first of June, and, if present indications are a guide, will be an undoubted success.

The Boating Association also held a largely attended meeting, Saturday, the 23d ult., and the general condition of the Association was fully discussed. Letters from Weslevan and Williams were read, inviting Bowdoin delegates to meet representatives of other New England Colleges at Springfield, the 27th ult., to arrange the preliminaries for a regatta next Summer; but the Association very wisely, we think, instructed its Secretary to communicate Bowdoin's approval of a New England Rowing Association, but her present inability to enter the lists as a contest-The Association also expressed itself in favor of four oars, instead of six. On the other hand the proposition for a home regatta met with entire approval, and the outlook for a lively competition between the several class crews is decidedly good. We hope the Seniors will not forget their duty in the matter.

What shall we say of Base-ball? Simply this—that the college nine will not realize what its supporters have a right to expect from it, unless immediate and active prepara-

tions are made for the coming season. While our opponents all over the State have been systematically trained and drilled in readiness for the field, we have been strangely negligent in this respect; and bitter experience has shown us, apparently, however, to no purpose, that the best material, if undeveloped or out of practice, cannot successfully cope with a well-disciplined nine. It is by no means too late yet to put our nine in good condition, and our advice in the premises may be briefly, if curtly expressed, "Go to work!"

Mr. Ladd, our popular and competent instructor in the Gymnasium, will exercise a general supervision over the men in training, and guided by his intelligent and well-directed efforts, the several Associations must almost inevitably make a creditable record for themselves.

THE LAST.

Written for the last number of the ORIENT by '78.

When Summer from her lavish hand
Hath dropped the blossoms one by one,
And over all the Autumn land,
One only rose shines in the sun,
It may not be as fair a flower
As all the wealth of blossoms past,
But ah, it hath a wondrous power
To touch the heart: it is the last.

Full many are the hearts that keep,
Among their treasures laid away,
A memory that doth not sleep
Of some one hour, of some one day,
That standeth sacred and apart
From all the days of all the past;
Its wondrous hold upon the heart
Is only this: it was the lust.

The rose of this, our vanished year,
Hath dropped her petals one by one,—
The glory that she used to wear—
Our work of all the year is done;
As to the Orient's page we bring
These, our last words, with falt'ring pen,—
While memories throng our hearts that sing
Of days that ne'er shall come again—

We canuot see the lines to-day,
For pictures that the past doth linn,—
We lay the ORIENT away —
We only know our eyes are dim.

Her future will be fair, be bright;
Her past holds much of toil and pain;
But memory easts a tender light
On days we ne'er shall see again;
We climb anew our mountain height,
Forgetting shadows that they east,
And view all in the magic light
Of this one thought: "it is the last."

SOME ADVICE.

It has now become so common for Bowdoin graduates to go abroad to prosecute their studies, and the Paris Exposition may attract so many more, that I have thought it well to give a few hints, not found in guide-books, to undergraduates, which may add pleasure and profit to a sojourn in Europe (should they take one). Pardon my modesty in choosing a title which may have no close connection with what follows, but it seemed well calculated to attract a students' attention, and as to its fitness please defer your judgment until after you have tried it, good or bad.

In the first place go prepared in body and mind to encounter weather as disagreeable as ever settled over Brunswick Plains. Although never so cold it seems ten times colder, and the fog, though it be not so dense, excepting London, is certainly nastier. Go with a determination to brave it all, and make up your mind to be homesick, for by so doing you surely will not be disappointed. An attack will come in spite of you, but will do no harm.

Accounts with Neptune settled, the first impressions upon landing on foreign soil, will, in all probability, bring on homesickness to an alarming degree. Too many air castles have been built which must first melt away, and a European winter rain, of a month's duration, is wonderfully dissolving.

At first one is surprised and disappointed at finding in everything such a close resemblance to what, in general, is seen at home, and this resemblance even extends to the people, but alas! never includes the language. As time passes by, however, some new impressions are received which place things in a new light. One realizes that he now sees in this new light, and with keener discrimination skillfully collects and classifies facts out of which his unbiased judgment forms correct and valued opinions.

Time seems to accomplish this result, but would you find the beauties, the melodies in those languages, at first so harshly grating, choose for your motto, "dig," and in time they will also appear in this same light. One bad habit you must leave behind, namely, ponving. As a Bowdoin boy I always objected to it on principle, but like other Bowdoin boys must, on principle, occasionally indulge. The German student is rather heavy and likewise is his wit, and his power of appreciating it in others, if not of a negative character, is certainly dormant. At society meetings, after the regular business, the members reorganize, a "Kneipporaesident" at their head, and with amusement as their only object; and yet, for ponying, I have often seen the President punish the offender by commanding him to drink his beer, to make a speech, or sing, all accompanied by most dismal groans from his companions. To drink his beer is no disagreeable task, for the genuine ridicule is far more dampening. French students seem more closely allied to our own, as regards volatility, but do not suppose that for that reason they are less studious than Americans or even Germans, for as to work they will put you to shame. But in all their so-called wildness there is a system which might profitably be studied here. It is the natural outflow of young and pent-up feelings to which they temporarily give way, but which are as suddenly checked, and their energies are again directed to their studies. They work hard and are rough and boisterous in their pleasures.

Do not come home with a meek and sanctified countenance and say you have not seen the sights, for no one will believe you, or at least ought not. None with common sense ever did travel with his eyes shut, even to church deacons, who go about, as Mark Twain did, looking between their fingers. The sooner you are acquainted with your surroundings the better will it be for your studies and your peace of mind. You will have practically demonstrated to you the degree to which the imagination can become distorted, and will make up your mind that there, as here, the wild actions of the students proceed from a genuine love of fun, and from no vicions traits, and that they will, in all likelihood, develop into noble men.

776.

A tear-drop trembling in the eye, A golden circlet on her hand, A whispered "Yes," a low-drawn sigb,— Is this a happy marriage band?

Ah yes, it is, for see the smile Resplendent on the bridegroom's brow; Let no sad thoughts of earthly care Intrude to mar his pleasure now.

The mother's face is bright and fair, She sees her daughter's future clear; "That strong right arm with fostering care Will guard her many a future year."

The father's face is sad and wau, His heart stands still, his lips scarce say "God's will be done, may no dark day Come to my darling whom he's won."

O. C. S.

COLLEGE SECRET SOCIETIES.

At the present day there is scarcely a college in America that does not have chapters of the different secret societies. Springing to life in some of the old and time-

honored institutions of New England, they have increased in number and influence, till, at the present time, they form one of the most important factors in the existence of every college in our land. It has been a subject of regret to many old college graduates, that these secret societies have in a great measure killed out the so-called "literary societies," and there seems to be a quite prevalent notion that our colleges have suffered by the change. I shall not attempt to deny that, to a great extent, the secret societies of to-day have been instrumental in the decay and final destruction of those general societies in which our fathers so prided themselves. But that they are the only cause, or the chief cause, is a question certainly open to argument. It must be remembered that there have been great changes and advances made in the world within the last twenty years, and that our colleges have been no exception to the general rule. The standard for entrance to the various institutions has been raised in no inconsiderable degree, and it is a matter involving considerably more study and thought to graduate at the head of one's class to-day, than in the olden time.

The sports, as for instance boating and base-ball, have sprung into life, and have demanded, as necessary to their existence, that our colleges should have a closer and more intimate connection with each other. In this way the students of one college have felt a greater interest in the affairs of other similar institutions, and have become desirous of having some common bond of brotherhood. It is not strange under these circumstances that societies of a purely local nature should have given place to those broader and more general societies, or better, fraternities, having a common head with branches in every college in the land.

The charge that our colleges have suffered from this change we hardly think reasonable. It is very true that the various chapters of the different fraternities do not make it their chief object to collect large libraries, as was the custom of the local societies. They leave this work to the college itself, where it properly belongs, and I do not think it will be found that the institutions have suffered from the change. the old plan, the work of procuring a library for the college was divided between the students and the college itself, and the result was, that as a rule the college confined itself to purchasing only older standard works, while it was left to the students to procure the literature of the day; the result is that many of our libraries are not as well stocked as they might be, and present some glaring deficiencies. It has been objected to secret societies that they have not promoted the interests of the students in a literary point of view. I fail to see how this can be true. There is no secret society worthy of mention. without its regular literary work, and that does not make this a principal object in its existence.

The good of the fraternity, also, is a great stimulus to the members to stand well in their classes, and gives rise to a feeling of rivalry not only between members of different fraternities in the same college, but to a certain extent between different chapters of the same fraternity.

Our secret societies improve the colleges morally too. What upper-classman does not feel a care over the newly initiated members of his fraternity, lest he may do something that will reflect discredit upon it? What society does not throw restraints around its members which make it impossible for them to pursue certain courses that would otherwise be left open to them?

The secret societies have done more to break up class feeling, hazing, and the thousand acts of violence arising from it, than any other power in the college world.

They bring students, not only of the

same, but of different colleges, into the strongest bonds of brotherhood, and stimulate them to the noblest and most manly actions. They throw a responsibility and duty on every member that forbids recklessness, and necessitates sober, earnest thought. They are acknowledged by those most competent to judge—Presidents, Professors, and students—to make up one of the most essential features in a college life.

[COMMUNICATION.] OUR PHYSICAL CULTURE.

[Our correspondent very forcibly presents his views of the present status of our physical sports, which, if more gloomy than our own, result from his taking a retrospective glance rather than building eastles for the future. His facts are undeniable; our prophecy may fail. We very gladly give place to this article.—EDS.]

As the time draws near at hand when outdoor sports can be again indulged in, baseball, boating, and field day are topics of general conversation. It must be admitted that our athletic sports of last year amounted to little except talk. There has been no general interest and concentrated action, and, therefore, our base-ball, boating, and athletic institutions have almost died natural, but lingering deaths. They have stalked about—figuratively speaking—only ghosts of their former selves, and to say that we had a Boat-Club, Base-Ball and Athletic Associations has been like giving to "airy nothing a local habitation and a name."

It is now generally admitted, not only by students themselves, but by educated men most deeply interested in the cause of liberal education, that sports in a college—when kept within reasonable bounds—are benefical to all concerned; in short that mental and physical development should go hand in hand. To the ancients, physical education was considered of the highest importance, and was reckoned a part of that preparation which

fitted a man to take part in the councils of a State, or to contend for high literary honors. Pephaps not unjustly was it considered almost the height of human happiness to have conquered at the Olympic games. Be that as it may, the fact still remains that the average American student pays too little regard to the laws which govern health, and spends hours in a vain effort to concentrate the mind upon text-books which ought to be passed in exercise of some kind out of doors. Too often, alas! the best scholars of a class, those with the acutest intellects and best disciplined minds, go forth into the world so broken down physically that they amount to but little more than ciphers as powers to benefit the world—are like the oak deprived of its life-giving strength. Well would it be if every student could have written indelibly upon his mind the words of Horace, "Mens sana corpore sano."

There is, then, a sufficient cause for our sports to be actively engaged in by all. Why is it not done? The question is often asked, "Why don't we have sports at Bowdoin as they do at other colleges?" The reason is It is because we sit down and obvious. grumble instead of lending a helping hand to revive boating, base-ball, and field day. A day or two before the annual election of the officers of the several associations are held there is an extraordinary interest manifested. A certain class of men work actively, and with energy-for what? To build up and enthuse interest into our sports? No; to get elected to office so that their names may have prominent place in that valuable publication, the annual Bugle; and then, the wires having been pulled and adjusted to the satisfaction of the office seekers, they are allowed to relax and remain without tension until time indicates on the calendar that the annual elections are again at hand. A meeting is called to discuss boating, or some other matter of interest. The number who respond to the

call is so small, as a general rule, that nothing can be accomplished.

There is no one thing which would tend to give to our sporting interests a greater impetus than to meet in good numbers, and earnestly discuss them. There should not be speeches by two or three, but all should take part. assemble in this way would not only cultivate a more friendly feeling among the students, but would give that interest without which our sports will still remain quieta non movere. It is owing to a lack of interest that our sports during the past year have declinedwhich was the cause of the Snmmer term of last year passing with no field day, or boat race; it is the reason why only two crews entered the extemporized regatta (?) of last Fall, and explains why no better time was recorded for Bowdoin's Fall race.

What is needed is interest and action. Let every one work for the common good of all, and the honor of Bowdoin, not for any one Society, or for any clique. The present is the auspicious time to resuscitate all of our sports. With three good class boats-and another being built-there is no reason why we should not have a regatta in June, with every class represented; with as good a nine -if they will only work-as Bowdoin ever had, there can and should be some brilliant victories recorded to our credit in the diamond Our gentlemanly instructor in the Gymnasium, Mr. Ladd, has the ability, and, what is of equal importance, the interest and desire to build up our sports. Let us give him our hearty co-operation. Let this be done, and our regatta will be one which will reflect credit upon us; our nine will gain laurels which will retrieve the defeats of the past and restore its pristine prestige, and the pages of the ORIENT will record feats performed on field day which - if not equal to them - will not be seperated longo intervallo from those achieved at the Olympic games of W.

LOCAL.

April fool!

The crews will soon get on to the river.

Tom found the end of Pleasant St. at last.

Did Jones go down town and explain matters?

The nine practice a little occasionally, on pleasant days.

A catalogue of Wellesley is to be seen at No. 5, Winthrop.

The usual number of changes in the Faculty are rumored.

Page has been elected ORIENT Editor in place of Ring, resigned.

A valuable map of the United States has been lately placed in the College Library.

The depot has been newly painted throughout, and the station master has a new cap.

Prof. Vose lectured on the Coast Survey, at the M. E. Church, Thursday, March 28th.

It is hoped that a game of La Crosse will be a feature of the programme for the coming Field Day.

We believe the challenge of '78 to play Base-Ball with any class nine in College, has not been accepted.

The Scientific Department of the Sophomore class has petitioned for a course in English Literature.

Those globes in the Church on the Hill have been washed—an improvement appreciated in the galleries.

The 18th of March, 1878, will be remembered as the occasion of an extemporaneous debate, by the Senior class.

Our Reading Room was never, within our remembrance, better supplied with first-class reading matter than at present.

Lively times at Princeton, Dartmouth, and Bates; but at Bowdoin the Freshmen live in peace and quietness. And why should'nt they?

The Juniors ground over twelve pages of Dutch a day for the last two weeks.

It looks as though more interest was to be taken in active sports than has been the case for some time past.

The Freshman crew will be chosen from the following men: Fisher, Hitchcock, Payson, Pettengill, and Swasey.

Three members of our Faculty at the prayer meeting, and four at the dance across the walk. A theme for the moralist.

A door over in Appleton, bears the inscription; "A refined and moral entertainment, next to a visit to the Holy Land." Call in.

After listening to a description of ordinary H₂O illustrated by sundry diagrams, Brown, Jones, and Smith resolved to use no more of it for drinking purposes.

Although that well in rear of Appleton was spared an analysis of its sparkling waters, sensitive palates detected impurities, and Herr Booker again cleaned it out.

Speaking of the new High School teacher, Tom L., a town boy, says he isn't going to school, as he has seen enough of the teacher at the store in which he (Tom) is employed.

The Sophomores have the following men in training for class crew: Jones, Purington, Spring, Whitmore, and Wing; and for a lightweight crew, Burbank, Giveen, Martin, and Payson.

The occupants of No. 6, M. H., have inaugurated a "new departure." At a flute concert, recently given there, several of the charming young ladies of Brunswick (chaperoned, however, by two elderly (?) matrons) graced the occasion by their presence. Our reporter, who was present, enthusiastically declares that the whole affair was "very distingué."

Say, Giant, what's your opinion of ash heaps?

A stable (?) in close proximity to our quarters is very convenient.

Not only will Base-Ball and Boating men be excused from Gymnasium exercises next term, but also those who choose to practice at La Crosse, or other Field Day games, provided they work.

If a comparison should be made between the two brutes who exhibited in the South End of Appleton the other Sunday, we think that the one that was shot at, would rather stand the higher in the grade of civilization.

The officers of the Athletic Association are: Master of Ceremonies, H. B. Fifield; President, Achorn '79; Vice Presidents, F. Kimball and Martin; Secretary and Treasurer, Hall; Directors, Ring, Riley, and Payson '81.

We all turned out to the fire, but were disappointed. Excepting the energetic language of a certain "William," the report that the alarm was given by students, and the good service which one of our number did at the hose, we remember nothing worthy of mention.

The Seniors completed Hopkins March 21. Those who were present will long remember the discussion then indulged in, from which only three members of the class had the grace to abstain. After it was over we were fain to exclaim in the language of Jotham Hook, "Say, Moll, what's all this about?"

The Medical Students have papers issued to them occasionally, containing questions relating to their professional studies. These are written with an electric pen, and copied from an original manuscript by a "Medic," who seems to be something of a wag, judging from the Latin quotations with which he begins each page. For instance: "Ora pro nobis; Volo, non valeo; Hincillae lacrymae; Nil desperandum!!!" and as a sly hint to the Prof., "Fiat justitia, ruat coelum."

A Brunswick young lady was heard to remark the other day that she understood the Dorics were preparing to bring out a new play, "La Crosse." It was intended to have been kept a profound secret for fear of the Faculty, but since it has leaked out we append the following cast, under assumed names, of course:

Algiberontofoscofoniohononorononthologous. Goal Keeper. Oconiocochecocohachekachekertungo Point. Ovoneenooneepussitunk......Cover Point. Kussinussitunko......Centre.

The following is the programme for the Senior and Junior Exhibition, this evening: MUSIC.

Salutatory Oration in Latin.

Thomas M. Pray, Dover, N. H. Education at the Public Expense. Daniel H. Felch, Ayer, Mass.

Reserved Power.

Death of the Prince de Condé. (English Version from the French.)

Frauk M. Byron, Chelsea, Mass.

"No Gift in the Universe."

Geo. C. Purington, North Anson. Self-Culture.

Poetry: Its place among the Fine Arts. S. Emerson Smith, Thomaston. Geo. W. Phillips, Lewiston.

Extract from Schiller's "Maid of Orleans." (Metrical Version.)

Horace E. Henderson, Wiscasset.

MUSIC. Intellect and Morality.

Joseph Sewall, Oldtown. Extract from Demosthenes.

(English Version.)

A. H. Pennell, Westbrook.

Maturity of Thought.

Carson M. Jacobs, Farmington. MUSIC.

We clip the following from the correspondence of the Boston Journal, of March 28:

HANOVER, N. H., March 27.

At a meeting of the officers of the Dartmouth Navy, held here last night, the following resolutions relative to the proposed New England College Rowing Association were unanimously passed:

Resolved, That from present financial condition of the Dartmouth Navy and the want of time for proper and necessary training, it is not wise to influence the College to participate in any inter-collegiate regatta during the season of 1878.

PERSONAL.

'51.—Augustus C. Hamlin has been elected Mayor of the City of Bangor, by a

large majority.

'71.—W. P. Melcher, M.D., has been appointed Superintendent and House Physican of the new Cooper Hospital at Camden, N. J., which is to be opened May next. There were many applicants for the position, and among them some of the best physicians in Camden. Since his graduation from the Medical College at Philadelphia, Dr. Melcher has been located in Camden, N. J., where he has been steadily gaining in practice and popularity, and is held to-day in high esteem, taking rank with the best physicians there.

'75.—A. S. Whitmore recently graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons,

New York City.

'72.—George M. Seiders has been chosen Supervisor of Schools in North Yarmouth. '77.—Chas. Seabury has been chosen

Principal of the East Pittston Academy. '77.—W. G. Beale is teaching a High

School at Hyde Park, Ill., at a salary of \$100 per month.

'77.—D. B. Fuller has been chosen to teach the High School at Gray, the coming Spring term.

'77.—Edward Blake has been selected to deliver the class poem at the annual exercises

of the Albany School of Law.

'78.—George C. Purington has been chosen Principal of the Brunswick High School.

THE COLLEGE WORLD.

Jeff. Davis will give an address before the Texas State University at Commencement.

The first number of a new illustrated paper at Cornell, the *Cocague*, will appear about April 1st.

Pres. Seelye of Amherst has lately been made a member of the Philosophical Society of Great Britain.

Presidents White of Cornell, and Barnard of Columbia, will be among Pres. Chamberlain's associates as Commissioners to the Paris Exposition.

Presidents Barnard, McCosh, Eliot and Chancellor Crosby are opposed to the proposition for a National University.

President Anderson of Rochester University has served longer in office than any other College President in the country.

One of the worst features connected with the late Princeton row, seems to have been the attempt of Dr. McCosh to shield the offenders from punishment by the civic authorities.

A cane-pulling affray occurred at Bates, Friday, March 22, of which a detailed account was given in the *Lewiston Journal*. It turned out to be a "Tempest in a Teapot," however, and the culprits were spanked by the President and sent to bed.

The "Library Bulletins," published under the supervision of Harvard's accomplished Librarian, Mr. Winsor, contain much valuable information upon standard and contemporary literature. Our own Librarian, Prof. Packard, uses them for daily reference and regards them as performing a most important work.

CLIPPINGS.

A Harvard student was called to account for having publicly styled the Professor of Hebrew "a first-class mule." He admitted having made the remark, but said he intended it as a compliment. "Explain yourself," said the Professor. "Why, a first-class mule is necessarily a good He-bray-ist."—Ex.

The ideas may seem incongruous, but sometimes we wish we were a syren and owned a sausage-machine. For then we would wave our white arms, and heave our beautiful bosom, and veil our charms in our luxuriant hair, and lure Flavius Joseph Cook on to his destruction. The Apostle of Boston culture would advance towards the sausagemachine. Regardless of the terrible jaws that gaped for him, careless of the awful fate awaiting him, rapt only in our transcendent loyeliness, he would slowly—surely—glide forward, while our fatal eyes riveted his beautified gaze—and then—and then—one leap! all is silent—Hash!—Puck.

A beautiful silvery stream
Winding along.
Upon it a fairy-like boat.
List to my song!

The stream grows broad and deep;
The sunlight gleams.
The boat moves swift and fast;
The boatman dreams.

But now come distant sounds
Of far-oft fall—
Will the boatman muse forever,
Nor heed the call?

Thou art the boatman, life the stream, Tell me, my friend, If time is speut in dreaming What is the end?

-Record.

EDITORS TABLE.

Harvard and Yale we always knew could never think the same way about anything, but never before have we happened to fall upon such a delightful little set of unpremeditated contradictories as appears in the two last numbers of the Crimson and Record. We append extracts from each.

"And bless the old pedler who will sell me his oranges and throw in an hour's talk about his life, giving me something to think of outside my own, and something to laugh at besides college jokes. Bless the dog-man who will tell me about the latest addition to 'Missy's' family. Bless the delicate young creature who will kiss me if 1 buy a basket (I wouldn't buy one). Let more come to give me a sympathy with mankind; my latch-string shall be always out. Bless them all; bless—I had almost said the book-agent."—Crimson.

Yale, you see, has not quite arrived at the beatific condition of the Harvard man.

"We are forced to take up the strain in which all the other publications in the college have joined, that the Faculty would at once and forever banish from the campus the tribe of Israelites, and pedlers in general, which have become an intolerable nuisance. To be broken in upon day after day by these unwashed specimens to have a bunch of bananas, a lot of picture frame samples, a box of very cheap neckties, suspenders, and what not, thrust in one's face, is anything but agreeable or educating to the disposition."—Record.

We must inform the Columbia Spectator that there is such a thing as being too newsy. It devotes altogether too much space to the narration and classification of unimportant items from other colleges; about eight columns in the last number. Now, of what earthly interest can it be to a Columbia student, or, in fact, any other student, except perhaps the one in whose college the event took

place, to read such items as: "At Michigan the Junior Pharmics are an unruly set." At California "Some person has been annoying one of the Professors by setting off fire-crackers in the recitation room." At Williams "The Reading Room needs to be furnished with more chairs," &c. The editor of the "news" department is altogether too zealous: the others should hold him down.

We were quite convinced by the Socratic dialogue of the Colby Echo. We, also, fail to see why the English language is not good enough for our triennial catalogues, and why it would not be quite as intelligible for the liberally educated gentleman to appear in print as William Henry Dobson, as Guilielmus-Henricus Dobson. The same number of the Echo contains a "Communication" in which is extended a very cordial invitation from the citizens of Waterville to the students, for them to come down and get cultivated. We are afraid that the Colbyite has been getting somewhat coy of late.

The Harvard Advocate comes to time with its usual flabby love story. But the way they are going it out in Ohio quite casts the shade on the East. To quote from the Oberlin Review:

"Wanted.—Two Seniors would like to know the names of the ladies they escorted home from the L. L. S. Reception."

Undoubtedly there are many students in Eastern colleges who would like to know about the same thing, but we do not think we ever met with a case where they had courage enough to advertise.

The Vidette we suppose must be excused if it is puerile, it being only five numbers old. Some of the editors, however, we should judge were not more than five years old. The article on Base-Ball would hardly compare favorably with Miss Diaz's William Henry Letters for Children.

The Princetonian's last number is full of trouble. Scarcely through with the discussion of the shooting affray, the paper is now agitated anew over a row between the Theological Seminary students and the Junior class of the college; there are, also, minor squibs against the actions of the Faculty thrown in to fill up between the longer complaints.

Those who think that our State College is simply educating farmers had better glance over the Alumni column of the College Reporter. The sprinkling of doctors, lawyers, and teachers there found, is rather ahead of many classical institutions.

"With good will towards all and malice towards none," we would now gracefully bow ourselves out and gladly exchange positions with our successor.

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